

Directions: Serve cold or hot. When required to be heated, put the can, before being opened, into boiling water for thirty minutes.

IN OPENING CUT THE CAN ENTIRELY AROUND ON THIS LINE.

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**Salmon**



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# The Idaho Chronicle.

VOL. 1.

STEAMER IDAHO, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

No. 1.

## SCIENCE.

THE MOTION OF THE MUIR GLACIER.—BY PROF. G. F. WRIGHT.

The Muir Glacier presents to the observer many points of interest that have not heretofore been carefully studied. Among them, that of its motion, is likely to attract most attention. To appreciate the facts it is necessary first to give a brief description of the glacier.

The glacier is not single but compound, and has by no means free course to the sea. Roughly speaking, it may be said to occupy an amphitheatre about twenty-five miles in diameter from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west. The opening of this amphitheatre is towards the south-south east into Muir Inlet or Glacier Bay, and is, according to our measurement, but two miles wide from one shoulder of the mountain approaching it from the south-east to the corresponding shoulder of a mountain in the south-west. Through this narrow opening all the excess of snowfall above what melts upon the before-mentioned amphitheatre must find its escape. Into the centre of this amphitheatre no less than nine first-class glaciers pour their contents. Were one to reckon the respectable sub-branches visible, he would set down the whole number of affluences at more than twenty. Four of the main branches come in from the east. But these have nearly spent their force on reaching the focus of the amphitheatre, and their medial moraines are crowded together about the eastern side of the outlet, having formed the receding series of terminal moraines upon that side. The first tributary from the south-west also practically loses its force before reaching the main current, and is piling up a series of terminal moraines along the western border.

The main flow of ice reaching the water of Muir Inlet is from four branches, two coming from the north-west and two from the north. The course of these tributaries is marked both above and below their junction, by a rough and broken surface, much elevated above the other portion of the ice. The motion of this portion of the glacier proves to be much more rapid than has generally been supposed. Observations upon three portions, 400, 1,000 and 1,500 yards from the front, show in that nearest the front a motion of 135 feet per day, in the second 65 feet, and in the third, 72 feet per day. The summit of the lower one was a little over 300 feet above the water, that of the next about 400, and of the third considerably more than 400, perhaps 500 feet. The motion rapidly diminishes on approaching the medial moraines brought down by the branches from the east. Along a line running parallel with that of greatest motion, and about half a mile east from it, the rate of motion observed at two points was about ten feet per day. Thus we get an average daily motion in the main channel of the ice flow, near its mouth, of about forty feet across a section of one mile. From this an approximate estimate can be made of the daily discharge.

The height of the ice front at the extreme point, is 225 feet. Back a few hundred feet it is a little over 300 feet, and at a quarter of a mile it reaches a height of 400 feet. The depth of the water one-quarter of a mile in front of the centre, is 55 fathoms or 510 feet. This added to the height of the extreme front, makes 735 feet. Thus the conclusion is reached that a stream of ice 735 feet deep, 5,000 feet wide and 1,200 feet long poured out into the inlet during the thirty days of our stay in camp. This is at the rate of (149,000,000) one hundred and forty-nine million cubic feet per day. If this seems an improbable result, it is because one has not witnessed the many signs of the movement which is going on.

Scarcely ten minutes passes either in the day or night without the vibration of an extensive fall of ice. This reverberation can be heard for miles and reminds one of the bombardment of a city, or of a first-class thunder storm. The waves started by these falls, frequently wrapped in foam the beach near our camp, two miles and a half distant. Frequently the floating ice was so thick over the inlet, that it was difficult to find passage-way for our canoe. One of the many large masses of ice projected sixty feet above the

water and was about 400 feet square. The portion above the water was somewhat irregular, but allowing that a symmetrical form thirty feet high would have contained all the ice above water, that would give a depth of about 250 feet; upon this calculation, that single berg contained 40,000,000 cubic feet. The size of my house is 40 x 50 x 30 — 60,000 cubic feet.

The dimensions of this boat are 195 feet long by 31 feet wide by 30 feet above water, making 184,140 cubic feet. That berg was 200 times as large as this steamer.

Thus we can see that the rate of motion shown by our measurement in the main channel of the ice current, accords with the other facts. The largeness of the results need not surprise us, even when compared with that of the Swiss glaciers, for the Swiss glaciers are contracted affairs in comparison with the Muir glacier. The outlet of the Muir glacier is four times as wide as those measured by Prof. Tyndall, and the area occupied by the whole glacier is certainly six times as large as the whole surface from which the Mt. Blanc glaciers derive their snow.

Ice moves not so much from the inclination of its bed as from the extent of its mass.

This is the first time that accurate observations have been made upon the movements of so large a mass of ice, and the results will not surprise those who have had the main elements of this problem in their minds.

## WHAT I KNOW ABOUT GLACIERS.

BY PROF. E.

Mr. Editor:

On searching for some light, airy and easily managed subject for your paper, I naturally find myself selecting a Glacier as more in size with the articles requested for contribution, and also as something most readily handled, I have decided to tell what I know about Glaciers, for I believe I can encompass such knowledge within the limits of a paper that may be read in a single evening, if the reader is gifted with the stammers, and this would not be the case if I attempted to tell all I do not know about Glaciers. Glaciers seem best adapted for cold portions of the earth, for it has been noticed by trained bodies of observers, especially sent for the purpose, that they may be read in a single evening, if the reader is gifted with the stammers, and this would not be the case if I attempted to tell all I do not know about Glaciers. Glaciers seem best adapted for cold portions of the earth, for it has been noticed by trained bodies of observers, especially sent for the purpose, that they do not get along very well in warm climates, but are afflicted with an unconquerable desire, whenever they get into a hot corner, to run away. From this it is inferred, that they are cowardly. No method has yet been discovered to successfully restrain them from carrying out this weakness. Glaciers are handy to have around the house in summer time, and are useful to country boarding-house keepers in the production of fresh milk at all hours of the day, thus making it useless for them to own herds of cows. One Glacier is equal to quite a number of cows. Some Glaciers have even been considered to contain enough in them to keep as many as a dozen girls in frozen custard for two weeks. Imagination fails to depict to us the incredible quantity of ice such a glacier must possess. Glaciers are very inquisitive and do not hesitate to push their noses into any place they may fancy. It is often difficult to remove them from any place they may have thus entered. They are unsociable in disposition, and although many may reside in our locality, each pursues his own way without regard to the others. Glaciers have a peculiar mode of locomotion, and invariably advance backwards; this discourages them somewhat, so that every year they are not quite so forward as they used to be. They are also almost as good as a mule, for not doing what you want them to; although some well-trained ones have been known to fetch wood for bonfires. Glaciers are quite playful in disposition and like to have people walk on them, and then arrange various seats at intervals for them to sit suddenly down upon. I might relate some more about the habits of Glaciers, but the above is sufficient to show very intimate knowledge of these harmless and sportive creatures. If I had time, I should like to relate what I don't know about Glaciers, but life is too short for me to do this part of my subject justice.

## A SHORT STORY.

BY REV. J. L. PATTON.

It is sometimes said that truth is stranger than fiction. However this may be, it is certainly true that truth is more surprising, often, to the thoughtful mind, than the fiction by which we sometimes seek to represent truth. We go to books to study human nature, and flatter ourselves that we are becoming acquainted with the world; that from works of fiction we may get true insight into the experiences of men and women in their struggle for life, material and social.

This is a lazy and inadequate way of finding out how this struggling, seething world of minds and hearts gets on. The tragedy of earthly life comes where people try to live together and get on comfortably. If we would get up and go out among men—if we would go and come with our eyes open, we would find that our daily life and relations among common, every-day people would give us more truth, and more true insight into human nature and experience than can possibly be gathered from Dickens and Thackeray, George Eliot, and all that ilk.

To illustrate: A little over twenty years ago, in one of the interior states of the Union, I became acquainted with a small family, consisting of father, mother, and two children, boys; the older about seven years of age, and the younger, a baby. They were neighbors, and I saw them often. When on the street, the mother usually had both the children with her—the baby in a cab, which the little boy, noticeable for his beauty and the care-taking of his mother, was proud of trundling. The father and mother were Christian people, regular in attendance upon church and Sunday school, and always went with both children, the handsome boy wheeling the baby-carriage. One of the pleasantest pictures I carry is that of this little family as I saw it twenty years ago.

But the changes of earth came in their natural course. When the older boy was twelve or thirteen years of age, the father died, leaving the mother in straitened circumstances, but full of Christian hope and courage, glad to live and work for her two boys. She maintained herself bravely, carrying on the small business left by her husband, who was a baker, and keeping the boys in school.

But a boy is a boy, and there is nothing that is like him. The elder boy, Charley, soon began to give his mother an anxious heart. The reckless period which comes to most boys, in their development, had come to this boy. He was changing from boy to man—from under the influence and authority of home, to the independence of manhood. The past was losing its hold upon him, while the future, the man, had not yet fully come in with its controlling impulses and restraining consideration.

At this most critical period of the boy's life, the mother's hand seemed to fail in its power to quiet and restrain. In spite of all her solicitude and watchfulness, Charley was out of school—among evil associates—contracting bad habits. She often came to me, in those dark days, for counsel, and I know how faithfully she did her mother's part.

When she could no longer keep the boy in school, she took him with her into the business of her little baker-shop. But he was uneasy there, and was soon into something else—now this, and anon that, doing no good in anything. Before he was twenty years old, he was married to a handsome girl, younger than himself, and, in every respect, as little fit for such a step as he was.

The mother, however, kept courage, and sought in all ways possible to her, to help the young people. But bad habits grew in number and strength, and Charley became more and more worthless. It soon appeared, too, that his young wife was a chief obstacle in the way of his doing better. They had one child, a beautiful boy, which we saw the mother bring into Sunday school when he was only three years old, and we began to have hope of the little family.

But it was vain. The mother took the child and went away, and I know not what became of them. The father, then, for a time, seemed to make an effort to get hold of himself and right up. In the course of a few months, however, he was gone, no one knew whither. No word came back to relieve the

anxious heart of the poor old mother. I met her on the street a few weeks ago. She spoke of Charley, saying with an air of enforced and painful resignation, that she could only leave him in the hands of the God of his father.

Five weeks ago last Monday morning, when the good ship Idaho, bound for Chilkat and Sitka, landed at one of the Alaskan villages we have just left behind us, I hastened ashore with my company, to present letters of introduction to gentlemen from whom we hoped furtherance toward the object of our trip to this strange land. Passing up the queer, new streets, I ran square against a man in his shirt sleeves and bare head, standing in front of his place of business. The recognition was instantaneous on both sides, and the surprise as great. I stood face to face with Charley C. He grasped my hand, and hastened to tell me before he let go of it, that he was not the same old Charley; that he had cut away from all his old capers, and was trying to be good to himself. He said that he did have an aspiration to be a man among men, before he left home. But that nobody believed in him, or trusted him for what he could do; that his unfortunate marriage, the life he had lived, the habits and associations which he could not there throw off altogether made it seem impossible for him to stem them and come to anything.

So he made up his mind to get away from everything at once. He started out, not telling anybody that he was going, or knowing himself whether he should go. His only definite plan was, that he would neither let any who knew him know of his whereabouts, nor go home till he could go, clean in his habits and independent in pocket.

His separation from the people and places that knew him, was perfect. I gave him the first word he had heard from his home for nearly five years. I found him divorced from his worthless wife, and married to another—a thoughtful, mature woman, affording, it seemed to me, in her personal character and force, at least one clue to the secret of the success of the man. He showed me his goods, his property, his orders that are honored in San Francisco, and told me that he was worth \$5,000, with no debts.

He told me, also, that I might write home about my adventure of the morning, and his mother now knows all about him. There is good ground to hope, I think, that the boy will yet honor his Christian home and training.

The moral to this short and true story is: Believe in the boys, and stand by to lend them a hand when the aspiration comes to cast off evil and make themselves men among men.

## A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT.

ENTERPRISING EASTERN VISITORS. THE MUIR GLACIER TO BE REMOVED TO CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH BY THE CHILKAT TELEGRAPH.)

MUIR INLET, ALASKA, Sept. 7, 1886.

We learn that a party of well-known Chicago and New York capitalists who were recently here on the steamer "Idaho," have completed arrangements to remove the Muir Glacier to those two cities. The big cake of ice will be towed down to San Francisco and from thence be sent eastward by rail in sections. In order to prevent the wasting of the ice in transit, the glacier will be wrapped in Chilkat blankets. Upon its arrival in Chicago, the glacier will be set up in Lincoln Park, and afterwards removed to Central Park, New York, where, as in Chicago, it will certainly attract much attention. We are glad to see that our eastern friends are to have a practical exhibition of the products of Alaska placed before them. The loss of the Muir Glacier will doubtless be much deplored by tourists, and especially by newspaper correspondents, but it is hoped that by a careful cultivation of the ice-crop for a few seasons this loss will be made good, and if not, there are plenty of other points where imaginative ink-slingers may find "a sea of ice" to write about. When the Muir Glacier is placed on exhibition, the price of admission will be a sit-cum dollar.

## The Idaho Chronicle.

STEAMER IDAHO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1886.

COL. IRA AYER, Editor.

DR. C. F. MILLER, Associate Editor.

HENRY SEIBERT, Publisher, 12 and 14 Warren Street, New York.

In presenting their first issue to the intelligent public, the CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY takes occasion to announce the object and scope of the new enterprise.

The need of a first-class Journal on the Pacific coast has been long recognized, and it is confidently believed that in the IDAHO CHRONICLE this long-felt want will be fully supplied.

In the carrying out of their design, the management has secured the services of veteran journalists from all parts of the country, whose contributions cannot fail to enrich its stores of useful information. Ample space will be allotted to the Department of Wit and Humor, which will be racy and sparkling. But that which will prove of particular interest to our subscribers, is the fact that the IDAHO CHRONICLE will be especially devoted to the great and growing Northwest.

The physical conditions of Alaska, its undeveloped wealth, and its growing natural scenery, are subjects concerning which the people of the country are daily becoming more and more interested. To meet this demand, able correspondents have been stationed at remote points, while arrangements have been perfected for the latest and fullest telegraphic news from all points of this vast and rapidly growing Territory now penetrated by this means of speedy inter-communication.

The present issue will serve to illustrate the fact, that neither pains nor expense have been spared in this very important feature of news.

Our Department of Poetry, will be found particularly attractive, while the original contributions to science by men, who are pressing their studies into fresh fields of investigation, must of themselves place the IDAHO CHRONICLE in the front rank of journalistic publications. The article in the present number, upon the movements of the Muir Glacier, embraces facts obtained, after much careful scientific observation, and in giving them to the public, it will be observed that the IDAHO CHRONICLE is far in advance of the New York dailies.

In thus prescribing an earnest of what our paper will be, we would say more, but are overwhelmed with a sense of our utter inability to promise all that will be fulfilled. We content ourselves by predicting, in short, for the IDAHO CHRONICLE, a brilliant and successful career.

### TERMS.

\$3.50 per year, payable in advance.

\$2.00 for six months.

\$1.50 " three "

### ADVERTISING RATES.

In view of the large circulation which this Journal is destined to reach, our advertising rates are placed at a comparatively low figure. For the present they will be as follows:

One square, one week.	-	\$100.00
For each subsequent insertion	-	200.00
Engagement notices	-	Free.

Terms. Payable two weeks in advance. N. B. Our advertising friends will please take notice that the IDAHO CHRONICLE will soon have more than double the circulation of any other paper on the Pacific coast.—"A word to the wise, etc.

### IMPORTANT FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE.

We are informed that Mr. Gage, of Chicago, has made arrangements to establish a bank at Fort Tongas. The only institution of the kind already in existence there is the First National Clam Bank, and the citizens of the place have already experienced some difficulty in carrying on their financial operations through the insufficiency of its resources. We are sure that the new establishment will be conducted on broad-gauge principles.

## EDITORIAL COLUMN.

It was our good fortune to take on board at Glacier Bay, Prof. Wright, of Oberlin, Ohio, who with his associates, Rev. Mr. Patton, of Mich., and Mr. Baldwin, of Cleveland, had been spending four weeks in scientific observations, relating to the great natural wonder.

Prof. Wright is one of the most eminent in this field of research, and has contributed more largely to the knowledge of glacial action in this country than any other investigator. He has been employed in this capacity by the general government for several years past, and his reports upon his specialty have commanded the attention of the most distinguished scientists, both in this country and in Europe. The contributions to these columns by Prof. Wright, deserve to be widely circulated and will be read with profound interest.

We must not omit to say that since being with us, both Prof. Wright and Mr. Patton have favored us with the results of their observations in lectures, which have been delightful both as to manner and matter.

It is rumored that the modest young gentleman of their party could, if he chose, tell us some most interesting secrets of bird life.

—We are much indebted to Capt. Hunter for the many courtesies shown to the passengers generally. Long live Capt. Hunter.

—It becomes our duty and pleasure to extend our thanks to those pleasant ladies, Mrs. James and Mrs. Geo. Skinner and Mrs. Miller, for the many musical entertainments that we have enjoyed during our trip. Our evenings have also been much enlivened by the excellent performances given by the string band, consisting of Capt. Hunter of the "Idaho," and Messrs. Seibert, Porter and Payson.

—Capt. Hunter is a thorough sailor. So say we all.

—Our readers would perhaps prefer to compare Prof. Wright's ice berg with Noah's ark, rather than with the Professor's house or the steamer "Idaho." Such will be interested in the following calculations:

Noah's ark was thirty times as large as the Professor's house, ten times as large as the "Idaho," and still the berg was ten times the dimensions of the ark. If ice were as light as gopher wood, this would easily float all the grizzly bears of the Arctic world.

### THE ALASKA WONDERLAND.

BY REV. GEORGE M. STONE. DEDICATED TO MRS. JAMES SKINNER.

Oh! wonderful inland river!  
With its walls of mountains and snow,  
How our hearts tremble and quiver  
As in its calm waters we go!

Weird land of dark forests and falls,  
The dusky Alaskans' wild home.  
Where to her mate the eagle calls  
Across the cascade's dashing foam!

The boom of the glacier's signal gun  
We heard in the enchanted bay,  
And saw under a radiant sun  
The flashing blue of its icy ray.

Our good ship warily passed  
Through bulwarks of ice on her way.  
The gallant craft emerged at last,  
Idaho! victor in the fray!

And then Mt. Crillon's glorious crest  
Glowed in the western sky.  
The pure apocalypse of rest,  
A vision which can never die!

Fair Sitka, with her castled height,  
Shone from the islands of her bay,  
Named "Naples of the North" aight,  
The gem of all our winding way!

For the motley groups on her strand  
Were Chinaman, Russian and Jew,  
White tribes of the far northern land  
Gazed on our faces, strangely new!

No more we follow the Hydas' trail,  
Or hear the chant at Killisnoo,  
May we find in its place the tale  
Of the savage heart entirely new!

How tireless is our Father's love,  
The Guardian of the way we go.  
Whose eye was on us from above  
Through all its perils to and fro!

### IMPORTANT FROM SEATTLE.

IMPORTANT ADVANCEMENT OF THE METROPOLIS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST—SPECIAL DESPATCH BY THE SNOHOMISH AND SKOOKUM CHUCK TELEGRAPH.

SEATTLE, Washington Territory, Sept. 9, 1886.—The Mayor of Seattle has just promulgated the important intelligence that the city of Portland has been purchased by a few of our wealthy citizens, and is to be annexed to Seattle. The entire town will be brought up to Puget Sound, over land by the new Seattle and Vancouver Railroad, it having been found impracticable to tow it down the Willamette and Columbia rivers and so on around by sea, in consequence of the difficulty in getting over the Columbia Bar. The City Council will hold a meeting this evening to decide where our new acquisition shall be located. There is a strong sentiment in favor of mooring it in Lake Washington, adjacent to our present city limits, while some of our citizens recommend that it be placed directly in front of the city, so that Portland's projected bridge may be used to reach our growing suburb, Port Madison.

The conditions imposed by Tacoma in its proposal to annex itself to Seattle will be unanimously rejected, so that the little city at the head of Puget Sound will continue to remain a separate municipality. The condition imposed was this: that the noble mountain lying south of us should henceforth be known among Seattle citizens as Mount Tacoma, instead of Mount Rainier. This was altogether too much to expect of our citizens, who, as we have already intimated, indignantly refused acquiescence.

### LATEST NEWS.

The *soiree dansante* held on the hurricane deck of the Idaho, on the 9th inst., was a very successful affair. Professor Seibert of New York, the eminent violin *virtuoso*, had charge of the music, which, it is needless to add, was of a very choice character. The belles of the evening were Mrs. S. of Denver, Col., Mrs. M. of Hill's Ferry, Cal., Mrs. S. of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. A. of Elmira, N. Y. A large number of prominent gentlemen were present from all parts of the country.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management have the pleasure of announcing that our friend Mr. Henry Seibert, of New York, has undertaken the work of putting in print in suitable form, the first number of the IDAHO CHRONICLE. Five hundred copies will be printed, and as many as may be desired will be forwarded by mail to the address of each passenger on the "Idaho." Mr. Seibert will have the valuable assistance of the Rev. Geo. M. Stone, of Hartford, in the prosecution of his undertaking.

### BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT AT KILLISNOO.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH BY THE HOOCHINOO TELEGRAPH.)

KILLISNOO, ALASKA, Sept. 8, 1886.

A very brilliant entertainment was given here Saturday evening, at Saginaw Jake's, in honor of the company of tourists on the steamer "Idaho," Captain Hunter. The youth, beauty, and fashion of the place assembled in considerable numbers, and the festivities were under the direction of Saginaw Jake himself. The graceful evolutions of Mr. Johnson, who was attired in a forty-dollar Chilkat blanket, and a two-dollar pair of Boston trousers, were much admired. Several of Killisnoo's fair daughters mingled in the mazy dance, and also took part in the musical performances. Where so much beauty was displayed, it would be invidious to designate any one as the particular belle of the occasion. Many elegant costumes were worn on the occasion. One lady who graced the festivities, was adorned in a robe of calico fashioned in accordance with the latest San Francisco styles, while a Hudson Bay blanket was thrown gracefully over her head and shoulders. For jewelry, she wore thirteen bangles upon her wrists and a silver labrette, *à la* shingle nail, through the lower lip. It is rumored that this fair young creature, who is a member of one of the first families of Killisnoo, has captured the heart of Mr. H. of New York.

## SOCIETY.

### THE BALL AT SITKA.

One of the most enjoyable features of the trip was the ball given at the old Russian Castle at Sitka, Friday evening, September 3d. Dr. Martin Post, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, acted as host and presented the parlors of the Castle, Captain Hunter's party to Mrs. M. D. Ball, wife of the U. S. District Attorney for Alaska. After this short reception the party moved to the Castle ball-room, round which hangs the thrilling romance of an ill-fated Russian couple. The room had been very artistically draped with large national flags, those of Russia and the United States predominating, the work of Lieutenant Barnett, of the Pinta. The Idaho Orchestra gladly gave way to the musicians, so kindly furnished by the host of the evening, and dancing soon became general from the youngest to the oldest. A very noticeable pair of waltzers was little Miss Baker and Master Cowles, of Sitka, neither of them being over eight years old.

Owing to its being Steamer night and the mail to be answered, the attendance of Sitkans was not as large as might have been expected, but those present were most cordial in their welcome to the strangers and convinced them that Sitka is not behind in "the mode," if it is so far separated from the rest of the fashionable world.

The costumes of all the ladies were extremely becoming and in a number of instances very elegant. Though the guests would fain have judged one of the daughters of Sitka the belle, it was agreed that they must yield to Mrs. G. W. S. of Denver, one of the Idaho's passengers. Dancing was kept up until after eleven, when at the invitation of Captain Hunter, all repaired to the dining saloon of the Idaho to partake of an elegant supper.

A dance had been spoken of on the up-trip to take place at Sitka, but no one had anticipated so cordial a reception, so good music, or so elaborate a lunch, and the evening was put down as one of our red-letter nights.

### PERSONALS.

Luther L. Holden, the well-known journalist and excursion manager of Boston, is with us.

Prof. G. F. Wright, of Oberlin, O., author of "Terminal Moraine," came on board the Idaho at Glacier Bay.

Rev. J. L. Patton, of Greenville, Mich., gave a very instructive lecture on the glaciers of North America.

Col. Ira Ayer, Special Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, is just finishing a tour of inspection of the several ports of Alaska.

Capt. J. W. Bryant and G. W. Balline, Inspectors of Boilers and Mills, have been on a tour of inspection.

Dr. C. F. Miller and his estimable lady, are about to return to their house in California.

The charming bride of Geo. W. Skinner has become a general favorite among the passengers.

L. J. Gage, Banker of Chicago, has been rated the champion story-teller.

W. H. Payson, Attorney at law, stopped over at Sitka.

Mrs. Barton Atkins, wife of the U. S. Marshal of Alaska, and her son Arthur, after a six weeks' visit, are on their way home to Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. G. B. Edwards and his son Richard Edwards, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been most agreeable companions. They proceed at once to their homes on their arrival at Port Townsend.

The Rev. Geo. M. Stone goes directly home to Hartford, via Northern Pacific Railroad. His sermons will doubtless be enriched by illustrations from his Alaska trip.

Messrs. Seibert, Porter and Gage go East by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Those genial traveling companions, the Messrs. Skinner with their wives, take in the Yellowstone Park on their return home.

Messrs. Bishop, Harriman and Elliot stop in British Columbia for a few weeks of hunting.

Mr. H. B. Armstrong, of London, Eng., is making a tour of the world, and will proceed from his Alaskan trip to the Sandwich Islands. He has traveled widely throughout various countries.

Mr. Samuel Drake and his son Fred, of Easton, Pa., will be pleasantly remembered by the passengers on the Idaho.

Mr. A. A. Clark, of Council Bluff, Iowa, has thoroughly investigated the "sitcom" dollar. Information furnished gratis.

## HUMOROUS SAYINGS.

—Who says Kaigan? I can.  
—The Sitkans must be enterprising people; they advertise beer for mechanical and scientific purposes.

According to Capt. Bullene,  
It ought to be easily seen  
That for coal, tall timber and cattle,  
There is no place on earth like Seattle.

—Why was our experience on Tuesday last, like a fashionable party? Because it was a swell affair.

—Why were our ladies sick on Tuesday last? Because they had such a notion (an ocean) in their heads.

—The dignified air (Ayer), assumed by the "IDAHO CHRONICLE," has been a powerful influence in its favor from the very beginning.

—Why was the last stop at Douglas Island a great advantage? Because, in place of an absenting steward, we secured a good Porter, and prepared for a long missionary voyage by taking on board an earnest Bishop.

—It is said that the sea-shell, when carried from the sea, will still murmur to the listening ear its plaintive recollection of the oceans' musical monotone. If this be so, how long will it take the Rev. Mr. Stone to forget his part in the transportation of a fresh missionary to the wilds of Kaigan?

The incidental trip to Kaigan has been called an "Episode;" some others have thought "Epoch" a better word for it; but judging from its effects "Ipecac" would be better than either.

—The Idaho Debating Society met in "Social Hall" on the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 1st; Ira Ayer was President *pro tem.* The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, both on account of the deep interest felt in the question for discussion and the eminent ability of the leading debators.

The question was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the city of Seattle is to be the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. Affirmative, G. W. Bullene, of Seattle, W. Ter. Negative, G. W. Gammon, of Portland, Or.

The debate developed the fact that there were no bars in the city of Seattle, a fact which was regarded as greatly in its favor, until the further fact was developed, that owing to its central location and unusual facilities, people generally went there to gamble.

Other speakers followed, and the discussion grew momentously in interest, taking a wide range. The subsequent speakers were limited to three minutes time.

The three minute rate was strictly observed by Mr. Harriman, of New York, whose quiet and dignified manner was both impressive and eloquent. It may be noted, however, that his remarks were heard with difficulty by those in the rear of the hall.

Perhaps the most pertinent speech made during the evening was that of Mr. Gage, of Chicago, which consisted of a cat-e-gorical treatment of the subject.

Capt. Hunter presented his views upon the subject, which were listened to with much attention and interest.

Capt. T. A. Wilson, of Wrangel, Alaska Ter., being called upon, presented the claims of that port to the distinction in a brief and forcible manner.

Mr. Skinner, of Syracuse, failed to *see-ale*, and it is probable that his remarks, which were most opportune turned the scale to the negative.

A vote being taken on the merits of the question, the sentiment appeared to be about evenly divided and a decision was called for. The chairman acting, no doubt, under a pressing sense of duty and a profound conviction of the necessities of the case, decided arbitrarily in favor of Wrangel, which decision seemed fully acquiesced in by all present, Capt. Bullene excepted.

The society adjourned *sine die*. The evening proved entertaining and instructive to the last degree.

## NOTICE.

The ladies sewing circle of the Idaho will hold their next meeting in the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, Yellowstone Park, next week.

MRS. JAMES SKINNER, Sec'y.

## QUERIES.

—What did one of our party think at Juneau when a trader asked him one hundred dollars for a sea-otter skin? He thought it ought to be less.

—What would a man say when passing through a certain town on our route where the odor was the strongest? Kill us now (Killisnoo).

—What place on our route would it seem to be dangerous to certain animals? Kill-cat (Chilkat).

## NOTES.

—The expression "By George" had its origin on board the "Idaho." The passengers who have sailed with our veteran pilot were the originators of this mild form of oath.

—Something Alaska can provide in abundance—moraines—in fact more rains in a given time than any other section of the globe, and decidedly wet rains at that.

—There is already a corner in horn spoons, and the copper colored residents of Southern Alaska are reduced to taking their little Indian meal with wooden ones.

—There has been such a heavy draft on silver bangles in Wrangel, Juneau and Sitka by the Idaho's passengers, that coming tourists will have to await another shipment from San Francisco.

—"By the great horn spoon," exclaimed the great Tyhee of the Hoochinoos, as he jingled his collection of silver coins and contemplated the devastation the "Idaho's" passengers had wrought among his household goods.

—A movement has been started in the East to provide cooking utensils, fish hooks and horn spoons to the benighted Alaskan Indians, whose homes have been devastated this summer by tourists.

—Our special correspondent who promised us an account of his voyage to Howkan, says he found the trip so uninteresting that he has concluded to give up the job. In fact, the duties of the day were of such a serious character as to quite unfit him for everything else. In his case it is not Howkan, but *how can't*.

—A large number of passengers came on board at Howkan. At least, many fresh faces were seen Wednesday morning that had not been visible the day previous.

—The rash young man who attempted to sing "A Life on the Ocean Wave," Tuesday forenoon, became suddenly pale, and finished the ditty in a *retch-ed* manner.

—We understand that our genial fellow-passenger, Mr. Liebes, of San Francisco, is preparing a work on the "Fur West."

—A good hunter is a most desirable companion on land and sea, and our gallant and genial Captain is as good as they make 'em.

—If our readers discover anything especially airy (Ayer-y) in our editorials, they may ascribe it to our editor-in-chief.

—We understand that the Idaho Orchestra has been tendered an engagement for a series of classical concerts at Fort Tongass, Killisnoo, Chilcotin, Howkan, Skidegate and Mumtrekklagamute.

—"We are rolling home" would have been an appropriate selection for Wednesday's and Thursday's matinees on the Idaho.

## AFTERTHATH.

—Messrs. Porter, Gage and Seibert went from Tacoma by private car to Portland, and thence to Yellowstone Park.

—The "New York Examiner" announces that Rev. Geo. M. Stone will contribute five letters on Alaska to that paper. The same gentleman expects to give several lectures on his trip.

—L. L. Holden, Esq., since the "Idaho" tour has made a very successful and enjoyable trip to the glaciers of Mt. Tacoma. He reached the height of eleven thousand feet.

—Mr. J. A. Skinner has written three interesting descriptive letters on Alaska for the *Daily Journal* of Syracuse, N. Y.

## EXTRACTS OF THE STEAMSHIP IDAHO LOG.

Tuesday, August 24, left Port Townsend at 5.08 P.M., at full speed, strong S. W. wind. Bar. 30; Ther. 58.

Wednesday, 25, A.M., dropped the anchor, outside Nanaimo at 3.18 A.M.; hove anchor at 5.20, arrived at wharf at 5.54 A.M. 6.58, left Nanaimo wharf for Departure Bay, arrived at 7.41 A.M. 6.50, left Departure Bay, 8 P.M. Bar. 30; Ther. 60; light wind, with clear sky.

Thursday, 26, 8 A.M., Bar. 30.33, Ther. 58; wind, cloudy. 11.17, Gordon Pt. 11.42, stopped to put mail on Ancon. Clear 12. Bar. 30.32; Ther. 58; cloudy.

Friday, 27, 8 A.M., Bar. 30.20, Ther. 58; variable winds and misty. 4.42 P.M., let go the anchor in Davidson's Bay.

Saturday, 28, 12.12 A.M., left Davidson's Bay 6.30; arrived at Fort Tongas 8 A.M. Bar. 30.23; Ther. 58. 11.37, dropped anchor at Cape Fox; 2.27 P.M., left Cape Fox. 6.25, passed steamer Alaska for Wrangel; 9.35 P.M., dropped anchor in Watta Bay.

Sunday, 29, 12.03, left Watta Bay, 8 A.M. Bar. 30; Ther. 54; windy and cloudy; 9.40, anchored off Fort Wrangel; 11.57 A.M., left Fort Wrangel; 3.26, clear; stopped, delivered mail to U.S. steamer Paterson; 8.31 full speed.

Monday, 30, 3.15 A.M., arrived at Juneau wharf; 12 P.M., left Juneau; 12.28, arrived at Douglas Island, 4 P.M., Bar. 30.05; Ther. 59; S. E. wind and rain. 4.17, left Douglas Island.

Tuesday, 31, 5.44 A.M., anchored at Chilcat; 8.30, left for Pyramid Harbor, anchored at 9; blows from S. E. with heavy rain squalls; 12, weather same. Bar. 29.55; Ther. 56.

Wednesday, Sept. 2, 6 A.M., wind moderating; 6.53 A.M., left for Pyramid Island; 7.11, dropped anchor; 1.40 P.M., left for Glacier Bay; 4, Bar. 29.40, W., light S. E. 5.54, wind increasing, heavy rain squalls.

Thursday, 2, 12.28, took sounding 3½ fathoms of water, backed down to 9 fathoms; 12.35, let go anchor in 60 fathoms of water; 4.17, full fast speed; 7.38, slowed to get through the ice; 8.08, let go the anchor in 17 fathoms of water. Bar. Ther. 42, in Glacier Bay. 12.01, left Glacier Bay for Killisnoo; 12.27, slow and stopped to get through the ice. 4, Bar. 29.92; Ther. 54; light N.W. wind, clear. 12.30, arrived at Killisnoo wharf.

Friday, 3, 1 A.M., left Killisnoo for Sitka; 8.52, arrived at Sitka wharf.

Saturday, 4, 11 A.M., 1-ft Sitka for Killisnoo; 4 P.M., Bar. 30.22; Ther. 58; arrived at Killisnoo wharf at 7 P.M. 10.51, left Killisnoo for Juneau; 12, Bar. 30; Ther. 54; misty rain.

Sunday, 5, 8 A.M., Bar. 30.10; Ther. 58; wind fresh S. E., raining. 10.25, arrived at Juneau wharf; 12.04, left Juneau for Douglas Island; W. S. E., raining; 12.30, dropped anchor; 3.45, started for Wrangel; 3.50, stopped to put passenger ashore.

Monday, 6, 8 A.M., Bar. 30.18; Ther. 58; W. S. E., cloudy; 8.30, took in tow scow loaded with salmon; 9.30, let go scow, proceeded onward; 10.55, arrived at Wrangel; 12, Bar. 30.16; Ther. 60; W. S. E., cloudy; 12.25, full fast speed.

Monday, 6, Cor. 4 P.M., 30.17. Ther. 58; W. S. E. and rain; 10.42 P.M., arrived in Naha Bay.

Tuesday, 7, left Naha Bay at 2.10 A.M.; 8 A.M., Bar. 30.15; Ther. 50; W. S. E. and rain strong S. E. wind with heavy rain; 4 P.M., Bar. 30; Ther. 50; wind S. and rain; 5.15, anchored at Kaigan Bay.

Wednesday, 8, left Kaigan 12.50 A.M.; 4 A.M., Bar. 30.15; Ther. 58; W. light with heavy swell, weather clearing. 8, Bar. 30; Ther. 58. 4 P.M., Bar. 30.36; Ther. 59; S. E. wind, cloudy.

Thursday, 9, 8 A.M., Bar. 30.47; Ther. 60; wind light.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

General Agents:

No. 10 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamers sail with the utmost regularity.

## Great Through Route to Alaska.

Magnificent scenery, grand inland rivers fed by the salt waters of the Pacific ocean.

Among other delightful circumstances connected with their trip to this "Land of the Midnight Sun," tourists are informed that they will find it impossible to believe that they are gliding along, day after day, and week after week, without encountering a wave, or scarcely ripple to disturb the equilibrium of the vessel. They will realize, however, before their final return from this wonderland of the north by the compass of their appetite, that they are obtaining all the advantages of a sea voyage, without being obliged to wrestle with that much dreaded monster—sea-sickness. Quotation.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Bakers, attention! A large number of rolls from the Ship Idaho. Persons with good digestion only need apply.

FOR SALE. One robe worn by a Thlinket woman for the last century. Guaranteed antique.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST. Between Tuesday morning and Thursday noon, on S.S. "Idaho," several breakfasts, lunches and dinners. A suitable reward will be paid on the recovery of the losers. Apply to the Steward.

This advertisement is marked to go "inside" until forbid.

## LIST OF PASSENGERS ON THE STEAMSHIP IDAHO.

G. B. Edwards & Son..... Pittsburgh, Pa. Henry Seibert..... New York, N. Y. H. H. Porter..... Chicago, Ill. H. R. Bishop..... New York, N. Y. Wm. Harriman..... " " " G. G. Elliot..... " " " L. J. Gage..... Chicago, Ill. Col. Ira Ayer..... San Francisco, Cal. G. W. Skinner and wife..... Denver, Col. J. A. Skinner and wife..... Syracuse, N. Y. Rev. G. M. Stone..... Hartford, Conn. H. B. Armstrong, Union Club, Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

G. W. Bullene..... Seattle. Capt. W. J. Bryant..... " Prof. G. F. Wright..... Oberlin, Ohio. Rev. J. L. Patton..... Greenville, Mich. S. P. Baldwin..... 1264 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. C. F. Miller and wife..... Hill's Ferry, Cal. Luther L. Holden..... Boston, Mass. H. Liebes..... San Francisco, Cal. A. A. Clark..... Council Bluffs, Iowa. M. W. Murray..... San Francisco, Cal. Samuel Drake..... Easton, Pa. F. R. Drake..... " J. M. Porter..... " W. J. Regan..... San Francisco, Cal. W. H. Payson..... " Mrs. Barton Atkins..... Elmira, N. Y. Arthur R. Atkins..... " Richard Edwards..... Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE STEAMSHIP IDAHO. J. C. Hunter..... Commander. W. R. Curtis..... Purser. A. L. Jacobs..... Freight Clerk. Wm. Thompson..... First Officer. Charles Carlson..... Second Officer. Benjamin Hitchcock..... Third Officer. R. A. Turner..... Chief Engineer. Herbert Adams..... First Assistant. Andrew Brindle..... Second " Thomas Crowell..... Steward. L. K. Rightmier..... Second " W. E. George..... Pilot.

Distances from point to point on the route to Alaska:

Port Townsend to Nanaimo..... 93 miles. Nanaimo to Departure Bay..... 5 " Departure Bay to Fort Tongass..... 510 " Fort Tongass to Loring..... 55 " Loring to Fort Wrangel..... 84 " Fort Wrangel to Juneau..... 145 " Juneau to Douglas Island..... Douglas Island to Chilkat..... 90 " Chilkat to Glacier Bay..... 115 " Glacier Bay to Killisnoo..... 190 " Killisnoo to Sitka..... 70 " Loring to Kaigan..... Kaigan to Queen Charlotte Sound..... 307 "

## THE MUIR GLACIER.

BY GEO. M. STONE.

DEDICATED TO PROF. G. FREDERIC WRIGHT.

Down from white fastnesses of snow,  
And jeweled palaces of frost,  
It moves majestically slow,  
Fiord, and plain, and valley across.

In its frozen heart a forest is hid,  
Which grew in far elder time,  
Whose evergreens glow as they did,  
In man's fair morning of prime !

How vast is the furrow it plows !  
How broad is its scar on the cliff !  
The massive granite before it bows,  
Its track in the cañon's deep rift.

The peal of thunder on its way,  
Announces its measureless might,  
Lo ! it grinds the boulder to clay,  
That harvests may gladden our sight.

It pushes before it the wide moraine,  
And digs the basin of the lake,  
Not one of its ministries is in vain,  
As it works for our human sake.

E'en the iceberg's glorious fall,  
By the sunbeam's cleavage of fire,  
Is the mighty Architect's call,  
To adore Him while we inquire !

## LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE  
AT WRANGEL.

NEFARIOUS CONDUCT OF TWO VISITORS FROM THE EAST. A BOLD ATTEMPT AT MID-DAY TO ABDUCT ONE OF WRANGEL'S FAIR DAUGHTERS ATTEMPT TO DESPOIL THE CITY OF ITS ANCIENT HERALDIC ORNAMENTS. THE VILLAINS FOILED.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH BY THE STIKENE AND HECATE CHANNEL TELEGRAPH.)

WRANGEL, ALASKA, Sept. 3, 1886.

Our usually quiet and peaceable community has recently been in a high state of excitement in consequence of the dastardly conduct of two young men from the East, who visited the city with a party of tourists on the steamer "IDAHO." When the steamer arrived, on Sunday, the 29th ult., most of the passengers came on shore and scattered about the streets inspecting the various points of interest and visiting our marts of trade. The two young men in question, were apart from the others, and seemed, from their frequent conversations in a subdued tone, to be intent upon some deep design. They were heard to mutter something about "taking a totem pole," and were seen intently viewing several of those objects in the course of their walk through the Indian section of the town. Once they fixed a tri-pod in position in front of one of the largest and most valued totem poles in that part of our beautiful city, evidently intending to take the pole if opportunity offered. The timely appearance of some of our prominent Siwash citizens probably prevented the depredators from carrying out their villainous scheme. Foiled in their nefarious attempt in this direction, the young

then proceeded down the street leading to the wharf bent upon some other outrage, it would appear. At all events, the beautiful and accomplished Miss Klack-i-ti-klass, daughter of our esteemed fellow citizen, Jake Kla-wak, Esq., had just about this hour, as is her wont when time hangs heavily on her hands, taken a position upon the veranda in front of the Northwest Trading Company's store, in order to survey the passing throng. The accomplished Miss K. is well known as one of Wrangel's fairest daughters, and at a recent Sunday-school levee, was by vote declared to be the belle of our city. She possesses, among other charms of mind and person, a most lovely complexion of dark molasses hue, which she preserves by covering her face with lamp-black and seal-oil, a circumstance that has led some admiring visitors to remark that she was evidently getting herself in readiness to join a minstrel company. Miss K. had calmly seated herself upon the veranda and was amusing herself by contemplating the

strange costumes and manners of the visitors, when the two young villains approached. It was evident, from their agitated manner, that they were struck by her appearance. One of them stood behind the tri-pod already mentioned, inserted his head beneath a black cloth and waved his hands wildly in the air, at the same time beseeching the fair damsel to "keep still." The other young man approached more closely, and endeavored to engage Miss K. in conversation. As he spoke chiefly in an unfamiliar tongue, she was unable to understand all he said, but his words were supposed to have reference to silver bangles and horn spoons. During all this time, the singular conduct of the young man under the black cloth, chiefly attracted her attention. She concluded that he was a shaman, or great medicine man, such as she had seen in her youthful days in her native village, and began to feel quite alarmed for her safety. The other young man became quite demonstrative, and seemed desirous that she should maintain a placid cast of countenance, while his companion was performing his wild and incomprehensible acts of sorcery. While Miss Klack-i-ti-klass was intensely gazing upon the young man with the tri-pod, wondering whether the affair was a peep-show or some kind of an infernal machine, the whistle of the "Idaho" was blown loudly, and the two young conspirators hastily gathered up their traps and departed, evidently realizing that their strange antics were observed. Miss K. was quickly surrounded by some of her young companions who had been watching the suspicious actions of the young men, and warmly congratulated her upon her escape.

We learned that the miscreants answered to the names of Drake and Porter, and that they belong to very respectable families in the East. The native police are on the alert to apprehend these bold marauders should they again appear in our midst.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

WRANGEL, Sept. 7.

It is reported that the two young men referred to in a previous dispatch, were again in our city yesterday, but it is thought that they committed no further depredations than to carry away a few horn spoons and silver bangles, which, we will do the strangers the justice to say they paid for. On this occasion, they were re-inforced by a young man of prepossessing appearance, who was also armed with a tri-pod. This last mentioned person, who was heard to answer to the name of Harriman, was seen to cast many wistful glances towards the bevy of young ladies who were gathered along our principal boulevard, but the early departure of the steamer thwarted his evil designs.

## THIRD DISPATCH.

WRANGEL, Sept. 8.

We learn that there are some mitigating circumstances in regard to the cases of attempted piracy and abduction, already reported from this place by telegraph. Upon further inquiry, we learn that the young men are only amateur photographers, and that they had no further evil intent than to "take" our totem-poles and other features of our beautiful city in counterfeit presentment. The friends of Miss Klack-i-ti-klass feel greatly relieved.

## SECOND EDITION.

As a faithful chronicler of events, and in fulfilment of our pledge to furnish our readers with the very latest items of information, the management has determined to issue a second edition of this paper.

Thursday evening on the Idaho, proved to be one of the most delightful passed during the entire trip. After the publication of our first issue, the passengers assembled on deck, and engaged for nearly a full hour in singing melodies and patriotic songs, all joining most heartily. The Star Spangled Banner sounded out over the blue waters of Johnson's Strait, and the party being reminded that the "Idaho" was within the precincts of Her Majesty's Dominions, struck up with boundless good will, "God Save the Queen."

Captain Hunter treated the company to some brilliant fireworks in honor of the occasion. A fine display of the Aurora Borealis illuminated the northern horizon, and was observed with great interest by the ship's

company. The moon, nearly full, shone clear and bright, over the shimmering waters, and afforded the opportunity to witness their tumult as the vessel passed down the Seymour Narrows, on its homeward course. At a later hour than usual, on our well regulated ship, the passengers, one by one, reluctantly retired to their state-rooms.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10th.—The day has been one of resplendent brightness; in the morning was plainly discernible to the southeast, the majestic Mount Baker, a giant amidst the surrounding elevations of the Cascade Range, its head crowned with eternal snow.

The ship glided on, winding among the islands and through the channels adjacent to Vancouver Island, until finally emerging into the broader waters of Puget Sound.

We were headed directly for Port Townsend, which place we reached about six o'clock in the afternoon. Here, those who had passed almost three weeks so pleasantly together, were now obliged to separate for distant and diverging points. There was many a hand-shake, and many a hearty good-bye. Thus ended our memorable trip to Alaska.

## THE VERY LATEST, STARTLING INTELLIGENCE!

REPORTS OF A GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND SOUTHWESTERN EUROPE. CHARLESTON, S. C., IN RUINS; GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 10.

Just as we are closing our columns, we are in receipt of information, which seems entirely reliable, that during our absence in Alaska, the southern portion of our country, together with Spain and Portugal, have been visited by a terrific earthquake, the center of which, it would seem, was near Charleston, S. C. It is stated, that this city has suffered very severely, both in loss of life and property. If the statements as made are true, it would seem that this visitation is one of the most fearful and far-reaching in its effects that has ever occurred in this country; we give the information as it comes to us, and without full verification. Before our next issue, our readers will probably be fully advised of the details of the disaster.

## MEETING OF THE "IDAHO'S" PASSENGERS.

## ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the passengers of the steamship "Idaho," held Thursday evening, Sept. 9, 1886, the following resolutions offered by Mr. Luther L. Holden, of Boston, were unanimously adopted, and on motion of Rev. George M. Stone, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., were ordered to be printed in the IDAHO CHRONICLE:

Whereas, The passengers of steamship "Idaho," on her present Alaskan trip, which is now drawing to a pleasant and successful conclusion, are desirous of giving formal expression to the gratification they have, one and all, experienced on this memorable voyage; be it

Resolved, That our thanks are tendered Captain James C. Hunter, Pilot W. E. George, and the officers of the steamship "Idaho," for the uniform courtesy, kindness and considerate attention we have received at their hands.

And be it further Resolved, That we commend most cordially and unhesitatingly the Alaska trip, as one of the most delightful experiences of travel to be had in America—an experience at once rich in its grand panorama of lofty mountains, mighty glaciers and beautiful inland waters, and unique in its novel scenes of aboriginal life and customs.

On motion of Dr. Charles F. Miller, of Hill's Ferry, Cal., it was directed that copies of the above resolutions be furnished to Captain Hunter, and to the general agents of the

line, Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co., of San Francisco.

At the same meeting a vote of thanks was tendered Col. Ira Ayer, of San Francisco, for the very able and courteous manner in which he had fulfilled the position of Editor in chief of THE IDAHO CHRONICLE.

A vote of thanks was also tendered Mr. Henry Seibert, of New York, for his kindness in undertaking the printing and distribution of the paper.

Col. Ira Ayer, special agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, in charge of the Customs business of the Pacific coast, has just completed an inspection of the ports of southeastern Alaska. Although his official station is at San Francisco, Col. Ayer, with his family, reside at Morristown, N. J.

The Shaksperian readings given during the upward trip were very cordially received. The renderings by Col. Ayer, and Rev. G. M. Stone showed careful study of the plays of the great poet.

The religious services held in the social hall of the "Idaho," on successive Sundays, will also form some of the pleasantest associations of the trip. On Sunday, August 29th, Rev. G. M. Stone, of Hartford, Conn., preached from Matt. viii. 27: "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?" The following Sunday, Prof. G. F. Wright, of Oberlin, Ohio, spoke from Matt. xii. 12: "How much then is a man better than a sheep?"

The lecture of L. L. Holden, Esq., of Boston, giving details of various balloon ascensions in which he had participated was very thrilling, and was listened to with intense interest.

In closing, for the present, his connection with THE IDAHO CHRONICLE, the editor desires to thank most sincerely, the many patrons of the paper for their candid sympathy and support. The circumstances which cause the severance of these pleasant relations, are well known, and will, the editor feels assured, be duly appreciated. Confident that those memories and associations which gave birth to THE IDAHO CHRONICLE, will be long cherished by those who were so intimately connected with its establishment, and wishing to all its readers, "many pleasant returns" of days as bright and hours as joyous as those passed on the good ship "Idaho," he bids them all a kind and friendly farewell.

## AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at auction for the benefit of whom it may concern, at the Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s wharf, Port Townsend, W. Ter., immediately upon the arrival of steamship "Idaho": 467 Horn spoons of various sizes, ages and conditions; a general assortment of wooden ditto; several dozen halibut hooks, ornamental and otherwise; a large and varied assortment of silver bracelets, bangles and rings; one Chilkat blanket; a miscellaneous lot of furs from animals killed by Vancouver in 1789; one seal-killing club, and three pre-glacial walking sticks.

Captain GEO. W. BULLENE, Auctioneer.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED. With an outfit of pack animals, camp equipage, etc. An experienced guide to conduct a hunting party of three gentlemen to some place where bears may be killed without too much risk to the hunters. In addition to his qualification as a guide he must be a good cook, and it is indispensable that he should be a sure shot. To such a man favorable inducements will be offered on application at Port Townsend, immediately on arrival of the Idaho.

HERRIOTT, ELLMAN &amp; CO.

## HO! FOR ALASKA.

The first-class steamers Princess and Peerless sail alternately each Monday from Seattle, making the round trip to Glacier Bay and return in nine days.

Meals served to order at separate tables to suit parties traveling together. Missionary freight for outside ports not taken.

# ALASKA.

A mass meeting, in the interests of Education and Civilization for Alaska, will be held at the Park Street Congregational Church (Cor. of Tremont and Park, Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., Pastor), on Sabbath Evening, Dec. 30th, at 7½ o'clock. 1883.

Mr. Joseph Cook will preside and make the opening address.

An interesting account of the people of Alaska, their customs, religion, educational and religious needs, will be given by Sheldon Jackson, D. D., from Alaska.

## NO COLLECTION.

You and your friends are earnestly invited to be present.

## FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

## American Baptist Home Mission Society.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 25th, 1883.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, was held in the First Baptist Church, Saratoga Springs, commencing Friday, May 25th, 1883. The meeting was called to order at 3 P.M., by the President, Hon. James L. Howard, of Connecticut.

The Committee on Work Among the Indians reported, through Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, N. Y., as follows:

If resolutions and memorials could have saved the American Indian, he would long ago have been lifted into blessedness. But, unfortunately, reports of Committees, and expressions of favor from benevolent societies are but a poor substitute for either manly justice or Christian beneficence.

The Indians may and probably do need the advantages of citizenship and the protection of wise laws, but we need to realize that the ills with which they are afflicted are of a more radical kind than can be cured by the touch of legislation.

Let us squarely face the fact that no political expedient will serve as a compensation for their injuries or introduce them into a condition that is either safe or satisfactory.

Our manifest duty is to give them the Gospel. We must seek to Christianize them by efforts so enthusiastic and efficient that our zeal shall make atonement, as far as atonement is possible, for the neglect and the wrongs from which they have suffered. If as Christians we are debtors to the heathen beyond the sea, surely our obligation is incalculable toward these pagans who dwell in our own land, their possessions despoiled by the white man's rapacity and their faith destroyed by his perfidy.

Education adds permanence and power to Christian influences. Hence we have wisely sought to associate with our work of evangelization an attempt to educate. But what we have accomplished in this direction, while exceedingly satisfactory, should be regarded rather as a prophecy than a fulfillment. We call attention to the very favorable opportunity offered to us for controlling the educational future of all the tribes in the Indian Territory by the proposed removal of the Indian University to the lands donated by the Creek nation for this purpose.

It is painful to realize that of the Pan Utes, a people numbering about thirty-five hundred souls, a great number are, in spite of our best efforts, shut out from the probability of ever hearing the Gospel. The older people among them cannot understand our missionary, and the Indian interpreters seem to be unable either to grasp the Gospel idea or in their meager language to communicate it to others. Here are men dying of thirst and unable to see the cup that is held to their very lips. While our missionary hopes in time to overcome these obstacles by a more familiar knowledge of the dialect, it is none the less a reproachful fact that we have so long neglected our manifest duty to these wilder tribes.

From the country of Alaska comes a cry for help as pitiful and as hopeless as any that ever startled Christian ears from the lands beyond the sea. What answer will our great denomination make to this repeated appeal?

Your Committee recommend:

1. That increased effort be made to acquaint our churches with the needs and encouragements of our evangelical work among the Indians, in the hope of securing enlarged contributions for its more vigorous prosecution.

2. That all possible diligence be employed in obtaining the funds necessary for removing the Indian University from Tahlequah to Muskogee, and for increasing its educational facilities in a degree commensurate with the enlarged opportunities thus to be presented.

3. We repeat the recommendation made to the Society a year ago, that missions be sent as soon as practicable to the Indians of Alaska.

4. In view of the fact that the United States Commissioner of Indian affairs in his annual report to Congress mentions as an especially difficult feature of the work of civilization the condition of Indian women, we desire to express our gratification that the Woman's Home Mission Society promises to aid in the solution of the problem by its labors among this class.

The following resolution, suggested by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was presented, adopted, and ordered to be officially forwarded to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior:

"Resolved, That as Alaska is the only section of the United States where governmental or local aid has not been furnished for the education of the people:

"And as the establishment of schools will assist in civilizing the native population, prevent Indian wars and prepare them for citizenship;

"Therefore, the American Baptist Home Mission Society in session at Saratoga Springs, May, 1883, would respectfully petition you to renew your recommendations to Congress, for an educational appropriation for Alaska."

## SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

### *Episcopal* BOARD OF MANAGERS.

APRIL, 1885.

#### A PROPOSED NEW WORK.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers in December last, the Secretary for Domestic Missions presented and read several letters which he had received concerning the opening for missionary work in the Territory of Alaska. After some consideration the whole subject was referred to the Domestic Committee with the request that they should take action upon it. Accordingly at the following meeting of the Domestic Committee the letters previously read, together with much interesting information which the Secretary had gathered in the meantime in regard to the condition of the country and the advisability of entering upon missionary operations there, were carefully considered. It was then determined as a preliminary step to instruct the Secretary to write to the Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, as being the nearest Bishop of the Church, requesting him to visit Alaska for the purpose of ascertaining on the spot what opening there may be for our Missionaries there, and what especial portions of the field it would be desirable for us to occupy. In accordance with these instructions the Secretary made such request of Bishop Paddock, at the same time calling his attention particularly to the two points, Unalaska and the country lying about the head waters of the Yukon River. Bishop Paddock has replied to the Secretary signifying that he is constrained to ask to be excused from this especial service. He had previously visited Sitka, at the request of the then Presiding Bishop, and made a statement in regard to the condition of that portion of the Territory; this statement is contained in his second annual (published) Report. Unalaska is a thousand miles to the west of Sitka and can only be reached by steamer from San Francisco, while the head waters of the Yukon are fifteen hundred miles in the opposite direction, and a visit thither would involve great cost of time, since the steamboat makes only an annual trip.

It is somewhat difficult for us to realize that this recently acquired territory includes an area equal to that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Alabama, Georgia, etc., while the distance from Portland, Oregon, to the extremity of the Aleutian Islands is fully as great as from that city to Eastport, Maine. There are no roads and the means of conveyance are very limited. It is, however, intimated that one of the members of the Board is contemplating a trip thither this summer, during which he will make such investigation as is practicable, and in the meantime the Secretary of the Domestic Committee is empowered to correspond with some other Bishop with a view to having an Episcopal visitation made as soon as possible.

## THE FREE PARLIAMENT.

Alaska--An interesting Letter from that  
Far-Off Land.

SITKA, ALASKA, Oct. 10, 1885.

EDITOR FULTON DEMOCRAT--Before leaving your magnificent prairie state I searched the school histories and geographies in vain for definite information about Alaska. And were you to request the teachers and pupils of your best schools to write you what they knew of the great territory of Alaska, the extent of their information would be that "Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867; its capital is Sitka; its highest mountain Mount St. Elias, and its greatest river the mighty Yukon." Indeed, Alaska is so remote from civilization that like an adopted child, she has been sorely neglected. Eighteen years have wrought little change to the country or its people, save from a retrograde point of view.

During the Russian reign there were good schools and churches, and Sitka, the capitol, was full of life and princely gaiety; but after the transfer of title, the whites and Russians who had the means, returned to their Fatherland; hence all industries failed, all schools ceased, and civilization fast sank to native rudeness. Hitherto the Indians had their own forms of government, which centered in a chief whose word is implicitly obeyed by his own tribe. Since the purchase the territory has been under military rule. When the law of custom was inhuman, the military sometimes interfered. For instance if an Indian was in your employ and an accident befell him by which he lost his life, his tribe would kill any white man to make up the loss.

The first civil officers came last fall, and since then Alaska has been a field of contention. The military officers still wish to rule; the custom-house officer wishes to assert his authority, and the civil officers were determined "to rule or ruin,"--rule in their own interests, and ruin everybody who stood firmly for their rights. Among the civil officers was a weak-minded Judge by the name of McAllister, and a drunken District Attorney by the name of Haskel. Their own outlawry and incapacity caused urgent demands for their removal, and Cleveland was not slow to decapitate them. The new officials arrived last month, and they received a hearty welcome. Indeed, the jubilant rejoicing has not yet ceased. The new officials are proving themselves worthy of public trust, and the people have reason to believe that they will do justice, love mercy, punish outlawry, and not transcend their authority.

Sitka, the capital, is a quaint old town--village, situated on a beautiful harbor on the west side of Baranoff Island. The town contains about seven thousand inhabitants--soldiers and miners--one hundred vessels, and from five to eight hundred Indians. The most prominent buildings are those of the Sitka Indian Training School located in the suburbs of the town. The government buildings are worthy of note, yet you would not recognize many of them as such, except the "castle," which is located on a high prominence overlooking both harbor and village. The Greek church, with its tall spire, is another object of interest, always visited by tourists. The old mounted brass cannon, which for years was used to keep the law between land and sea, are still there in the fort's sentry box. In front of the government buildings--custom-house and barracks--is a smooth, green common, which is used for a parade ground by the marines.

Majestic mountains to the north and east stand guard over the little town nestled at their feet. The mountains are grand, rugged, and grand, with its massy ledges of great rocks pushing out from the mountain sides, the primeval forests, the jungles of evergreens at the base, and many cone-shaped mountain-tops covered with eternal snow, is a sight worth beholding.

There are no public roads in Alaska, except in towns. All travel and transportation is done by ship and canoe. Think of "padding your own canoe" from Bernadotte to Lewistown. The surface of the country is so rocky and mountainous that it is impossible to have roads. There are here and there, Indian trails up the mountain-side, where it is so dangerous that a white man would not venture. Outside of their accustomed haunts Indians are not noted for courage, except in war.

The boundary of our future horizon is so limited that I cannot think of railroads and telegraphs in remote Alaska. To my mind travel must always be done by sea. There are no roads in the interior, and here and there use mules at the passes. There is one solitary old mule in Sitka. It runs at large and pastures on the commons. Everybody is considerate enough to give this aged animal the advantage of the street, or even surrender the sidewalk to it.

In the way of stock we have cattle, hogs and goats. Deer are plentiful in the mountains.

The Indian Training School has a dragon and a "dog-eater" which is used for carrying goods and freight. But where is your team? Well, the Indian boys are the team, and a good one, too. So you see our ways of living are very primitive.

We hope for more advantages soon. The first public school opened in June, Dr. Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, arrived in May, and has already opened several public schools in the territory. More again.

Very truly, W. A. KELLY.

## AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

September 1883

Rev. HENRY L. MOREHOUSE, D.D., Corresponding Secretary.

### TEMPLE COURT:

Cor. Beekman and Nassau Streets.

From the country of Alaska comes a cry for help as pitiful and as hopeless as any that ever startled Christian ears from the lands beyond the sea. What answer will our great denomination make to this repeated appeal?

Your Committee recommend:

1. That increased effort be made to acquaint our churches with the needs and encouragements of our evangelical work among the Indians, in the hope of securing enlarged contributions for its more vigorous prosecution.

2. That all possible diligence be employed in obtaining the funds necessary for removing the Indian University from Tahlequah to Muskogee, and for increasing its educational facilities in a degree commensurate with the enlarged opportunities thus to be presented.

3. We repeat the recommendation made to the Society a year ago, that missionaries be sent as soon as practicable to the Indians of Alaska.

4. In view of the fact that the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his annual report to Congress mentions as an especially difficult feature of the work of civilization the condition of Indian women, we desire to express our gratification that the Women's Home Mission Society promises to aid in the solution of the problem by its labors among this class.

superior in exec. [unclear] those of [unclear]. The Appendix giving a chronological review of events in Alaska Missions from August 10, 1877 to June 1883 is particularly valuable. Altogether the book is a worthy supplement to that of Dr. Jackson.

As it fills out the outlines of the latter with one class of details, so Mrs. Willard's Letters fill it out with another class, giving us, with a charming Christian frankness and simplicity, a look into the inner life and experiences of the Mission. Mrs. Willard is the wife of the Rev. Eugene S. Willard, and with him has labored among the Indians of the Chilcat District in Southeastern Alaska since early in 1881, and her letters to her parents and others cover a period of nearly two and a half years. They were written with no idea of their ever being published; but as we are told in the Introduction, "The collection and publication of 'voices of the heart' have been the work, not of their author, but of others, who have gladly assumed not only the labor, but also the responsibility of this little venture." They appeal in the form directly to our hearts and at once enlist our sympathies.

Of course none of these books tell us much of the Eskimo tribes among whom our two missionary explorers are now sojourning. They are concerned mainly with the Indians of the South-east among whom the Presbyterian Missions are. At the same time they give us all the information at present to be had of the regions round about the Eskimo; and also incidentally much of their manners, customs and mode of life. They depict for us in vivid colors the great need and opportunities for Mission work in Alaska; and as graphically its equally great difficulties, hardships and dangers. No one can read these volumes without having his heart filled with longing to rescue the perishing natives of that neglected realm from their low condition. If any one is not yet interested in the Alaskan work get him to read these books. If his heart is not of stone he will not remain uninterested thereafter. Those who are already interested, will on that account want to read them. Every missionary society should possess them. Every Sunday-school library should have them. See thou to it!

The School Master Very Far Abroad—  
Mail News and Money Once a Year.  
Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, is now in this city, completing his labors at the bureau of education. In response to a question about his experience there he said:

"Yes, I visited southeastern Alaska, and established the first American mission school at Fort Wrangel, August, 1877, while in the employ of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church."

"Have you established any other stations?"  
I secured the aid of the Bureau of Education to establish stations and erected buildings for them in 1882 and 1884. In 1879 I established stations among the Hydah, Hiduan, and Chilcotin people, which comprise a group in southeast Alaska, and are situated near the present frontier line. I have endeavored, however, to enlist other leading denominations, and the Moravians have selected a field among the Eskimos on Behring's sea, and established a station at Upernivik, 1,000 miles from Stikine, and about 1,500 miles from Sitka. The Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church has selected two missionaries to establish the station of Chichagof, 1,000 miles north of Sitka. The Home Mission Society of the Baptist Church is looking for missionaries to go to the Kwashuk Indians west of Sitka. The Congregational and Methodist churches have also had under consideration entering the Alaska work."

"Has the government been at work?"

"It was not until recently. Congress, in the spring of 1884, extended civil law over Alaska for the first time since the American occupation, and appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose of commencing a school system in that country. It was not, however, until the spring of 1885 that the Secretary of the Interior placed the work in charge of the Bureau of Education. In December, 1884, the American Church transferred their schools to the government as fast as the bureau could arrange for them. Other schools were established at Unalaska-sha, and on the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers, so that now there are eleven schools in Alaska with 600 pupils in attendance. Several others will be established as soon as they can be reached."

"Do you have any difficulty in that matter?"

"Yes, very great. So great that the usual public do not care to realize them. Remember that we have no roads or public conveyances in Alaska. Once a month the mail steamer visits five or six points in southeast Alaska. All other places are reached by the mail canoe of the country, or by an occasional trading vessel at irregular intervals. For instance, to visit the school at Unalaska, I am compelled to take a steamer to Sitka, a distance of 1,500 miles, and then at San Francisco take a trading vessel to Unalaska, 2,418 miles away, making 4,018 miles in all. Then, in some instances, the teachers can procure their mail and supplies but once a year. There are very great difficulties to contend with."

"What is your connection with the secular schools?"  
I resigned the superintendency of the Mission Training School at Sitka last spring to accept my present position of general agent of education under the government."

"How many children are there to be provided for in families?"  
"It is rather difficult to say. Perhaps, in round numbers, 10,000."

"Did you not have difficulty during the summer with some of the children?"

"Yes, it commenced while I was in charge of the school, and the persecution was continued after I had accepted the government position. Judge McAllister issued a temporary injunction restraining all the teachers and employees of the school at Sitka from making impositions on the school property. This was dissolved as soon as it reached the court. The grand jury, under the influence and misrepresentations of the United States attorney, brought in four indictments against me, ostensibly for obstructing the public highway, but the indictments were so manifestly unjust and so much like persecution, that they were all set aside by the court, and the judgment released. It was during these troubles that I was unlawfully imprisoned for a short time. There was so much lying and misrepresentation, and undoubtedly a strong prejudice was created for a time. The illegal imprisonment caused a reaction in public sentiment in my favor, and gentlemen who had previously opposed me came and professed me their sympathy and assistance. Then I took steps to raise funds to secure superior teachers and furnish the public with all reasonable school facilities, so that all are compelled to acknowledge that the schools are in good shape."

"What is the character of the present officials?"

"They seem to be good men, sincerely desirous of giving the people of Alaska a good government. Mr. Swenford has taken special pains to co-operate in school matters. I am much pleased with them and hope that the Senate will confirm them."

"Is Alaska improving any?"  
The mining section is. The mining interests particularly are exciting much attention. The 120-stamp mill at Juneau is crushing out \$70,000 of gold bullion per month. Prospecting for new fields is being done with vigor both on the coast and on the head waters of the great Yukon river. Some valuable mines near Sitka changed hands last fall, and arrangements are being made for their development. A number of new ones have been established, but have not attempted much the last season on account of the dullness of the market. The fish oil works at Killisnoo have done a prosperous business. The lumber and timber interests are under examination, the undeveloped resources generally of Alaska are very great."

## THE INDIANS OF ALASKA.

A correspondent of the Denver *News*, writing from Fort Wrangel, Alaska, under date of August 6th, 1885, gives some interesting items about the Indians of that almost unknown country. He puts the number of Indians at from 30,000 to 50,000 :

The Indian villages are for the most part scattered along the coast and the various water-courses of the country. The population of any one village is never very large, although at certain times of the year, when the hunting season is over and the hunters have returned to their homes, one may, in a few instances, find as many as a thousand or more people living in one place. Unlike the Indians of our plains, they rarely live in tents, except when moving from place to place. They construct houses, or huts, rather, twenty or thirty feet square—and, in some cases, larger—of large, thick, upright planks or the bark of trees, and some of their dwellings, it must be said, show evidences of considerable comfort. As a rule, there is only one room in the house, but occasionally one finds it partitioned off into a number of smaller rooms used as sleeping apartments. There is only one entrance to the house, in the typical Indian dwelling, a door a few feet above the ground, and no windows. In the more pretentious buildings one always finds a plank floor, in the center of which there is a small depression, and an area prepared for the fire-place. The smoke ascends through an opening in the center of the roof, and, contrary to what might be expected, the inmates are troubled with very little smoke in the building itself. Indeed, I have visited some Indian houses that were comparatively models of neatness. In the older Indian dwellings the planks used to be split or hewn from large logs, but in those sections of the country in which saw-mills have been established, or where lumber can be obtained, sawn boards are used, and in these cases an Indian village would not differ much from a Western mining camp in the States. Frequently, too, the Indians build their houses of logs, and they are constructed as to be quite comfortable even during the coldest days of winter.

Their beds consist of skins or blankets which are placed in the corners and along the sides of the house, and they have usually such a large supply of them that there is never any cause of suffering for want of covering. Indeed, the average Indian's wealth in this country is measured by the number of skins and blankets in his possession. Some of them count their blankets by the hundreds.

Among the most striking objects of interest to the visitor to an Indian village in southwestern Alaska are their quaint and curious totem poles. These are large poles, thirty, forty, and even sixty feet high, and of proportionate diameter, on which are carved the forms of various animals and birds. They are usually erected in front of the house, and an Indian's rank is judged by the size of his totem. It is a kind of genealogical tree on which is carved, in a kind of hieroglyphical language intelligible to the Indians, the history of the family of he owner. Here in Wrangel the number and size of

# REPORT

OF

## THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, November 1, 1885.

SIR: In presenting a review of the administration of this Department since the 7th of March last, attention is called first to the operations of the Indian Bureau, as set forth in the able report of its Commissioner and

### THE TERRITORIES.

#### ALASKA.

The present governor of Alaska did not reach Sitka, the seat of government, until the 15th of September last. Notwithstanding the short period of fifteen days intervening between the day of his arrival and that on which he is required to make his report, he has with most commendable industry prepared and sent on a report remarkable alike for the interesting information it contains concerning the population, resources, and general condition of that remote district, and for the importance of its suggestions and recommendations respecting the administration of its civil government. Having received this report just as my own was going to the press, I must postpone to a future occasion fuller discussion of the latter subject.

He estimates the population of Alaska, exclusive of the eastern portion of the Territory, which has not yet been reported on, at between 33,000 and 34,000 inhabitants, including Creoles, Aleuts, whites, and Indians. He states that the native Alaskans are largely educated in the elementary branches of a common-school education, and as a rule are industrious, provident, living in permanent and substantial homes, and all self-sustaining. Many of them are members of the different Christian churches—Greek, Presbyterian, and Catholic.

He says that they belong to an entirely different race from the Indian tribes, and are capable of being educated up to the standard of good and intelligent citizenship, and recommends that just in proportion to their educational progress they should have the rights and privileges conferred and the duties and penalties of full citizenship imposed upon them.

On the 14th of October last Governor Swineford states in a private letter that, up to the date of writing, they have had no frost at all, and that last winter at Sitka the lowest point reached by the thermometer was 14.06 degrees above zero.

He says the impression that Alaska is a country of Arctic winters only is erroneous, and furnishes a meteorological summary for the twelve months ending August 31, 1885, kept by the signal officer at that station, which shows the mean maximum and minimum temperature, together with the number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, as proof of his assertion.

He thinks that Alaska in the nearfuture will prove a most important addition to the aggregate wealth of the nation. He has never seen more luxuriant vegetation than in Southern Alaska. All the harder vegetables grow to maturity and enormous size; white turnips weighing ten pounds, cabbages twenty-seven, and as fine potatoes as can be found anywhere in the Eastern markets, growing at Wrangell, Juneau, and Sitka, while timothy and red top grow to a height of from five to seven feet, and hay in great abundance, capable of being cured for the winter. Cattle few, but in the best possible condition.

The most important interest after the fur trade is that of mining. The most complete reduction-works of any to be found on the Pacific slope are at Douglas Island, opposite to Juneau. His description of the coal, iron, copper, and other mineral regions of Alaska is interesting, but based, as he admits, mostly upon hearsay. The waters of

Alaska swarm with food-fishes, principal among which are the cod, salmon, and halibut. The curing and canning of cod and salmon have assumed large proportions. There are immense forests of spruce and hemlock, with scattered groves of yellow cedar, which last is very valuable. He urges the necessity of a more perfect form of civil government for the Territory, and gives reasons for allowing that Territory to send a Delegate to Congress which I think are entitled to grave consideration.

### EDUCATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Education is an instructive and interesting document. I have been unable, for want of time, to present even a brief of the views and recommendations therein set forth, the greater part of which meet my concurrence, especially his renewed invocation of Federal aid to insure adequate provision for the instruction of the freedmen of the South, and also his recommendation that some measure of Federal aid be extended to public primary education, based on the number of illiterates in the various States as shown by the Tenth Census. I regret that the more immediate and imperative demands of administration in this Department have prevented me from giving to the operations of this Bureau the attention which its importance merits.

In the judgment of the Commissioner there is need in Alaska of more definite provision for the organization of schools. He thinks that this should be made at the earliest possible moment, and that the appropriation should be increased to \$50,000. I do not approve of this increase at present. I concur in the opinion that the sum appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of common schools in that Territory is not nearly sufficient. But the efficiency of these schools has been considerably impaired, and the progress of education correspondingly retarded by an unfortunate quarrel between the general agent and a majority of the late officials of the civil government. Until these difficulties are removed, and something like concert of action can be secured, I think any increase of the appropriation at this time ill-advised.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
Secretary.

### REPORT

OF THE

## INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1885.

SIR: In March last, while upon official duty at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Mr. J. M. Haworth, at that time Indian School Superintendent, died suddenly. In May last, I was appointed to the office thus made vacant, and now make to you the Superintendent's report for the year 1885.

The office of Indian School Superintendent was created by Congress in 1882.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Haworth was its first incumbent. That he was a competent and faithful officer is a fact established by both his general reputation and the records of the Interior Department, which, upon this subject, concur with each other, but he had not, at the time of his death, determined the functions of his office. It is an office most of the duties of which are suggested by its title. Only a few of them are stated in express terms of law.

### THE CONTRACT SCHOOL AT SITKA, ALASKA.

#### HOW THE BOARDING-SCHOOL ORIGINATED.

In the winter of 1877-'78 a day-school for Indian children was opened at Sitka, by Rev. John G. Brady and Miss Fannie E. Kellogg, sent there

by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. This school was discontinued in December, 1878. In April, 1880, it was reopened by Miss Olinda Austin, who had been sent to Alaska by the same Board. The school opened with 130 pupils. In November some of the boys applied to the teacher for permission to live at the school-house. They were granted permission, and seven Indian boys, thirteen and fourteen years of age, voluntarily left their homes and took up their abode in a vacant room of one of the Government buildings. In this way the day-school was transformed into a boarding-school.

In the summer of 1884 a girls' boarding-school was removed from Fort Wrangel and consolidated with the Sitka school. This school had developed from a day-school established at Wrangel by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in August, 1877.

On July 1, 1884, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions made a contract with the Government to maintain and educate at this school 75 pupils at \$10 each per month. This contract was for four months. Since that time the school has been operated under a contract with the Government, which authorizes the school to maintain and educate 100 pupils.

#### AN UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY.

The usefulness of the Sitka school has been injured by an unfortunate controversy between the officers of the government of Alaska and Rev. Sheldon Jackson, at present United States Agent of Education in Alaska. Dr. Jackson says that—

Very strangely and unexpectedly, Governor Kinkead (the few weeks he spent in Alaska of the year he was governor), United States Judge Ward McAlister, Jr., United States Marshal Hillyer, Deputy Marshal Sullivan, and United States Interpreter George Kastriemetonoff, directly and indirectly, threw their influence against the schools.

He adds:

The most opposition, however, came from United States District Attorney E. W. Haskett.

Entering into details, Dr. Jackson makes charges of the most serious character against the United States district attorney and the judge of the United States court. By *habeas corpus* proceedings children were taken out of the school, and girls were thus, according to the testimony of Dr. Jackson, delivered over to lives of shame. These charges have been denied with emphasis by the men against whom they were made, and they, on their part, charge that Dr. Jackson's zeal, being untempered with discretion, created all the trouble and greatly injured the cause he so much desired to promote. The Alaska Indian Commissioners, in a report dated June 30, last, say:

At this place (Sitka) the system adopted of "homes and industrial-schools" has, we regret to say, been anything but a success. The location selected for the mission buildings is a fatal mistake. It is in the immediate vicinity of both the white and Indian towns, subject to the evil influences of both. The result has been unfortunate in all respects.

The report continues:

The civil officers of the district have been officially represented to the Department by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, manager or superintendent for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as using their influence and authority to destroy the industrial boarding-schools at this place. Dr. Jackson must have known that this accusation was absolutely false and without the slightest foundation in fact. The contrary is the truth.

And further:

Dr. Jackson's arbitrary disregard of the lawful rights of parents and citizens led to most of the trouble at the mission.

It must be clear to every person who will consider, without prejudice, all the facts of this unfortunate controversy, that none of the parties to it can be held blameless of its bad results. The officers complained of by Dr. Jackson have been replaced by other officers, lately appointed, and it is hoped that all the impediments that have been put in the way of the Sitka Indian school's prosperity will be speedily removed.

#### COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Acknowledging my indebtedness to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

for his abundant manifestations of confidence in my ability to properly manage the affairs which have been committed to my charge, I beg leave to submit to you for consideration the facts and suggestions of this report.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN H. OBERLY,  
Indian School Superintendent.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
*Secretary of the Interior,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

#### "EDUCATION."

WILLIAM A. MOWRY,  
*EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.*

Dear Sir:

We take pleasure in sending you the enclosed notice which appeared in the last issue of EDUCATION. Yours truly,

WILLIAM A. MOWRY.

**EDUCATION IN ALASKA.** With maps and illustrations. By Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska. Pp. 89. Published by the Government. 1886.

Dr. Jackson has again laid us all under obligation for this interesting and exceedingly useful *résumé* of the educational condition and progress of this far-away land.

The illustrations add materially to the value of the book. At the end of the volume is inserted an accurate map of this famous country. The rapidity with which interest in Alaska has increased within a few years among the people of all parts of the United States is but little short of marvelous. During the coming summer hundreds of persons from the East, the South, and the West will visit Alaska. The boats from Puget Sound to Alaska, two years ago, ran once a month. During the coming summer they will run every week, so rapidly has the quantity of freight and the number of passengers increased.

#### THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.  
WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1886.  
GEORGE S. NOYES, Editor.

The El Dorado of the Northwest.  
GOV. SWYNFORD TELLS THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES WHAT A WONDERFUL REGION ALASKA IS.

Governor Swynford, of Alaska, told some remarkable things to the members of the House territories committee this morning. The object of his visit to the committee was to urge them to propose Congress to give a territorial government to Alaska. Among the things he told the committee the United States got a treasure when they bought that region; that almost any kind of produce could be raised there; that coal was abundant, and a great mine worked there in the most primitive manner; said \$1,000,000 worth of salmon were taken from the streams there, and cost only \$1.26 cents per ton to mine. There was, he said, enough ore in sight to last 100 years, at this rate. If the members would go to Alaska with him, he would show them a can of salmon, and if they liked it, he would go 60 people for a voyage. In the right season of the year, he would take them on a voyage in a stream where the salmon would be so thick that they would stop the progress of the boat,—it would be impossible to row through them.

*Presbyterian* *Conservative*, Op. S. & C.  
FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[Our Special Correspondent.]

The working barbers of this city seem to realize that, apart from the moral view of the subject, they make no more by working on the Sabbath, and are making a vigorous effort to have barber-shops closed on the Lord's day. At a meeting in which they resolved not to work on the Sabbath they gave as their reasons: 1. The divine law. 2. The Church, common law, and the best elements of the District flavor closing the shops. 3. That from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M., all can have an opportunity to be shaved on Saturday. They also gave notice that they would have any barber working on the Sabbath arrested; all the boss barbers seem to have conceded to the pressure to close; but some of the hotels say they must have their shops open for their guests, and if their present workmen will not work for them on that day they must find others who will. These workmen certainly deserve the moral, and if necessary, the material support, of every Christian. If any resident in any large city will reflect for a moment on the large number of occupations which demand work of those in them on the Sabbath, they must conclude that unless we want a "Continental Sabbath" we must halt. In this city cigar-stores, confectionery and ice cream saloons, retail groceries, barber-shops, within a few years, have added their employees to the large number of compulsory seven-days-in-a-week-workers, usually for less than six days' wages, as the running expenses of the places of business being larger, they can not as well afford to pay six days' wages.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., United States Commissioner of Education for Alaska, has issued a pamphlet entitled "A Plain Statement of Facts" concerning schools and missions in Alaska, and the unfortunate character of several of the first officials of the Territory. While President Arthur doubtless had the best intentions, many of his appointments of officials for this Territory were bad ones; and with the same good intentions it is feared President Cleveland has also been imposed on in the same way, if not to the same extent. Persons whose interest in illicit trade or those whose licentious habits desire no legal restraint are endeavoring to influence the Secretary of the Interior against Dr. Jackson. As your correspondent sees the contest, it is not the displacement of Sheldon Jackson from his office, but it is a war upon our Presbyterian missions, which we have planted in that Territory; it is a war upon Episcopal and Moravian missions undertaken there, and the missions of other Christian denominations in contemplation; it is a war upon the mental, moral and religious elevation of the Indians of that Territory—because these good influences interfere with a profitable traffic in rum or other demoralizing goods, and educate the natives to not barter away the persons or chastity of their daughters or wards. By an adroit and skillful putting of their case in a false light, these friends of vice hope to prejudice Secretary Lamar, who have some less energetic, and not so well-informed a man succeed Dr. Jackson, and the first victory of misrule will have been won. While Presbyterians will not demand that a man shall not be removed from an office because he is a minister in their church, when it is a fact they certainly should say that he is fully competent for the office by education, that he is honest, apt, peculiarly fitted for the work by his experience in our Western Territories proper, and particularly by his large experience, and a more full acquaintance with the field than perhaps any other man has. While Dr. J. is a Presbyterian he is not a narrow sectarian, but one of our broad, evangelical, Catholic Christians, who, even were he only one of our missionaries in Alaska, would inform, advise, and assist any other Christian worker in that field, and co-operate with every good influence in the Territory. I do not suppose for a moment that either the President, the Senate, or

Secretary Lamar would interfere with Dr. J. or allow any obstacle to remain in his way in his endeavors to aid the elevation of this people were they fully advised of the facts; but all are very busy; bad, interested advisers may secure their ears, and a few removals, appointments, and confirmations may be made, which at this formative period may paralyze all missions in that territory, destroy every elevating agency, and add to the brutishness of barbarism the refined, but body and soul destroying vices of civilization. Am I mistaken in fearing that a great interest of the Church, Christian civilization, and of our country, in Alaska, needs watching?

The Secretaries of the Home and Foreign mission boards addressed a mass-meeting here on Wednesday. B.

## THE WORLD.

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### MR. WARD McALLISTER'S SON.

#### THE VERY CURIOUS STORY TOLD CONCERNING HIS REMOVAL.

Was a Young Judge Sacrificed in Alaska?—  
A Father's Plea for Justice—The President's Stern Answer—He Will Not Read Letters Brought by Mr. McAllister—The Legal Aspects of the Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Among the appointments made by ex-President Arthur during his last year in office was that of Ward McAllister, Jr., a son of Mr. Ward McAllister, the well-known New York lawyer and society man, as United States District Judge of Alaska. The appointment at the time was warmly commended by the press, irrespective of party, of the Pacific slope, where Mr. McAllister, Jr., had resided for some years. Mr. McAllister is now about thirty-one years of age, was graduated from the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the New York Bar. He afterwards entered the firm of McAllister & Bergin of which his uncle, Mr. Hall McAllister, the noted San Francisco lawyer, is the senior member, and which is the oldest law firm in California. He was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for California, and served two years in that office, being appointed from it to the Judgeship above mentioned. The office is a four years' one and commands a salary of \$3,000. At the time of Mr. McAllister's appointment ex-President Arthur also appointed Mr. S. F. Wilson as Associate Justice of New Mexico, Mr. John T. Morgan as Chief-Judge of Idaho, Mr. Sumner Howard as Chief-Judge of Arizona, Mr. D. H. Pinney as Associate Justice of Arizona, Mr. W. T. Fitzgerald, as Associate Justice of Arizona, Mr. Seward Smith as Associate Justice of New Mexico, Mr. John Coburn as Associate Justice of Montana and Mr. S. C. Winograd as Associate Justice of Washington Territory.

In August last President Cleveland removed all these appointees of ex-President Arthur, together with the Governor, District-Attorney and United States Marshal of Alaska, and has since appointed other persons in their place. Judge McAllister proceeded directly to Washington, and in making inquiries of the Department of Justice was informed that he had been removed in consequence of charges made against him. At his solicitation, however, he was given a copy of the charges and immediately prepared an answer to each and every

charge and submitted proof as to their falsity. The President on Jan. 7 last, granted Judge McAllister an interview. The following report of the conversation which then ensued was given by the President and Judge McAllister as taken as are the above words, from a printed pamphlet detailing the whole matter, which is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and which has been secured by a WORLD correspondent. The President said: "I am sorry in regard to this Admin. [sic] having charge of the affairs of the Territory of Alaska in a bad way. I immediately removed all the Federal officers. You must be aware that it is a policy of all administrators to come into power to make removals. I suspended you with the other officials. I have never believed the charges against you. Two different Judges I have appointed since your removal, and the last one appointed has probably now gone. It is too late to do anything now. I cannot take a back track."

Judge McAllister replied: "Mr. President, you certainly cannot remove me from the judgeship on charges which you say you do not yourself fully believe in which I have fully answered." The President—I have removed you with the other officers.

Here the interview ended. It was then found upon investigation, as alleged, that the charges against Judge McAllister had been made by a missionary in Alaska, and who had been appointed by President Arthur as General Agent of Education for Alaska. He is a Republican and throughout his public life has been supported by Congress for educational purposes in Alaska. Regarding the chief charge brought by this missionary against Judge McAllister he says: "The San Francisco Argonaut in its issue of last, said: 'The charges made by the Administration by Judge McAllister should be removed from the judicial position to which he has been appointed in Alaska are false and vicious. This young Judge is not unlearned and untrained. He has been an Indian fighter ever since he is not of intertribal高贵人, and has never been; he is well known and highly esteemed in San Francisco; he is a gentleman and the son of a gentleman. The pretended motives of his removal are to give the Indians a chance to come to the bar conduct of a bad set of missionaries and women—who undertook to override the law and the courts in their management of Indians in Alaska. An Indian woman sent a writ of habeas corpus to the court of a minor on her own behalf to take it from a white missionary woman, who held it captive of war, to send it to Sunday school and save its little red soul. The law does not recognize Protestant missionary rights over Indians. It does not recognize Roman Catholic nunciatures in San Francisco. An old maid from Boston, or a preacher's wife from anywhere, has no more right to kidnap a little red pagan than Teresa or any other Indian woman has to kidnap a white man from Protestant freedom to the captivity of a Roman Catholic sounding asylum because its mother was a Romanist. Judge McAllister decided the law and awarded the child to its mother, to whom it belonged, free from any ransom. He has no right to take it. It is a small, mean and disgraceful piece of religious persecution, because an honest Judge would not, and could not, subordinate the law to an irresponsible missionary project or to a Roman Catholic bishop. Had he done this we should have been for the squaw."

Gov. Kinkead, the former Republican Governor of Alaska, since removed, wrote to the President regarding this missionary. He is accused of the greatest of all crimes of Alaska, and his reputation for veracity is so low that his word is not believed by the inhabitants here. The livery of Heaven was never, in my opinion, so unworthy of a Roman Catholic as the hypocrite, a dishonest man, a malicious liberator and defamer of honest men. He has boasted in public places that he has eighteen United States Senators at his beck and command who would vote as he commanded on any proposed legislation. He has lied and lied out of his own making and he is in no sense a martyr. He was criminally indicted at Sitka, in May, 1885, by a Grand Jury of the best citizens of Alaska on five charges, and was relieved from these solely by his influence and popularity, a technically in the proceedings. Morally and in fact he is not yet purged of these indictments. The majority of the worthy men and women associated with him as deserving of no punishment, I believe, seem to me to be honest and sincere in their Christian work." Gov. Swiney, the present Democratic Governor of Alaska, appointed by President Cleveland, wrote underdate of Oct. 13 to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the same man. He is a bold, designing, man, an arrant rogue and a hypocrite. I believe he has lied about the number of schools established and about other matters. When I came here I found him doing all manner of things for personal gain, public highway and one for attempting to influence the Grand Jury by writing letters to it through its foreman while in session. The other day the cases were called up on a motion to quash the indictments for perjury and he was not here, and he was not here and he did not know how many of these photographs he goes away on a steamer with them, intending, no doubt, to pose as a full-pledged martyr and with the view of still further impressing on and influencing the sympathies of the people of Alaska. Some man, through whose influence he boasts he is able to influence the President in all matters pertaining to the conduct of affairs in Alaska. If ladies knew the man's real character I would not fear him in the least.

Notwithstanding this testimony, made both to the President and the Secretary of the Interior, from not only the former Republican Governor of Alaska

against a fellow-minister of the same political faith, but by the present Democratic Government appointed by President Cleveland largely, this missionary, on whose charges Judge McAllister was removed, has not been removed or even suspended from his position.

After the return of his son, Judge McAllister, and before the latter reached Washington, and while in fact he was in San Francisco on his way East, Mr. VANCE McALLISTER had during the first week of October, 1884, met privately with the President Washington, D.C., and Cleveland said: "Take this matter of your son to the Attorney-General. It is not for me to deal with it."

Mr. McAllister: "Mr. President, I have been to you twice, and you do not tell me there are no specific charges against my son?"

The President: "That is true. There are none. This is a matter I know all about. It was represented to me that my officers in Alaska were all unkind and unmerciful, and I removed them all."

"Yes, Mr. President, and you removed the good with the bad. Do you know what it is to be a poor young lawyer struggling for your bread?"

"Yes, sir, I do. I know it well."

"Would you destroy this young life on its threshold? You well know what it costs a Judge to be removed for cause after one year's service with a three year's unexpired term."

"Do you think, sir, I would have removed him if he had been worthy of his office?"

"No, Mr. President, I do not. Prove him un-

worthy and I will not lift up my voice in his behalf. False misrepresentation has crept in here and my son has been maligned."

The President then said, in answer to Mr. McAllister's request that he should examine letters intended for him, "I am sorry by many circumstances."

"No, sir, I will not read them; they must have evidence in his behalf from the people of Alaska."

Mr. McAllister: "But, Mr. President, in Alaska the people are all Indians and half-breeds."

The President: "Yes, but we have no influence from the people of Alaska." To this Mr. McAllister replied that such evidence should be obtained, and the interview ended. Immediately telegraphing his son at San Francisco, the latter responded to Sitka, saying the President had done, and would not hesitate to Washington, to find on his arrival that his successor had been appointed some weeks previous.

The matter having been brought to the attention of the Justice Department, and especially of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who was then ministered in the World, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee of that body, before whom it now lies; and in all probability President Cleveland will soon be called upon to explain his action in the matter of the removal of John G. McAllister, and Dr. Max Pracht.

This will bring about a discussion of the grave question of the interference of the Executive and Judiciary departments of the Government, which will probably take place on open session of the Senate, when it is proposed to con-

vey the right of the President to remove him, and in this he will be supported by the Republican Senators.

In the Revised Statutes, section 1785 says: "During any recess of the Senate, the President is authorized to make appointments of civil officers appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Judges of the courts of the United States." It will probably be urged by the Administration that this section of the Constitution does not mean that the Senate is precluded from interfering with the territorial judiciary from Executive interference while the Senate was not in session. It is further said that if these appointments were not fixed for a term, and were therefore dependent on the pleasure of the Justices at pleasure, he could exercise dictatorship over the courts, or, in other words, assume functions distinctly relegated by the Constitution to the Judicial Department of the Government. Meanwhile the matter awaits the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee,

will be reappointed. Of McALLISTER Mr. BRADY says that he is less than thirty years of age, the son of a New York caterer who was a special friend of Attorney General BREWSTER; had never been in the Territory; knew nothing of the laws of Oregon extended over Alaska; was an Eastern dude and an Anglomaniac. Mr. BRADY adds:

"May 17, 1884, the Territory was made a judicial district. September last McALLISTER was removed by President LEVELAND and Judge DAWNE of Salem, Ore. appointed in his place. This appointment has to be confirmed by the Senate; and owing to the strength of the influences at work McALLISTER may be reinstated, which would be a serious calamity for the Territory. He antagonized mission work, being assisted in this by District Attorney HASKETT, who was removed at the same time. Between these two the so-called administration of law was a mockery, even to the natives. They made the United States prohibitory law—which applies to Indian reservations—deadletter. All the saloonkeepers in the Territory were on the grand jury, and there were also it three Russians who did not know the English language. HASKETT said he guessed they knew English enough for him, and that settled it. With a white English-speaking population of perhaps 2000 in the district there was no excuse for such a jury."

The Government owes it to itself not to permit such men as McALLISTER and HASKETT to represent it. It is too bad that the work of intelligent and devoted missionaries should be interfered with and the beneficent aims of the Government obstructed by such fellows.

## Xanadu Daily Courier

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1886

It is to be hoped that the Senate will not forget to insert provision for sustaining the school in Alaska, which have been entirely omitted from the bill as passed by the house. The bureau of education has prepared an exhibit showing the needs of the schools. The sum of \$50,000 is needed to properly carry on the work now in progress, and \$25,000 is absolutely essential. With the latter amount the work can go on, but nothing can be done in the way of opening new schools. But if this is withheld ten of the seventeen schools now in operation will have to be closed at once, and the teachers who have gone there must be withdrawn. To allow this to take place would be a disgrace to the nation. The omission of the appropriation on the part of the house is significant, and the intelligent Christian people of the country should bring a pressure to bear upon congressmen that will compel the righting of this great wrong.

MR. JOHN G. BRADY, of Sitka, Alaska, who has resided there seven years and was appointed a little over a year ago one of the four United States Commissioners, who, with the Governor, Judge and District Attorneys, represent the authority of the Government, and attend to all the legal and official business of the Territory, has been in Chicago purchasing goods for his store in that far off part of our country. He more than confirms all that Dr. SHELDON JACKSON and our other missionaries in Alaska have said of the infamous conduct of Judge McALLISTER and District Attorney HASKETT, both of whom have been removed, but there is some danger that McALLISTER

March Sawmill Novelty. 1886

Plans are now being prepared for the proposed new sawmill to be erected at Loring, Alaska, for the Alaska Salmon Packing and Fur Company, which contain some new features in mill building as well as possible improvements in other directions, which deserve attention.

The mill is to be built to straddle a water-way of about eighty feet in width, separating the main land from a small egg-shaped island, which with its smaller end pointing towards the shore, divides the main channel of Naha Bay from Freshwater Cove, a false inlet almost circular in shape, and about half a mile at its greatest diameter. The mill so built will thus have a berth for one or more vessels at either end, and will have in the cove a natural boom for logs.

Though there is ample water-power (estimated at 200 horses) in the stream that tumbles into the cove at its northern end, yet it is thought better to put steam into the mill rather than carry the water the necessary distance of about half a mile to the mill.

The mill is to be a band-saw mill, with all necessary adjuncts, and the addition of several Blanchard lathes, designed to turn out oars, bannisters, and other staple articles, for which the peculiar close grained, tough and tenacious yellow cedar of Alaska is especially adapted, experiments having proved the superior strength and lightness of an oar made from this timber over those made from the best Eastern swamp ash, while the oar can be put to profitable use in making standard styles of stair rails, balusters, net floats, etc.

There is to be very little shafting or belting in this mill, as nearly every tool will have its own Westinghouse engine, which will be coupled direct wherever practicable, thus doing away with the present system of line shafting and its attendant evils entirely.

The saving in material, friction, oil and supervision is estimated to cover the extra cost of the small independent engines, while the ease and facility with which one part of the mill can be run while all the others may be at rest, is a very important consideration, second only perhaps to the one other, which is, that any Siwash of ordinary intelligence and limited experience can attend to his engine and machine, with no interference and only cursory supervision.

Steam is to be furnished by a battery of plain cylinder boilers with conical heads. The consideration of safety is superior to any desire to save fuel, as the abundance of the latter about a sawmill is more a source of annoyance than of profit.

Work is to be begun at an early day, and it is expected that a profitable market for nearly its entire output will be found in the Territory. The labor is to be almost entirely drawn from native sources, for whose benefit it is principally intended, and as an adjunct to a mechanical training school, to be erected at Loring by the Department of the Interior Bureau of Education. An agreement between Sheldon Jackson, Esq., agent for the Department in Alaska, and Mr. Max Pracht, calls for the aggregation at Loring of the three native villages now located at Skowlis, Tongass, and Cape Fox, Loring being a more desirable and central point, as well as a regular postoffice. Employment can be furnished in the various departments of the fishery and mill to a large number of intelligent and industrious natives.



Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1886.

SITKA, ALASKA.

Phillip, an Indian from Chilcat, came down last week, bringing six nice boys for our home. This makes ten children nine boys and one girl, from Brother Willard's mission, who have been received here. The new Government officials seem to be nice men, and friendly to our work. The Catholics expect to build a church and start a convent here, so we shall have opposition from a new source soon. Rudolph, who is with us again, said the Archbishop told the Indians that he would have five sisters for the school; and as they never married they would be kind to the children; also said that the Russian and Catholic Church was the first church. At our pray-meeting at the ranche last Tuesday evening, Chief Annaboot, in whose house the meeting is held, arose and spoke in "hinket" for several minutes. I was curious to know what he said, and on my way home I asked Peter what A. said. Peter answered, "Annaboot spoke a parable." Hoping it may interest you I send it along.

A long time ago there was a large Russian ship, with a great many people on board. It got caught in a terrible storm. The winds blew very, very hard, and great waves dashed against the ship, and the passengers very much afraid. Pretty soon the winds blew so hard that they carried the great mast away, and the water came in. Then all the people cry because they thought they would all perish. It was very dark, and the people said if they could have a light they might do something to get the water out of the ship. Then all the people look for matches, but could find none. Then all the people cry because they have to perish. Finally, one old man found some,

and put them into his hat. Then the old man said, "What you looking for? What you cry for?" "Because we have to perish. Can't find any matches to make a light." The old man said, "Don't cry; I have some." He took off his hat and gave them some. Then all the people glad. They stop crying, make a light, get the water out of the ship, and were saved. Now, the poor Indians were like the people in that ship in that storm, ready to perish, with no light. Mr. A. like the old man with the matches in his hat, and Jesus was the match. He is the light, Mr. A. preach the Gospel unto us. All the Indians ought to hear and do what he says. Russians never teach us anything about God; they left us in the dark.

I wish you could have seen the blind old orator as he stood there by the blazing fire in the center of the room, while the Indians listened as they crouched in their blankets, looking like weird shadows on three sides of the great room

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1886.

TWO NEW NEWSPAPERS.

Two new papers have come to our table during the last month—and both from Alaska. *The Alaskan* is a weekly published at Sitka, and the other, called *The Glacier*, a monthly published at Fort Wrangel in the interest of the "Tlinket Training School" at that place. We welcome

both. They will both contribute to the enlightenment of the general public as to the history, resources, and prospects of that great and distant Territory.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1886.

SITKA, ALASKA.

We received seventeen into our church at our last Communion on profession of faith. One of them a white sailor. Another was Rudolph's grandmother, who left the Greek church to join us because she said "she learned something with us." An old Indian woman who was formerly her slave, and who now lives with her from choice also united with us. Rudolph's grandmother said she was glad to have her slave go with her to heaven.

One of our girls who ran away from the Home came up to us this week sobbing as if her heart would break, begging us to take her back again, but as she had led a very wicked life since leaving us, we felt compelled to refuse her request, although it made our hearts ache to do so, for she was enticed to do so by her friend, Mrs. T——, who is living with two husbands and is one of the worst women in the Ranch.

Jamestown, who was shot by one of his friends to prevent his being made a slave by a chief at Kellisnoo, and who was rescued by Captain Glass, cured and turned over to us some years ago, received word from his grandmother that the same chief had seized three of his cousins, whose mother died recently, and had forced them to be his slaves. He also begged me to rescue them if possible and take them into the Home. Poor Jamestown could sympathise with his poor little cousins, and his great black eyes filled with tears as he told me the story. I heard that Governor Swineford was about to make a trip to the several villages to investigate complaints from different parties. I stated the above facts to him. He was away on the United States Steamship *Pinta* some two weeks. He returned yesterday with two murderers, two hoochinoo makers, and the three little slave boys. The latter have found a refuge in our Home.

One of them is not over four years of age. The sailors took up a collection, and made him a full sailor's suit, and hat with a black ribbon on which is marked "United States Steamship *Pinta*." He is very bright, and I think it would be hard to find three happier little boys anywhere.

:o:

Through the kindness of Mr. John H. Oberly, Indian School Superintendent, we have received his Fourth Annual Report. It is very full of important information as to the Indians and the facilities for their education. We copy the following account of

THE CONTRACT SCHOOL AT SITKA, ALASKA.

HOW THE BOARDING SCHOOL ORIGINATED.

In the winter of 1877-78 a day-school for Indian children was opened at Sitka, by Rev. John G. Brady and Miss Fannie Kellogg, sent there by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. This school was discontinued in December 1878. In April 1880, it was reopened by Miss Olinda Austin, who had been sent to Alaska by the same board. The school opened with 130 pupils. In November some of the boys applied to the teacher for permission to live at the school house. They were granted permission and seven Indian boys, thirteen and fourteen years of age, voluntarily left their homes and took up their abode in a vacant room in one of the Government buildings. In this way the day-school was transformed into a boarding-school.

In the summer of 1884 a girls' boarding-school was removed from Fort Wrangel and consolidated with the Sitka school. This school had developed from a day-school established at Wrangel by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in August, 1877.

On July 1, 1884, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions made a contract with the Government to maintain and educate at this school 75 pupils at \$10 each per month. This contract was for four months. Since that time the school has been operated under a contract with the Government, which authorizes the school to maintain and educate one hundred pupils.

ALASKA.—TONGAS.

It don't cost me anything to put up two rooms—our school boys helped to put it up; they say they will do the same thing when they move into the new place it won't cost anything to

put up the houses, how anxious they are to learn the truth, we have four hours school daytime and night we have two hours for working-men. Sometimes they would not go home until nine o'clock. We are renting an organ for school; the one the ladies send us are rather too small for church. We have singing-school before we commence night school. I bring my own wood for school and furnish the oil for school; the boys saw some wood for school and our own use, they do anything for me without asking for payment. Two days before Christmas our little Samuel got burnt on the face; when the boys went to hunt some ducks for Christmas dinner, they forgot the powder left it on the organ in the school-room which is next to our bedroom, and he took the powder off the organ and put in the stove while mother was busy in the kitchen; just as she was coming in the powder blew right at his face, it was very badly burnt. We have not a bit of medicine, we do not know what to do or to make; the Indians said moss would be good for it so they got some and soon as we put it on his face he stopped crying; the next day he could not open his eyes, but we prayed and prayed that nothing should happen to our boy; if there is much powder left in the can that would have killed him, but thanks to Our Father who knows what is best for us we did not trouble about him—we spend Christmas very pleasantly how patient he was when he was ill; and he would tell mamma to sing for him "Glad Tidings," "Wonderful Love" and "I Know That My Redeemer Lives," "He Lives Who Once Was Dead"; hardly any two year old can understand these things; after service we had dinner in the school-room with the people, and they all went home with happy hearts; we don't have school between Christmas and New Year.

They are building four houses, the old people, all the young men said they don't want any of this old ways, and they want to build new town and build Boston houses.

LOUIS AND TILLY PAUL.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1886.

#### THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY.

When the General Assembly consolidated the magazines, the women of the Executive Committee and all their friends were left without any official method of communication with one another. A wide-spread anxiety sprang up all over the country. The Committee then availed themselves of their right in the property of the old *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, which Dr. Sheldon Jackson had given them, to issue a magazine of their own called the *Home Mission Monthly*. Specimen numbers will be issued in November and December. The first number has been issued and reflects great credit on its management, both in its appearance and contents.

We have no doubt it will be widely circulated and read. The work which the women have in charge needs enlargement on many hands; that means success.

#### News from the Field.

SITKA, ALASKA.

Teaching Indians is so very different from teaching white children who know the language, that the work is anything but easy.



A PAPOOSE.

The children are so diffident that I could hardly get them to read but little above a whisper when I first went into the school. Now I feel more acquainted with their natures and have more power over them. I try to feel encouraged, for the pupils seem interested and are progressing. Two teachers are needed so much; I am depressed with the thought of what ought to be done that I can not possibly do.

On the twenty-seventh of March the pupils gave a public entertainment consisting of songs, recitations, dialogues and concert recitations. We took about two months to prepare and did most of the rehearsing out of school hours, so that the studies might not be broken into.

The Governor, District Attorney, Judge, Clerk and Commissioner attended, also many of the white people from town, and quite a number of Indians.

Every one spoke very highly of it. It did the children a great deal of good by encouraging them and giving them confidence.

It helped our cause vastly by a showing to the people of this town another proof that this school was accomplishing some good. It did the teacher considerable good by way of encouragement.

#### WHAT EX-GOV. HOADLY SAW IN ALASKA.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* of Tuesday, Sept. 7th, prints an interview with ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio, who arrived home from Alaska the previous Saturday. Gov. Hoadly says:

There is nothing in Alaska except scenery, fish, and minerals. It is said that the Aleutian Islands are suitable for grazing purposes. How this is I know not, for I did not go near them. But I am very sure that in all Alaska which is accessible to the traveller, there are not five thousand acres of tillable land. And I think that the climate is so far north, that except potatoes, cabbage, peas, and berries, little if any agricultural results can be reached.

At Fort Wrangell Mrs. Young, the wife of the Presbyterian missionary stationed there, showed us wild currants superior in size and equal in flavor to anything I have ever seen in our gardens; also good peaches. Alaska is a land of rocks, and it must be admitted that its value for agricultural purposes is expressed in ciphers, unless the Aleutian Islands make up for the deficiency. Gov. Swineford claims that the Aleutian Islands could easily supply the whole Pacific coast with beef. The climate mild and wet, and if the soil of these islands will produce grass for grazing purposes, the climate does not forbid their use for such. The mineral resources of Alaska are as yet undeveloped, except at two points. At the Silver Bow Basin, three miles from the town of Juneau, there is some placer mining going on, but not likely to continue more than two years longer. There is a good deal of quartz gold at Silver Bow, and undoubtedly a good deal at Sitka; but whether any more pockets or any more ledges will be found after that, so as to pay, remains to be seen. The wonder of Alaska is the Treadwell mine on Douglass Island, opposite the town of Juneau. On this island the Alaska Mining and Milling Company are running night and day, Sundays and week days, three hundred and sixty-five full days in the year, one hundred and twenty stamp mills, making a noise like Niagara. They are mining under the most favorable circumstances, and undoubtedly produce a great deal of gold. Their ore is of a low grade, fourteen dollars to a ton, partly free gold and partly sulphur; but so situated relatively to water power and to the stamp mill, that the work of production is conducted at the lowest possible cost.

The ledge, or quarry, as it should more properly be called, is a mountain of gold ore 476 feet wide, which has been found at intervals, so as to justify the reasonable belief that it is at least nine miles long, and of unknown depth. The company are now blasting about five hundred feet above the level of the sea, throwing the product of the blasting into cars through a vertical tunnel. These cars are moved by gravity to the top of the stamp mill, whence the ore is distributed to the stamps. The difficulty with the development of the Alaska mineral product, is that the whole country is covered by immense growths of fir and spruce timber, standing on top of peat and wood mold, the product of ages of deposit, which renders it extremely difficult to get at the underlying rock, or to know what it is.

The missionary experiment in Alaska is promising. It must be understood that the ordinary traveler to Alaska only sees the southeastern portion of the Territory. The seal-producing islands, which are annually paying our Government 4 per cent. on the cost of the Territory, are in Behring Sea 1600 miles distant from Sitka, and only accessible from San Francisco. The Aleutian Islands are also inaccessible except from San Francisco. The consequence is that the traveller, by the route I took, sees only the extreme southeastern corner of the Territory.

Over this route the traveller goes over a thousand miles or so on a good steamboat, with good food, good service, and in the summer under a cloudless sky, and in the presence of some of the grandest scenery on the continent. The great Muir Glacier, in Glacier Bay, a mile and a half wide, 420 feet high, is alone worth a visit to Alaska. This glacier is the largest accessible glacier in the world.

The steamers of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company enter within a quarter of a mile of it, giving the passengers ample opportunity for its inspection. During the day we lay near the Muir Glacier; large masses of ice were constantly falling into the sea from it. One of them was of tremendous size.

The only other industry in Alaska worth mentioning is the salmon canneries, for which there seems to be an abundance of fish, at Loring, in Naha Bay.

The white population of Alaska is very small. At Juneau and on Douglass Island there may possibly be from eight hundred to one thousand people. At Sitka there are probably one hundred and fifty Americans, two hundred and fifty Russians, and a good many Indians.

The white population in Sitka are at the several canneries, engaged in putting up salmon, or connected with the missions, or nomadic, and engaged in searching for mineral wealth.

I think twenty-five hundred would be a full allowance of the total population of Alaska, including miners, hunters, and trappers, and miners of the Yukon.

If anyone can secure an interest in a cannery, or get hold of a gold mine, it will pay him to live in Alaska; for the climate, although very wet, is not by any means severe, the thermometer never going as low as it does even in Cincinnati, and rarely rising above 70 degrees. But leaving out the mines and the fishing, and the seals on the Pribyloff Islands, in Behring Sea, for which the Alaska Company pays the Government \$320,000 a year for the privilege of killing one hundred thousand seals, there is nothing in Alaska except for the tourist, the tired man and woman, the victim of nervous prostration, the seeker for novelty; and for such there is everything—an inland trip without any material exposure to seasickness, good ships, good officers, hundreds of miles of snow-clad mountains, constantly diversified scenes, and at the end renewed health and vigor.

For the EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

#### EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

*Feb 6, 1886 — Harrisburg Pa.*

Alaska, formerly known as Russian America, was discovered (about the year 1733) by Vitus Behring, a daring Russian navigator, who, in the course of his first explorations, some years previously, had discovered the strait named after him, and proved to the world the separation of the continents of Asia and America.

For fifty years after the Russian occupation, little or no attention was given to education by the trading companies established in Alaska, and the first primary class was opened on Kadiak Island in 1784. A seminary was established at Sitka some years later in which many Creole and native priests received their first instruction, and other elementary schools were maintained in different parts of the country; but the masses of the native population had no educational advantages, as none of the Russian missionary stations maintained a school except for training the children of the clergy. Nearly all these schools were discontinued some years previous to the transfer of the country to the United States in 1867.

It remained for the Home Mission Society of the Presbyterian church to pioneer the school-work in behalf of the natives after the transfer of the territory by the Russian government to the United States.

For ten years after the transfer, neither the Government nor private philanthropy made any movement toward lifting these people out of their degradation and ignorance. The honor of the initial effort in their behalf belongs to Hon. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., who is now General Agent of Education in Alaska. Since 1877, Dr. Jackson has been consecrating his

life to the education and christianizing of the natives of south-eastern Alaska, and it is to him more than to any other person that credit is due for the passage of the organic act erecting a civil form of government in the territory, and another act of Congress appropriating money for schools. As a result of his labors, missions have been maintained at a number of points, and boarding and day schools at Sitka, Haines, Wrangell, Juneau, and Jackson have been established.

About two years ago, two Moravian missionaries from Pennsylvania established missions in Western Alaska, and the Christian churches are beginning to appreciate the importance of this part of our country as a home mission field. The most important school, however, in the territory is the Indian Industrial and Training School at Sitka, where the native children are boarded, clothed, and taught trades, along with the ordinary branches of a common school education. Professor William A. Kelly, formerly County Superintendent of Jefferson county, Pa., is now superintendent of this institution, and Miss Anna R. Kelsey, of Mansfield, Tioga county, another prominent Pennsylvania teacher, is the present matron. There are almost one hundred native children in the institution, and a brighter, happier, more tractable set of children than they, would be hard to find. They are exceedingly quick in taking up any mechanical trade, and are eager to learn the ways of the "Boston people," as they name all Americans.

Miss Maggie Powell, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, is teaching the day school at Sitka, which is patronized by the Creole and American children, while Miss Kate A. Rankin, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, is teaching the day school in the Indian Rancherie.

Prof. George B. Johnston, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, started for Killisnoo, Alaska, on the 15th instant, to open a government school at that place for Americans, Russians, Creoles, and natives.

It will be observed that Pennsylvanians abound as teachers in Alaska, and, what is most gratifying, very flattering reports of their efficiency come from those who have witnessed their work.

Devoted and competent helpers are needed for the Sitka Training School—one as matron, one sewing-room teacher, and one to take charge of the laundry. The salary for any one of these positions is five hundred dollars a year, and a faithful, Christian worker could secure a life position.

Government derives a revenue of more than three hundred thousand dollars annually from the seal fur company of Alaska alone and can afford to be liberal in providing for the education of the people.

A. J. DAVIS.

*Harrisburg, Pa.*

# The Alaskan

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

**ARRIVAL OF DR. JACKSON, GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION.**—The steam schooner Leo dropped into the harbor about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening last, the 6th instant, on her return from her western cruise on which she went to convey Rev. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for Alaska, and the teachers for that section. In another column we give the points at which the Leo stopped and the names of the teachers left at western stations. Miss Alice Fletcher and Miss Kate Foote, accompanied the doctor on the voyage, and returned with him. The Leo sailed from Port Townsend September 3d, and went first to Kodiak. On her return she sailed direct from Ounalaska to Klawak, where a school was established, and from there she came to Sitka. She was detained 24 hours off the mouth of the bay by stormy and thick weather. She sailed away yesterday at noon for Hoonah, Juneau, Wrangel and Loring, which places Dr. Jackson wishes to visit to inspect the schools, and from the last will proceed to Port Townsend, and the party will then go on to Washington.

Our residents have enjoyed very highly the visit of the party to Sitka. Dr. Jackson has made the best use possible of the scanty appropriation given at the last session of Congress for schools in Alaska, and has added largely to his knowledge of the requirements of the territory in this respect. The visit of the two ladies who accompany him to Alaska is every way fortunate.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 10th, in the court room, Miss Fletcher, by special request of our residents gave a very interesting lecture on the Indian question to a very attentive audience. The lecture was peculiarly attractive on account of the varied and extensive experience among the native tribes which the speaker has had, and because the future development and welfare of our new territory depend in a great measure upon the manner and method which we, as citizens, treat this same subject. The learned speaker went on to give a brief history of the origin of the aborigines on the continent and referred specially to the mooted points connected with the origin of the Indians of southeastern Alaska and the Pacific coast. She showed the linguistic affinities, the sociological and ethnological relationship of all the American tribes, together with the influences from outside nationalities, as for instance that of the Europeans upon the Indians of the Atlantic coast, and of the Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific coast Indians. The geological changes that have effected racial peculiarities, and the environment topographical, and climatic, that have helped in moulding the varying forms of savage life.

All these questions were illustrated in a brief and learned manner showing a wide study of the subject. In bringing the subject down to modern times, allusion was made to the treatment of the Indians on the part of our government, through Indian bureaus and agents, as a lasting disgrace and curse—sowing the wind of broken treaties and bad faith with the natives to reap the whirlwind of death and destruction in the interminable wars that have devastated our frontier for the past 100 years. There was only one way to treat the natives and that was according to the highest dictates of our Christian religion—any other method was a delusion. The natives must be studied and their condition and wants properly understood before wholesale measures of treatment were adopted whose cruelties often brought in their train untold miseries upon them and their so-called superiors. In concluding, an earnest appeal was made to all citizens of the territory to work together for the common weal to help and assist in the education and amelioration of the native people and thus hasten the true development of the territory in adding to its roll of citizens native men and women.

It is a matter of infinite regret that Miss Fletcher could not stay longer in the country to give the benefit of her large experience and observations to others who might be induced to take an interest in her philanthropic designs and to hasten the day when we, as Alaskans, could claim a full territorial government and incidentally have the full rights, privileges and immunities of American citizens.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher is a member of the field staff of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard College, a "Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," and a

member of various other scientific bodies. Her investigations in ethnology have secured for her the recognition of the leading scientific associations of England, France and Germany, and many invitations to address colleges and other learned societies. She is the first woman that was made a member of a historical society, having at an early period been received into the "Old Colony Historical Society," of New England. She is also one of the founders of the "Woman's Congress," an association of women, both in this country and in Europe, who have through original research won prominence in science, literature and art. When a few years ago the "Woman's National Indian Association" of the United States was organized, Miss Fletcher was made an honorary member, in recognition of her services for that people. Miss Fletcher is now engaged at the request of the U. S. Senate in compiling a digest of all the laws enacted by Congress concerning the Indians since the commencement of the government. Her studies and work among the native tribes has given

her great influence in official circles at Washington on Indian questions, and her present trip to Alaska is made at the request of the secretary of the interior.

Miss Kate A. Foote, of Dr. Jackson's party, is the regular Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent*, and a writer of much power. On the Alaska trip she will also correspond with Boston and Philadelphia papers.

Those of our citizens, who have had the privilege of meeting these ladies socially, have been greatly charmed with them and wish that their visit might have been longer.

## Going to Alaska.

Aboard the steamer St. Paul, Captain Erskine, which sailed for Ounalaska and northern ports, on Tuesday, were United States Treasury Agents A. P. Loud of Hampden, Me., and J. H. Manserter. The first-named accompanied by his wife, goes to relieve Thomas P. Morgan, now stationed at Petropavlovsk. He will remain on the island sixteen months attending to the Government interests. Mrs. Loud will be the second white woman to reside at St. Paul.

Another passenger to the Arctic islands is Rev. G. Bartlett, sent to St. Michael's by the Board of Education of the State of Maine, and the Board of Education at Washington to establish schools and missions. He is accompanied by his wife, three small children and Mrs. Sarah E. McDowell who goes as a teacher.

New W. N. Welchmanoff was also a passenger on the steamer, sent to report the condition of the Russian-Greek churches in Alaska.

*N. Y. World  
July 16<sup>th</sup> 1886*

The President yesterday revoked the appointment of a bad Missouri man named Lippman, who had been billeted upon Alaska. It would seem that Alaska offers special inducements as a sort of Botany Bay for unworthy political hacks, but the President has his views on the subject.

## A Bad Appointment Revoked.

*SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.*  
WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day withdrew one of his bad Missouri appointments, that of Adolph Lippman, to be Commissioner for Alaska. Lippman lived at Maryville, Mo., where he kept a grocery store and sold liquor without a license. He was indicted several times and placed under bond. Last summer he jumped his bond and went to Alaska, where he transferred his property to Judge Dawson, also of Missouri. Dawson then procured Lippman's appointment as Commissioner. When the citizens of Maryville heard of this they sent a protest to Washington and the two Missouri Senators requested the cancellation of Lippman's appointment.

Judge Dawson, it is expected, will be rejected by the Senate.

The President has nominated Douglas W. Taylor, of Portland, Ore., to be Surveyor-General of Oregon; Lewis Williams, of Missouri, to be a commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, to reside at Juneau City; Gilbert D. Williams, of New York, to be agent for the Indians for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency in the Indian territories.

**The Congregationalist**  
AND  
**BOSTON RECORDER.**

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

## Illinois.

Prof. G. F. Wright of Oberlin, Rev. J. L. Patton of Greenville, Mich., and Mr. Baldwin of Cleveland, passed through Chicago, July 13, on their way to Alaska. Professor Wright, besides pursuing his favorite geological investigations by an inspection of the "live" glaciers in that region, will have an eye, also, to see what preparations are being made—and neglected—by the national Government, and by our missionary societies, for the civilization of that section of our country.

## A Novel and Distinguishing Project.

ALASKA AND CALIFORNIA.

S. F. Hotel Gazette of Feb. 26th '66.

A corporation is now organizing for the purpose of building and operating two hotels, "The Loring" at Riverside, California, and "The Riverside" at Loring, Alaska.

As something unique in the science of hotel keeping, we give the original promoters views as detailed to us, and though almost staggered by the novelty of the scheme, must concede a possibility of success.

Mr. Max Pracht, manager of the Alaska Salmon Packing & Fur company of Loring, Alaska, has just returned from a visit to Riverside, the beautiful where in connection with Mr. G. O. Perrine, a Chicago capitalist, of maple sugar fame, and Mr. H. J. Rundisill, a large landowner and orange culturist, of Riverside, the project was talked over and a plan of operations adopted.

About three miles from Riverside, and nearly the same distance from Arlington, its aristocratic neighbor and rival, backing up against a peak of local fame, and overlooking the valley of the Santa Ana, from an elevation of several hundred feet, lies a gentle sloping plateau of about two hundred acres, commanding a distant view of the snow-clad peaks of San Jacinto, San Bernardino, Old Grayback and Cucamongo. This tract is to be laid out into a veritable Citrus Park, with abundant drives and walks, and a noble avenue similar to the celebrated Magnolia Avenue connecting Riverside and Arlington, with the noble proportions of "The Loring" looking down its tree girt vista upon the new station of the California Southern Railroad in Riverside, its intended terminus.

Every desirable and correct feature in hotel improvements and attractions is to be embodied in the designs for "The Loring," a specialty is to be made of family cottages, and the concert hall, complete with necessary stage accessories, is to be detached from the main building, and equally well adapted for dancing and roller skating. It will be at a sufficient distance from the hotel proper, so that those guests who are naturally or physically disbarred from participating in these enjoyments, need not be annoyed thereby.

Nearly two thousand miles away, on the shores of the most entrancing and romantic of all Alaska's waters, an emerald gem, set in diamonds which glisten from the crowns of her triune encircling mountains, lies Naha Bay. "My mother's Bay" as goes the natives' legend, protected from even the gentle chidings of Alaska's malfitious breezes, with its "armful of cosy islands," so aptly described by Miss Weppner, the celebrated authoress and traveler, spread out in inviting proximity and with Fisherman's Point dexterously concealing but nearer revealing the cascade over which rush the pent up of Lake Adorable, the most enchanting of all of nature's mirross, so named while Miss Dora Miller in company with the Senator, her farther, and her amiable mother, was floating over

its pelucid bosom, admiring the rush and the flash of the silvery sides of countless thousands of salmon, on their way to the spawning grounds, the triple lakes, above the falls which empty the clear cold waters of Black Bear River, into the waiting arms of Lake Adorable.

Near the mouth of a rushing and roaring stream that leaps from its source, an inaccessible lake among the clouds that surround it, a thousand feet of sheer ascent above the point where it has worn its way out of the rocky walls that sought to confine it, and tumbles with noisy glee a hundred feet into the waiting embrace of the parent waters, there is a quiet nook called Fresh Water Cove, where on a gentle moss and fern covered slope, the site of "The Riverside" has been selected. Scarcely over one-quarter of a mile from the postoffice in the village of Loring, and as the native paddles his canoe, not over one mile from the outlet of Lake Adorable, its location is most admirable.

Rustic cabins built of cedar logs and chinked with undying mosses will flank the main buildings, large open fire places in which play the flames from odoriferous spruce, hemlock and cedar logs, will lend their cheerful gleam to brighten the presence of night, while peaceful sleep refreshes the guest tired with his day of hunting, boating or fishing, a steam launch, rowboats, canoes, fishing tables, guns and guides will be provided, and the *cuisine* will convert the wealth of Alaska's streams and forests into appetizing dishes for the always hungry, for here nature is in her most invigorating mood, and healthful exercise, vitalizing air and pure sparkling water will create an appetite in the most depraved or dyspeptic stomach.

These two hotels will offer to their guests advantages peculiar to themselves alone, and in combination the inducements are such as will enable the company to carry into effect their principal feature, the entertainment of a limited number of permanent or yearly guests, who will have the privilege of at least once during each year, and at the company's expense, of making one round trip per rail and steamer between Loring and Riverside, remaining at either end as long as may suit their pleasure and convenience, thus securing in addition to the peculiar benefits to be derived from a sojourn in the Italy of American, or evergreen Alaska a beneficent ocean voyage, and a smooth unruled ride over the unrivaled inland waters of Alaska, a trip without parallel, as is evidenced by the ever increasing tide of health and pleasure seeking excursionists which throng the steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship company during the greater part of each year.

We hope this enterprising novelty will meet with success as it undoubtedly will if it has sufficient backing and energy.

Sept. 1. 1866.  
Seattle Times

## DAILY POST-INTELLIGENCER

Rev. I. Dillon, spoken of elsewhere as going to Alaska as a teacher, was a pioneer teacher in Oregon. The writer was a pupil of his in the old "classroom" in Siskiyou forty-three years ago when summer was in point of time weeks farther away from New York City than Alaska is today. In those days it took from three to four months to receive a reply to a letter sent to friends in the "States." Mr. Dillon has devoted his life to pioneer work, and now in his declining years again follows the setting sun to the confines of our national possessions, as this country was in the days before Seward secured the seals of Sitka from the Czar.

### A CARGO OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Steam Schooner *Loo Sails Today*  
with a Precious Freight  
for Alaska.

In 1864 and 1866 there were two parties of school teachers brought to Puget Sound from New England. These were remarkable historical events and have not been repeated since. Today, however, just twenty years later, there goes from Puget Sound to a portion of the Nation as far removed as was that former field of missionary education, a cargo of noble souls bent on the same errand—that of diffusing knowledge and extending the Christian civilization. They go equipped to toil among the natives of the Aleutian Islands, our westernmost possessions, and in doing so they cut loose from the rest of civilization until the return of the summer months, when they can expect to receive their pay and probably some money from whence and where. To embark on such a mission requires bravery. The workers have been found, they have procured provisions to sustain them for a year and are now embarking with their furniture and food on the little vessel that will leave this evening.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who is superintending this work, was a Presbyterian missionary and established a mission at Fort Wrangell in 1877. After that he established schools and missions at Sitka, Haines (named in honor of Mrs. Haines, of New York, President of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions Society), Hoonah, Jackson and Juneau. These missions are still flourishing and the good accomplished is apparent to all who see the improved condition of the families thus reached. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Jackson resigned his position as missionary to accept the Government appointment of United States General Agent of Education for Alaska. During the year of 1885 6 Government schools were sustained at Sitka, Haines, Hoonah, Killisnoo, Fort Wrangell, Jackson and Unalaska, and with these contemplated additions there will be in all sixteen schools in Alaska.

The Interior Department of the United States comprises among others the Bureau of Industrial Schools and the Bureau of Education. The first of these Bureaus received from Congress, at its last session, an appropriation of \$20,000 for industrial schools in Alaska. This sum is expended under contracts with the Mission Boards of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches. The Bureau of Education received but \$15,000 for Alaska work, though \$60,000 was asked. It was the intention of the leaving this work in charge to build for each teacher a school and a residence, but the small appropriation will only pay the salaries making it necessary for the teachers to supply their own homes.

The Government will employ no man for this work who is not accompanied by his wife. One of the teachers who

goes from here, Mr. John H. Carr, was married this week, and the couple will leave today for their new field of work at Unalaska.

The rest of the party consists of Professor W. E. Roscoe, wife and child, of California, to be stationed at Kadash; Professor W. L. Carr, wife and child, of Texas, to be stationed at Klawak; Rev. J. A. Wirth and wife, of this city, to be stationed at Karluk; T. W. Spencer, wife and two children, of Port Townsend, to be stationed at Unalaska. Mr. Spencer's family will be accompanied for the first year by Rev. Isaac Dillon, of this city. Of course, Dr. Jackson accompanies the party to see that they are all located properly. Two young lady newspaper correspondents will take advantage of the occasion to visit the Aleutian Islands and other parts of Alaska. These young ladies are Miss Kate A. Foote, Washington correspondent of the *New York Independent*, and on this occasion a correspondent for the *Philadelphia Press* and a Boston daily, and Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of the Peabody Museum of Natural History of Cambridge, Mass., who acts as a correspondent of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*. They are visiting Victoria at present and will meet the Leo at Port Townsend. Dr. Jackson and the correspondents will return some time in November.

#### BAPTIST MISSION IN ALASKA.

At the annual session of the Puget Sound Baptist Association for 1883 considerable discussion was raised concerning a mission in Alaska.

The North Pacific Coast Convention of the next year passed resolutions for the establishment of such a mission at the earliest practicable moment, and the Puget Sound Association for 1885 unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our Executive Committee be requested to use their best efforts to secure an Alaskan mission, now offered at a small expense, through the aid of the Government and proposed by the Home Mission Society."

"That understanding Rev. J. A. Wirth to be considering the matter of taking charge of such a school, if details can be satisfactorily arranged, we express our high appreciation of the Christian character, ministerial and educational fitness of Rev. J. A. Wirth for such a work, and express our belief that, should the mission be committed to his charge, the Society will find in him a man of sterling worth, of frugal habits, in whom they can have confidence for the careful and faithful management of the mission under their direction."

This resolution was forwarded to Dr. H. L. Morehouse, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Mr. Wirth received assurance of his favorable consideration.

The matter passed by until 1886, when Prof. Wm. E. Roscoe, of Eureka, Cal., received the appointment from Government under the recommendation of Dr. Morehouse, and reported at Seattle some two weeks since to take passage on the Leo, sailing today under charter of the Government for the special purpose of locating missionaries at different points under the superintendence of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent for education in Alaska. The coming of Prof. Roscoe and of Dr. Jackson aroused a new interest in Alaska matters, and the friends of Mr. Wirth expressed their regret that he had not been appointed to the work.

At the close of the Sunday evening service at the First Baptist Church Dr. Jackson stated that if any means could be found for raising the balance, he would guarantee \$500 for Mr. Wirth's appointment. Immediately \$400 were pledged by Baptists and others of Seattle, and the balance is being raised among personal friends, and he sails today for Kodiak, six hundred miles west of Sitka, as a teacher.

Kodiak is an old settlement of Alaska, being established by Gregory Strelitz in 1784. The first school and the first church building of Alaska were on this island, under the Russian Government. It was the capital until 1832. The people of the Aleutian and Kodiak islands are called "the civilized people of Alaska."

Kodiak has a large church and resident priest; also stores of the Alaska Commercial Company, a deputy collector of customs and a postmaster. It has over one hundred frame houses. Just north of Kodiak is Afognak island, very enterprising, industrious population, living in frame houses, dressing like Americans and loving education and music.

It is a bad mark for our boasted American civilization that, while despotic Russia had provided these stout people with schools and churches until our purchase of the country, the United States left this matter entirely neglected for nearly seventeen years, and then at first refused to appropriate the paltry sum of \$15,000 for educational purposes to a country yielding in direct revenue \$800,000 per annum.

The present movement is largely due to the enthusiasm and energy of Dr. Jackson, who first visited Alaska in 1877 as a Presbyterian missionary, and has since worked unceasingly for the development of the educational and religious interests of the country.

The Baptists of Seattle feel very grateful to Dr. Jackson for his effort in behalf of Rev. J. A. Wirth, and will cheerfully bear the expense of the mission for the coming year.

Seattle is largely represented in the present movement, sending five of her citizens as teachers, viz:

Rev. I. Dillon, appointed to Unalaska.

Rev. J. H. Carr and wife, to Unga.

Rev. J. A. Wirth and wife, Kodiak.

Miss Alice Fletcher, representing the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Boston, Mass.

Miss Kate Foote, correspondent N. Y. *Independent*.

The party go directly to Alaska, 1700 miles west; thence to Unalaska, Unga, Kodiak, Kilisnoo, Klawack and Sitka.

P.

## The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1886.

Subscriptions for THE PACIFIC will be received at the drug store of W. M. Scarby, 859 Market street; also at the drug store of David M. Gove, Northwest corner of California and Fillmore streets.

When the purchase of Alaska was made by Governor Seward, under Lincoln, people knew that it was cheap—only a few cents an acre; but they fancied it was a kind of barren possession, that might pay for itself some day, in ways unforeseen. Heretofore it has shown its worth by its fisheries, its minerals and its timber. This year it has come into notice as a summer resort, where one can find a fair climate, novel scenery, and the longest of days. A distinguished capitalist, and a United States Judge, of our acquaintance, and several other persons, have taken vacation trips thither. The social pleasure-seeker need not apply; but for the lover of nature and the seeker of solitude Alaska has its charms.

## ALASKA LANDS—MISSION STATIONS.

## INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

*Washington, December 21, 1892.*

The Honorable, The COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from Sheldon Jackson, Esq., General Agent of Education in Alaska, dated January 14, 1892, in which, after reciting the fact that the regulations issued June 3, 1891 (12 L. D., 583), to carry into effect certain sections of an act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), properly excepted the mission stations in Alaska from appropriation and entry as manufacturing stations, trading posts, or townsites, he further states that:

As those regulations were for the information of manufacturers, traders and citizens interested in town sites, you have given no instructions as to the method to be pursued by the several missionary societies that are entitled to a reservation under the bill.

The secretaries of the various bodies are asking this office for information; they wish to know just what steps to take to have their reservations defined by metes and bounds, so that no manufacturers, traders or townsite communities will encroach on them through a misunderstanding of their boundary lines.

In reply, I have to state that the only portion of act that in any way deals with said missionary stations is the following sentence quoted from the fourteenth section thereof, to wit:

And all tracts of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in any one tract now occupied as missionary stations in said district of Alaska are hereby excepted from the operation of the last three preceding sections of this act.

It is apparent, therefore, that no authority was given in said act for the issuance of any official instructions, either by this office or the Department, relative to said missionary stations, other than to provide that the same should not be included either in whole or in part within entries of land made for townsite, trading or manufacturing purposes.

The above-quoted sentence, however, is but a re-enactment of the provision in the act providing a civil government for Alaska (23 Stat., 24), to the effect:

That the land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres at any station now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said section, with the improvements thereon erected by or for such societies, shall be continued in the occupancy of the several societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong until action by Congress.

And this latter provision was doubtless the result of precedents established by legislation for other portions of our country, notably the former Territories of Oregon and Washington, the organic acts creating which (9 and 10 Stat., pp. 323 and 172, respectively,) confirmed fee-simple title to the lands, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in

a body then occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes of said Territories, in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belonged.

It will be observed that by the acts establishing territorial governments in Oregon and Washington, as well as by the acts creating a civil government for Alaska, no title or protection was given to any religious society not actually occupying land as a missionary station, within the territory affected by and at the date of passage of said respective acts. It appears, however, that protection has been extended to all religious societies that established missions among the Indians of Alaska subsequent to May 17, 1884, and prior to March 3, 1891.

With a view to avoiding conflicts between the claimants of mission lands in Alaska and others who may lay claim to the same or adjacent lands for townsite, trading, or manufacturing purposes, and in anticipation of such legislation as may be enacted by Congress relative to the mission stations therein, I therefore suggest that the several religious societies occupying land as mission stations among the Indians of Alaska prior to March 3, 1891, have the same surveyed and the out-boundaries thereof permanently marked upon the ground in such manner as is deemed best. And I further suggest that plats of such surveys be made and placed of record in the office of the clerk of the court for the district of Alaska, who is *ex officio* recorder of deeds, mortgages, and other contracts relating to real estate in said district. The survey, marking and platting of said mission stations will not be held to settle any existing controversies regarding lands in said district, the adverse claims to any land applied for as a townsite, trading post, or manufacturing station being the subject of proof to be submitted on the day advertised to make entry thereof under the provisions of said act of March 3, 1891, and of careful investigation prior to the allowance of entries or issuance of patents under said act.

Should these suggestions be followed, the work must in each instance be performed at the expense of the society in whose interest the same is undertaken.

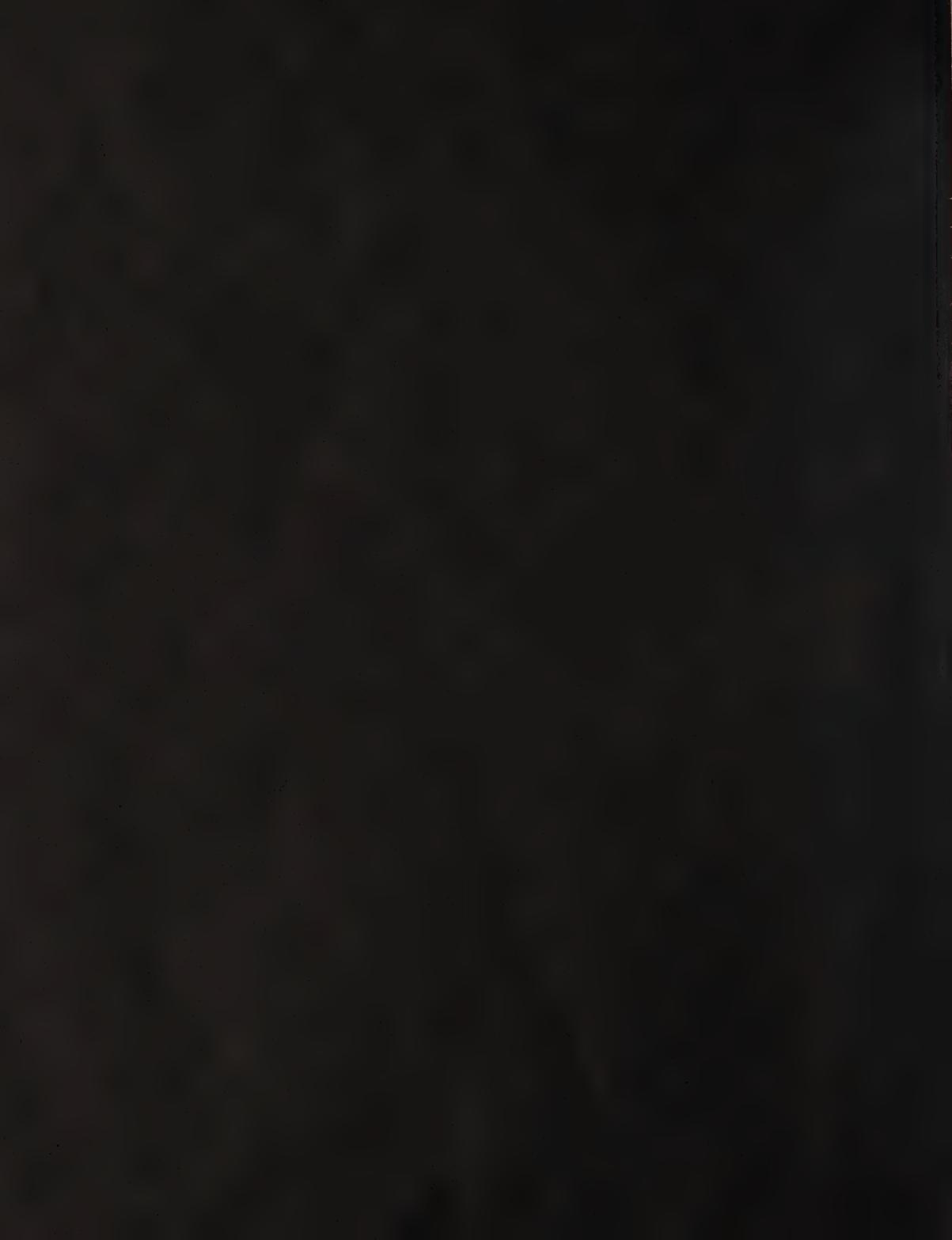
Where certain lots or blocks only, in the center of villages, or tracts within townsites, are occupied for school or mission purposes, ample provision has been made in sections 26, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of said circular of instructions issued June 3, 1891, for the acquisition of fee-simple title to the lots or blocks thus occupied and improved, by the respective societies to which such lots, blocks, and improvements belong, according to their respective interests.

Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,  
*Secretary.*



# MISCELLANEOUS MISSIONARY WORLD.

805 Broadway,  
New York City.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

{ Fifth Year,  
No. II.

## Country and People of Alaska.

Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. Alaska is an English corruption of the native word "Al-ak-shak," which means "a great country or continent." It is indeed a great country, containing as it does 580,107 square miles. From its most northern to its most southern point is 1,400 miles,

miles, which would make a State as large as the State of Maine.

Alaska abounds in hot and mineral springs, some of which have long been noted for their curative qualities. It has also one of the largest rivers in the United States, the Yukon, which is 70 miles wide across its five mouths



SITKA, ALASKA.

or as far as from Maine to Florida, and from its eastern boundary to the end of the Aleutian Islands is 2,200 miles, or as far as from Washington to California. Alaska is as large as all the New England and Middle States, together with Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee combined.

The total area of the islands of Alaska is 31,205 square

and intervening deltas. For the first 1,000 miles it is from 1 to 5 miles wide, and in some places, including islands, it is 20 miles from main bank to main bank. Navigable for 2,000 miles, it is computed to be about 3,000 miles long.

The other rivers are the Stikine, 250 miles long; the Nushagak, 150 miles long; the Kuskokwim, 500 miles

long ; the Nowikakat, 112 miles long ; the Chilkat, Copper, Tananah, Porcupine and Koyoukuk.

Inland Alaska has an Arctic winter and a tropical summer. The winter climate for Southeastern Alaska for fifty-five years past has been the average winter climate of Kentucky and West Virginia, and the average summer climate of Minnesota. The mild climate of Southern Alaska is due to the warm Japan current of the Pacific, which first strikes the American continent at the Queen Charlotte Islands.

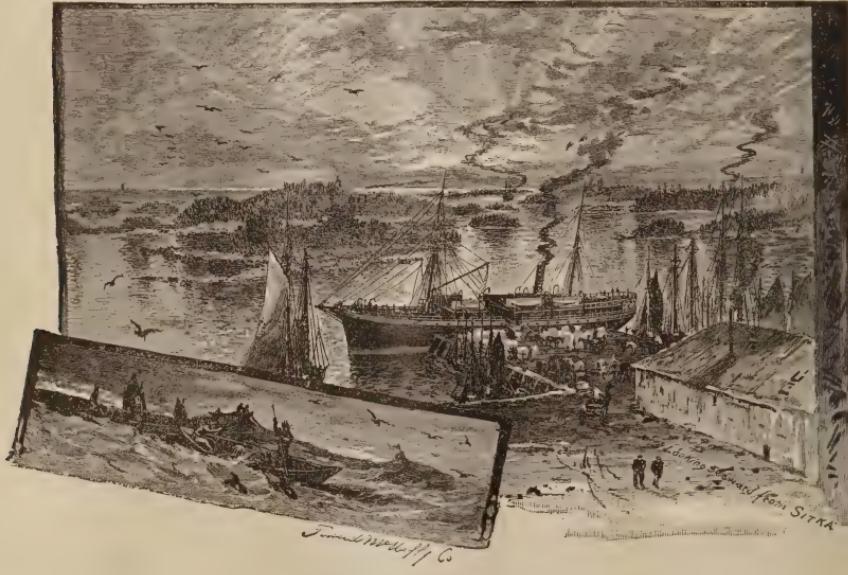
Scattered over the country, in clusters of small settlements, is a population composed approximately of 17,617 Innuit, or Eskimo, 2,145 Aleuts, 1,756 Creoles, 5,100 Tinneh, 6,437 Thlingets, 788 Hydah, and 2,000 whites, making a total of 35,843. The Creoles are the descendants of Russian fathers and native mothers.

other citizens, protected by the laws and courts, and in common with all others furnished with schools for their children.

#### THE INNUIT.

The Innuit occupy almost the entire coast line of Alaska with the outlying islands, from the boundary line westward along the Arctic coast to Bering Strait ; thence southward to the Alaska Peninsula, over the peninsula and the Aleutian Islands, and eastward and northward along the coast to Mount Saint Elias, with the exception of a small territory on Cook's Inlet and at the mouth of Copper River, where the Tinneh from the interior have forced their way to the coast. Occupying the coast line they are bold navigators and skilled fishermen and sea hunters.

The term "Innuit" is the native word for "people."



LOOKING EASTWARD FROM SITKA.

The post offices in Alaska are Sitka, Fort Wrangell, Killesnoo, Juneau, Jackson, Klawock, and Loring.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., who was for some years the Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in Alaska, and is now the General Agent of Education in Alaska, reported in March, 1886, the following respecting the people of Alaska and educational work among them :

Among the best known of the natives of Alaska, their highest ambition is to build American homes, possess American furniture, dress in American clothes, adopt American style of living and be American citizens.

They ask no special favors from the American Government, no annuities or help, but simply to be treated as

and is the name used by themselves, signifying "our people." The term "Eskimo" is one of reproach given them by their neighbors, meaning "raw fish eaters." The Innuit of Alaska are a much finer race physically than their brethren of Greenland and Labrador. They are tall and muscular, many of them being six feet and over in height. They have small black eyes, high cheek bones, large mouths, thick lips, coarse brown hair, and fresh yellow complexion. In many instances the men have full beards and moustaches. In some families the men wear a labret under each corner of the mouth in a hole cut through the lower lip for the purpose.

They are good-natured people, always smiling when spoken to. They are fond of dancing, running, jump-



REV. SHELDON JACKSON, D. D.

*The first American Minister to visit Alaska in the interest of Missions.*

ing, and all athletic sports. While they speak a common language from the Arctic to the Pacific each locality has its different dialect.

Their usual dress is the parkas, made of the skins of animals and sometimes of the breasts of birds. However, where they have access to the stores of traders they buy ready-made clothing.

Their residences have the outward appearance of a circular mound of earth covered with grass, with a small opening at the top for the escape of smoke. The entrance is a small door and narrow hallway to the main room, which is from twelve to twenty feet in diameter, and is without light or ventilation.

Their diet consists of the wild meat of the moose, reindeer, bear and smaller fur-bearing animals; also of fish, the white whale, the walrus, seal, and various water-fowl. In the northern section they have a great aversion to salt. While they will eat with great relish decayed fish or putrid oil, they will spit out with a wry face a mouthful of choice corned beef.

Men, women and children are alike inveterate smokers.

While they travel continually in the summer, they have permanent winter homes.

Their religious belief is quite indefinite. In a general way they believe in a power that rewards the good and punishes the bad, by sending them to different places after death. They are savages, and, with the exception of those in Southern Alaska, have not had civilizing, educational or religious advantages.

From the boundary line to Bering Strait, along the bleak Arctic coast, villages are placed here and there, wherever there is a sheltered harbor with good hunting or fishing. The population of these aggregate 3,000.

At the mouth of the Colville River they hold an annual fair, to which they come from hundreds of miles.

At Point Barrow, the extreme northern point of land in the United States, and within twenty-five miles of being the northernmost land on the continent, there is a village (Nuwuk) of thirty-one families and 150 people. They inhabit houses or tupecs that are built partly under ground for warmth. The upper portion is roofed over with dirt, supported by rafters of whale-jaws and ribs.

Around Kotzebue Sound are a number of villages. Some of the hills surrounding this sound rise to the height of a thousand feet, and are covered with a species of wild cotton, that in its season appears like snow.

Into this sound empty the Nunatok and Koowak Rivers, both large streams. This is one of the places where the people come in July from all sections of the country for the purpose of trade and barter. The Innuit of the coast bring their oil, walrus hides, and seal-skins; the Tinnel from the interior their furs; and the Chuckchees from Asia their reindeer-skins, fire-arms and whisky.

It is to these gatherings that the traders come in schooners fitted out at San Francisco or Sandwich Islands with cargoes of whisky labeled "Florida Water," "Bay-Rum," "Pain-killer," "Jamaica Ginger," &c. The finest furs of Alaska are obtained at these fairs. Salmon are plentiful in Kotzebue Sound.

Another centre of villages is at Cape Prince of Wales. This is a rocky point, rising in its highest peak to an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea. At the extremity of this cape is a village of 400 people, the westernmost village on the mainland in America. These people are great traders and travelers, skilled in hunting the whale on the seas, or the reindeer on the land. They are insolent and overbearing toward the surrounding tribes, and traveling in large companies, compel trade at their own



TATTOOED INDIAN OF ALASKA.

terms. They are reported the worst natives on the coast.

In the narrow strait separating Asia from America is a small group of islands called the Diomede. On these islands are 300 Innuitt.

These, with those at Cape Prince of Wales, are the great smugglers of the north. Launching their walrus-skin boats (*bidakka*) they boldly cross to and fro from Siberia, trading the deer-skins, sinew, and wooden ware of Alaska for the walrus, ivory, skins of tame reindeer, and whale blubber of Siberia, also fire-arms and whisky.

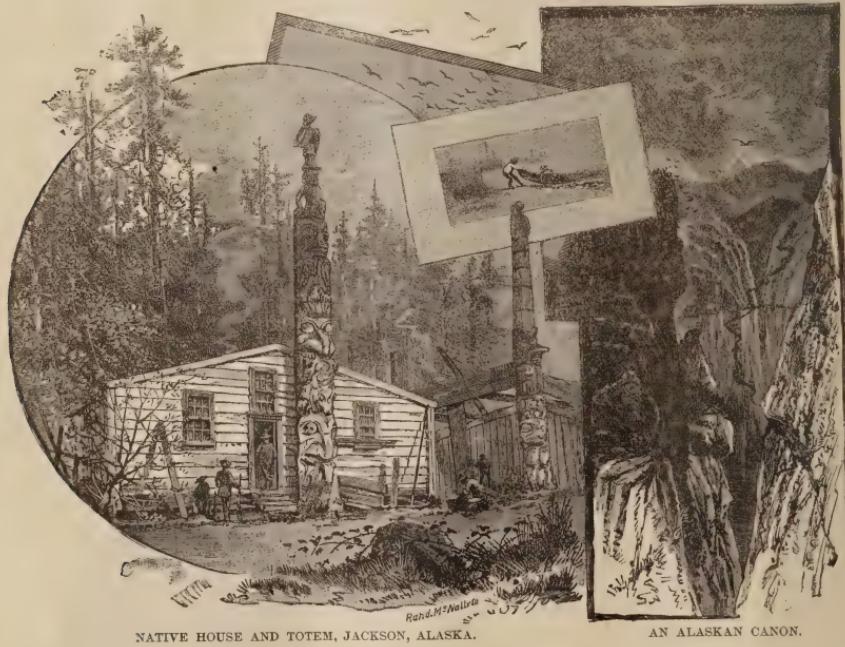
On King's Island, south of Cape Prince of Wales, are the cave dwellers of the present. The island is a great

Saint Lawrence. Formerly it had a population of 800. They were the largest and finest formed people of the Innuitt race, but slaves to whisky.

In the summer of 1878 they bartered their furs, ivory and whalebone to the traders for rum, and as long as the rum lasted they spent their summer in idleness and drunkenness instead of preparing for winter. The result was that over 400 of them starved to death the next winter. In some villages not a single man, woman, or child was left to tell the horrible tale.

From Bering Strait around the shores of Norton Sound is a number of villages, aggregating a population of 633.

In this district is Saint Michael, a trading post, origi-



NATIVE HOUSE AND TOTEM, JACKSON, ALASKA.

AN ALASKAN CANON.

mass of basalt rock, with almost perpendicular sides, rising out of the ocean to the height of 700 feet. On one side, where the rock rises at an angle of forty-five degrees, the Innuitt have excavated homes in the rock. Some of these rock houses are 200 feet above the ocean. There are forty of these cliff dwellings.

When the surf is wildly breaking on the rocks, if it becomes necessary for any one to put out to sea, he gets as near the surf as possible, takes his seat in his boat (*kyack*), and at the opportune moment two companions toss him and his boat over and clear of the surf. They are noted for the manufacture of water-proof boots from the skin of the throat of the seal. They are lighter, more enduring, and greatly preferred to rubber.

Directly south of Bering Strait is the large island of

nally founded by the Russians in 1835. The place consists of a few log houses, inclosed by a stockade, the property of the Alaska Commercial Company, and a chapel of the Russo-Greek Church, with an occasional service by a priest from Ikognute. This is the point where the ocean-going steamers transfer freight with the smaller steamers that ply on the Yukon River. To this point the furs collected at the trading posts in the interior, some of them 2,000 miles distant, are brought for shipment to San Francisco. This is also the dividing line between the Innuitt of the Arctic and the Pacific. Half a mile from the trading post is a native village of thirty houses and one dance house or town hall.

We come now to the region of the densest population in Alaska, attracted and sustained by the abundance of



AN ESKIMO FAMILY.

fish that ascend the mighty Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers and many smaller streams.

Their fish diet is supplemented by the wonderful bird life of the country. The variety and number of wild geese and ducks is said to be greater than in any other section of the known world. To fish and fowl is added the flesh of the moose and reindeer.

On the delta of the Yukon and southward to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River are from forty to fifty villages, with a population of 2,000. From the mouth of the Yukon to Anvik are fifteen or sixteen villages, with 1,345 people; while on the Kuskokwim River are some forty villages, aggregating a population of 3,654.

On the lower banks of this river the high land, free from tidal overflow, is so fully occupied with houses that it is difficult for the traveler to find space to pitch a tent.

In the adjacent Bristol Bay region are thirty-four villages and 4,340 people. A short portage across the

Alaska Peninsula brings us to the settlements of the civilized Innuit.

In 1784 Gregory Shelikoff formed a settlement on Kadiak Island and commenced the subjugation and civil-



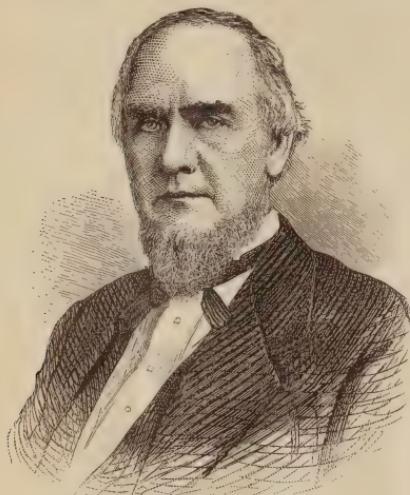
AN ESKIMO BOY.

ization of the people. Soon after he organized a school, which was the first in Alaska. Also the first church building in Alaska was erected on this island. For a long time it was the Russian capital, the chief seat of their power and operations. The present village of Kadiak (Saint Paul) numbers 288 people, living in 101 frame houses. They have a few cattle, and cultivate small gardens. They have a large church and a resident priest; also stores of the Alaska Commercial Company, a deputy collector of customs, and a signal weather office. A small school is kept at the expense of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Opposite Kadiak is Wood Island, with 157 people. They have four horses and twenty cattle. The village also possesses a small ship-yard, and a road around the island twelve or fourteen miles long. This and a road one and one-half miles long at Sitka are the only roads in that vast Territory. The place possesses the usual Russo-Greek church, but no school.



PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT FORT WRANGELL, ALASKA.



JOHN M. PHILLIPS.

Our readers will be interested in seeing the face of the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and learning something about him.

John Milton Phillips was born in Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 26, 1820, his father being Rev. Wm. Phillips, a Methodist preacher, and a member of the Kentucky Conference.

When nineteen years of age he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and has ever since been an active member, faithful and successful as class leader, Sunday-school superintendent, steward and trustee.

When lay delegation was introduced into the Church he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of 1872 and became an assistant secretary of that body.

For many years he had general supervision of the details of the business in the Western Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati.

In 1872 the General Conference elected him one of the agents of the New York Book Concern.

The successive General Conferences of 1876, 1880 and 1884 re-elected him to the same position. Since 1879 he has been the treasurer of the Missionary Society. He is also a manager of the Missionary Society.

#### Ten Little Missionary Workers.

BY IVY FERN.

There was no doubt of it. Quiet, little Tillie Bonar was thoroughly aroused. "It is just a shame!" she was saying. "Here are four of us—all members of the church, too—and every one of us knows what this part of the covenant means. Read it again, Orma;" and Orma read, "And the spread of the Gospel throughout the world."

"Why, I've read that every week since last winter, and I never thought before that that part was for us any more than the parts about family worship, or educating our children to be Christians; but I do believe it does mean us, after all."

"Well, let's *do* something," said energetic Grace, who believed in deeds more than words, and had caught the spirit of Tillie's enthusiasm.

"We can't go, that's sure; and we wouldn't be of much account if we did, I imagine," continued Ethel.

"That's true, so let's send some one who will," said Tillie.

"But, we can't," urged Grace. "We might 'push a pound,' though; and if it should happen to be the last one, I guess that would be 'sending them,'"

"Well," said Ethel, "that means money, and you know, girls, I never have a cent of my own, except on my birthday. I'm always sure of my dollar then. I cut my teeth on my first one. I've got that yet; but the others have never lasted long; but I'll give that for a nest-egg."

"I most always have something on my birthday, too. Papa always lets me buy my own candies. It will be ten or fifteen cents. I promise that when it comes," added Orma.

"Why couldn't we have a birthday box?" suggested Tillie; "and every birthday put in as many cents as we are years old?"

"Then we would have in a year—let me see, I'll be thirteen, Ethel and Tillie twelve, and Grace eleven. That would make forty-eight cents the first year, and fifty-two the next. We'd better take Ethel's dollar and be done with it," replied Orma.

"No, I'll tell you, girls," planned Grace; "let's ask two or three others to join us, and coax our friends to help fill up our box. Daisy Beach and her cousin Georgia each has a birthday book, and we can find out from them when lots of birthdays come, and we'll just fish for 'em. Our box will be bait, and the pennies the fish."

"We'll send our fish to the heathen and the missionaries can exchange them for the food they need," said Ethel.

"Will you be a ring?" asked Tillie's little sister, Flossy, who bid fair to be an organizer.

"She means a circle," exclaimed Tillie. "It would be nice, wouldn't it?"

And so the little band was formed. There were ten girls when it was completed. Each promised solemnly to do all she could toward getting twelve birthday offerings during the year. Grace's birthday was on the 21st of July, and that would be next week. She had been saving her money for nearly a year to buy "the cutest little china cupboard," with a complete set of dishes—knives and forks and spoons and goblets. Everything! even a drawer with a tablecloth in it, and, more wonderful still, when everything was out of the cupboard it could be made into a table. And Grace's heart had been set on this for so long, we need not wonder that

she felt pretty sober as she walked home that afternoon, for that very evening she was to receive the last fifteen cents. She had been sewing carpet-rags, hot afternoons for two weeks, for this; and now, if she would take out eleven cents, she didn't know when she would have the long-hoped-for amount again. Something whispered to buy her dishes, and put her birthday money in when she got it. The box wouldn't be open for a year, any way; and her little cousins from the country had been invited to spend her birthday with her, and they would be so disappointed, too.

Grace walked quietly into the house. Her mamma observed the thoughtful mood, in place of the usual bouncing step, and said nothing as Grace walked up to her room, and turned the key softly in her door; but she prayed for her little girl, for she knew something was wrong. What did Grace do? She sat perfectly still in her rocking-chair for fifteen whole minutes. Then she knelt at her bedside, and, bursting into tears, sobbed as if her little heart would break. If you have never loved Jesus very much, and at the same time wanted very much to do something that you feared he would not like, you can't appreciate her feelings.

It was a full hour before she left her room. Then the tear-stains were all washed away, and, with a face fairly beaming with joy, she rushed into the sitting-room, caught up first one and then the other of her four-year old twin brothers, and then told mamma all about the birthday box, and showed her the eleven cents she was going to put in next week, and then she explained it all to the boys, who understood enough to earn the pennies she had brought them, by each giving her four kisses, and then carefully putting the money in mamma's hands to "teep for the pity botch when our birthday tums."

"We only promised to get twelve offerings, and this will be three for me already," said Grace.

And mamma understood, and said, in her heart, "I thank Thee."

Thus was the first sacrifice made, and I think Jesus' blessing rested upon that box because of it. There were other sacrifices made during the year, and many dimes fell into the box without any sacrifice at all. The girls had no idea when they began that so many would give. Ethel had thirty-six names on her paper, and Orma forty. I tell you it wasn't safe for any, big or little, to speak of his birthday when those girls were around, unless he wanted to pay for it. Even cross old Mr. Snarl gave little Flossy forty-six pennies on his birthday, and actually smiled as he watched her push them through the opening. Then he tried to shake them out; but there was a little piece of cloth pasted inside with a slit in it that allowed the pennies to be pushed through, but would not let them come back.

Dear old Grandma Sherman put in a little gold dollar. She was only eighty-six, but she said she would put in the other fourteen cents to "grow on." The gold dollar had been taken out of her little Archie's coat-pocket the day after he was drowned, fifty-two years ago, and

she had kept it all this time, often wondering herself what she would ever do with it.

Some of the big sisters wouldn't tell their ages, and the rule for them was "a half-dollar, and no questions asked;" and some of the big brothers "didn't want the change"—and so their half-dollars went in.

When the year had passed there were just one hundred and fifty-six names on the list, and Nellie Morse's blessed, gray-haired bachelor uncle, who lived in the big house just out of town, told her that if the girls would let the box be opened at his house, he would invite all the givers out there. Then he had such funny invitations printed, with the picture on one side, of a little girl opening a box, on which was written "Birthday Offerings," and out of which pennies and dimes and dollars were rolling in every direction; and on the other side was printed, "5 to 8 P.M., Wednesday, July 21, 1886, at Woodland Glen. Opening at 6 P.M."

He let the ten little workers spend an afternoon with him, and direct all the envelopes, and help put up the six hammocks, and try each of the four swings, and have a little ride on the lake near the house, and even told them that he was going to have ice cream and that they were to pass it for him. And Flossy confided to him before they left, that if he couldn't find any nice old lady, she would marry him when she grew up and had pretty white hair like his, he was "just so good."

The party was a mixed one, I assure you; but Uncle Will was equal to the occasion, and with the books, papers, pictures, curiosities, easy chairs, little carts, flowers, marbles, grace-hoops and croquet ground, everybody's taste seemed to be gratified.

"I don't believe in Foreign Missions," Frank Dean was saying, as two of our girls came up to one of the grape arbors. Frank was just home from college, and felt that the little village, and opinions formed there were rather small affairs.

"Well," replied his friend Roy, "what did you mean last Thursday by saying you 'renewed your covenant?' I borrowed mother's Covenant at the time, and observed a Foreign Mission pledge in it. Frank, why didn't you hunt up a church that appreciates your views on this subject? When I join a church, I'm going to compare every one of its teachings with the Bible before I endorse them. One would have taken you for a young man of similar good judgment."

"Frank don't read his covenant right," interrupted his sister Ethel.

"Or his Bible, either," continued Tillie. "Mr. Hill said last Sunday night in his sermon, that Jesus Christ was a foreign missionary himself, or he would never have left his home and have come here to save us."

"Well, I don't see anything to Foreign Missions anyway," persisted Frank.

"Nobody expects you to as long as you keep your eyes shut," retorted Ethel.

Frank said nothing, but looked as though he wished he had introduced some other topic of conversation. He really did belong to God, but had never thought much on this subject and knew it; but he did not want to be "without an opinion."

Well, the box held seventeen dollars and seventy-three cents; and when the cashier at the bank counted it he said, "Just an even twenty dollars." The girls were all so sure he was wrong that he went all over it again, with the same result. It had grown at the party; the girls never knew how.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

**"Children's Day" at Naini Tal, India.**

BY REV. B. H. BADLEY.

Children's Day, as a rule, is observed in India on the second Sunday in March, as this time is preferable on the plains to June. In the mountains, however, June is the more suitable time, and so last Sabbath, June 13th, while our Home Churches from Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Oregon, were filled with happy children keeping "Children's Day," the day was observed with a measure of the same enthusiasm here in Naini Tal.

The Church in this beautiful mountain city, 6,000 feet above sea level, is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. Baume, so well known at home, especially in the Rock River Conference. In crossing the seas to again take up work in India he left none of his enthusiasm behind, and on "Children's Day," as in every other good cause, he labors with a will.

The service was a great success. The church, a beautiful stone structure overlooking the lovely lake which gives the city its name, was neatly decorated with ferns, ivy and many kinds of flowers, now at their loveliest. As usual, the richest decorations were the children, a round hundred of them, with bright happy faces, entering into the spirit of the occasion as only children can.

Quite a number of other friends were present, including Mr. Ross, Commissioner of Kumaon, several missionaries (spending a few weeks here to escape the heated plains) and forty English soldiers, mostly from the 78th Highlanders. The church was well filled. The day was verily a "perfect day in June," earth, air and sky all praising God.

The programme was similar to a thousand others used at home. Thanks to Dr. Kidder, who in the multiplicity of his efforts and engagements, never forgets us in India, we have no difficulty in arranging programmes, using part of what he sends us, and making such changes as we deem advisable for our work here.

Besides responsive readings there were hymns from the hymnal and "Redeeming Love." We were favored with recitations by the girls of Miss Knowles' High School and the boys of Mr. Tompkins' High School, and an address was delivered by Rev. B. H. Badley.

Following the address came the collection. First the Sunday-school made its offering. In each class a boy or girl had been selected to carry the offering to the pulpit; each announced the amount (enclosed in a neat purse) and deposited it, reciting an appropriate verse. The school thus gave Rs. 54 (\$27 in round numbers.)

The congregation then responded, and most liberally; Rs. 81 (\$10) were received, making \$67 in all. One of the soldiers present was so impressed by what

he saw and heard that he went to Mrs. Thomas, one of our missionaries, with whom he had deposited part of his savings to be used in the Lord's work, and drew \$1.50, and sent it to Mrs. Baume for the "Children's Fund." Coming from such a source, this was a royal donation.

In the evening, in place of the regular service, the Rev. H. Mansell, of Cawnpore, preached a sermon on "Education." At the close an opportunity to give was again presented and Rs. 20 (\$10) secured. The total collection for the day amounted to no less than Rs. 155 (\$77), one of the largest collections of the kind ever taken in our conference. At the close of the service the pastor spoke for all when he said the day had been one of great happiness and blessing.

With the approval of the Board of Education, our collections in India are retained and used in helping our native preachers to educate their sons. At present about thirty are thus being assisted in our various schools. At least thirty others need assistance. As our work expands there will be large demands in this direction. Our native converts are thoroughly awake to the importance of educating their boys and girls, and in many cases are denying themselves to do this.

Naini Tal, June 15.

**CATECHISM ON ALASKA.**

*Where is Alaska?* In the northwestern part of North America.

*To whom does it belong?* To the United States, by whom it was purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000.

*What is its size?* It contains 580,107 square miles.

*What is its largest river?* The Yukon, which is 3,000 miles in length.

*What is the climate?* The climate in the south is mild, due to the warm Japan current of the Pacific. Alaska is said to have an Arctic winter and a tropical summer. At Fort Yukon the thermometer often rises above 100 degrees in summer, and indicates from 50 to 70 degrees below zero in winter.

*What springs has Alaska?* It abounds in hot and mineral springs that are noted for their curative qualities.

*What is the population?* There are 17,611 Eskimos, 2,145 Aleuts, 1,756 Creoles, 5,100 Tineeh, 6,437 Thlingets, 788 Hydah, and 2,000 Whites, making a total of 35,843.

*What can be said of the Eskimos?* They are larger than those of Greenland and Labrador. They are good natured and are great smokers. They believe in future rewards and punishments. They call themselves "Innuit," which is the native name for "people." The name "Eskimo" is given them by others. It means "raw fish eaters." They are

fond of dancing, running and jumping.

*What of the Aleuts?* They occupy the Aleutian islands and have a strong resemblance to the Japanese. They dress in American garments and many are highly educated.

*What of the Tineeh?* They are tall and well formed and are great hunters and fishers. They believe in polygamy. Shamanism and witchcraft prevail.

*Who are the Creoles?* The descendants of Russian fathers and native mothers.

*What of the Thlingets?* They are a hardy, warlike and superstitious race inhabiting the Alexander Archipelago and adjacent coast.

*What of the Hydah?* They are a large and handsome race and noted for their bravery and ferocity in war. They live on the Prince of Wales Island. They have great skill in carving wood, bone, gold, silver and stone. They practice polygamy and hold slaves. They live in perpetual fear of evil spirits.

*When were Protestant Missions commenced in Alaska?* In 1877 by Rev. Sheldon Jackson D.D., and Mrs. A. R. McFarland, representing the Presbyterian Church.

*What other Churches have since entered upon Mission work in Alaska?* In 1884 the Moravians sent two missionaries to Alaska and have now a mission on the Kuskokwim river. Here they have two missionaries and their wives. Another missionary left the United States for this mission in July, 1886.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society has appointed a missionary and his wife who are now on their way to Alaska and will be stationed on Kadiak Island.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has sent a missionary to St. Michael. He was expected to arrive there last September.

*What has been the success of the Presbyterian Mission?* It has established schools and organized churches and has now in Alaska 7 ordained missionaries, and 12 female missionaries, 5 schools with 146 scholars, 2 churches and about 300 members.

**MISSIONARY PERIODICALS.**—*The Gospel in All Lands, Missionary World and Little Missionary*, belong to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are edited by Rev. Eugene R. Smith.

*The Gospel in All Lands* is a 48 page monthly for pastors, superintendents, teachers, etc. Price, 25 cents a month; \$3.00 a year.

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835 Broadway, New York City.

# Friends' Missionary Advocate

YE SHALL RECEIVE IS COME UPON YOU! WITNESSES UNTO ME.  
 POWER AFTER THAT THE HOLY GHOST AND YE SHALL BE ACTS I VIII.

VOL II.

TWELFTH MONTH, 1886.

No. 12.

ESTHER TUTTLE PRITCHARD, EDITOR.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Alaska —Compiled for <i>Advocate</i> .....	177 179
How to Keep the New On.— <i>Life and Light</i> .....	179
The Kickapoo Mission.— <i>Margaret C. Kimber</i> .....	180
Africa —Selected.....	181
Correspondence.....	182
Foreign Missions of English Friends .....	183
Editorial, General Booth.....	184
Editorial Notes.....	185, 186
HOME DEPARTMENT:—Western Society.....	186
New England Society.....	187
Philadelphia Society.....	187
Iowa Society.....	187
Indiana Society.....	188
Canada Society.....	189
Kansas Society.....	190
HELP FOR AUXILIARIES:—Nauhaught the Deacon.	
By J. G. Whittier.—Uniform Lesson on Alaska	190, 191
OUR YOUNG FOLKS:—Totems (with Illustration).—	
Medicine Men in Alaska .....	192

## ALASKA.

When Secretary Seward was asked what he considered the most important act of his official life, he promptly replied, "The purchase of Alaska," and presently added: "But it may take two generations before the purchase is appreciated." One generation has passed, and our country is waking up to the value of this new territory.

Its area is 580,107 square miles and the coastline, up and down the bays and around the islands, measures 25,000 miles; if extended in a straight line it would belt the globe.

It is the region of the highest mountains and the greatest volcanic system in the United States. "The wonderful chain of Aleutian Islands, stretching out in prolongation of the Alaskan peninsula (like a great arm stretching toward the coast of Japan) seems like the piers

of a broken bridge which once joined America to Asia." It abounds in hot and mineral springs, and is traversed by one of the largest rivers (the Yukon) of our country. This river is 70 miles wide across its five mouths and intervening deltas, navigable for 2,000 miles and computed to be about 3,000 miles long.

Generally speaking, Alaska has a frigid winter and a torrid summer, but, owing to the Japan Gulf Stream, the winter climate of Southern Alaska and the island chain is much the same as that of Kentucky and W. Virginia. Fort Yukon, situated above 66 degrees of latitude, has mid-summer days almost twenty-four hours long, and a short-lived temperature reaching 120 degrees. The heat is so insupportable that, as in Central India, all labor is suspended in the middle of the day. Then vegetation starts from the earth and rushes through its brief career, maturing in a fortnight what elsewhere requires a season. But the mid-winter temperature at Fort Yukon is as low as 70 degrees below zero, in which our thermometers are useless, because the mercury is frozen. Yet this terrible temperature is harmless to vegetation, because it is then hidden under twelve feet of snow. At the seaside throughout Alaska, rain or fog prevails, while the weather inland is sunny and warm. . . . But the cool and moist climate of the coast is not favorable to the ripening of grain, and the fierce heat of the Yukon inland is too brief for that purpose. No grain, therefore, has been planted with success in Alaska; nor do garden vegetables thrive well. This region, therefore, can never be largely agricultural, any more than New England, though much of it is well-fitted for grazing and the production of butter and cheese."

Its fisheries are the finest in the known world. Salmon are found weighing 60 lbs., and in ex-

ceptional cases 120 lbs. Canneries have been established at different points. It is estimated that Alaska could supply the world with herring, halibut and salmon. "Herring visit the rivers in such multitudes that a child, having driven three nails into the end of a stick, and beating the water with it, may take some at every stroke, and fill a canoe in an hour."

The fur product amounts to \$1,000,000 annually. The seal-skins alone paid a revenue into our treasury of over two and one half million dollars from 1870 to 1880—nearly one half the purchase price of the territory.

"Besides the furs and fish, it may be well to remark that coal abounds, of most excellent quality; petroleum, also, along Copper River, while the mineral deposits of gold, silver, iron, copper and marble are frequent and extensive; fire-clay, gypsum and sulphur are inexhaustible, and amethysts, garnets, agates, carnelians and fossil ivory are found in large quantities."

The lumber resources comprise thousands of square miles of yellow cedar, white spruce, hemlock, and balsam fir. Mr. Seward said: "I venture to predict that the North Pacific coast will become a common ship-yard for the American continent, and speedily for the whole world."

The number of inhabitants is estimated at 35,843, composed of the following tribes:

Innuits, or Eskimo .....	17,617
Aleuts .....	2,145
Creoles—Russian fathers and native mothers.....	1,756
Timseh.....	5,100
Thliogats.....	6,437
Hydahs.....	788
Whites.....	2,000

"The native inhabitants of Alaska are few, considering its vast extent. They are not Indians, but superior in mind and different in manners. They live in houses half under ground, that they may be warmer. The fire is in the middle of the floor, and the smoke escapes through the roof. They are supposed to be akin to the natives of the opposite coast of Asia. Some tribes are ingenious in manufactures, skilful in carving ivory, and almost artistic in decoration. Their small canoes are admirable, and some of their large ones will carry a hundred men. The Aleuts, inhabitants of the Alaskan chain, seem to have milder qualities than the rest, and even to possess kind and amiable dispositions. No atrocious

crime among them came to the knowledge of a missionary stationed there during a residence of fifteen years. Other tribes, however, show harsher characteristics, manifesting themselves in the murder of infants, of aged or helpless relatives, and of slaves at the death of their masters. Some of their habits are intolerably filthy. Some tribes treat their women with such brutality that their miserable lives often end with suicide. Their minds are darkened by childish superstitions concerning disease, death and transmigration. Their shamans pretend to cure sickness, or to point out its cause, after wild and fierce incantations, sometimes taking the form of savage and atrocious fanaticism.

**RELIGION.**—This is a feeble polytheism. They pay little attention to the good spirits, as they consider them harmless, but they offer propitiating sacrifices to evil spirits or devils. The medicine men are their priests. This form of religion is called Shamanism, and is said to be the same as that of the old Tartars before the introduction of Buddhism. Like the Orientals, they believe in the transmigration of souls, but into other families of human beings, and not into animals. These peculiarities of belief, together with the custom of widows exposing themselves more or less to the flames on the husband's funeral pyre, seem to confirm the view of an Asiatic origin.

**MISSIONS.**—Under an imperial order of the Empress Catherine in 1793, eleven monks sailed for Kadiak Island. At one time the Greek Church had eleven missionary districts and claimed 12,140 members. The Lutherans, also, sent their missionaries, but when the country was transferred to our government, in 1867, the Russian schools were abandoned and ten years passed before any one went from the United States to carry the gospel. British Columbia had its Episcopal missions and a very successful Methodist mission under the Rev. Thomas Crosby. The Church Missionary Society of England had a flourishing mission at Fort Yukon, which now contains over 1,600 members, besides smaller churches at Fort McPherson and LaPierre's House. Their work began twenty years ago.

In 1876 nine Christians of the Tsimpsean tribe went from Fort Simpson, B. C., to Fort Wrangell, to obtain work. They met on the

Sabbath for worship, and thus began a religious awakening among the Stickeens. Mr. Crosby came to their aid. The Spirit was poured out, and forty souls turned to the Lord. A school was started and two Christian natives left in charge of the work until further help should come.

In 1877, ten years after the purchase of Alaska, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson was sent by the Presbyterian Church to this place. Mrs. McFarland, a remarkable woman for executive ability and religious zeal, went with him. She began at once to teach, while Mr. Jackson returned to the States to represent the needs of the field to the government and the home church. For seven months Mrs. McFarland was the only Christian white woman, and the only Protestant missionary, in Alaska. Questions of all kinds were submitted to her, and her decisions accepted by the natives. Great chiefs came from long distances to enter the school of "the woman that loved their people" or to plead for teachers to be sent to their tribes. She soon had a large school, and in 1878 a Home for Girls. The latter was especially needed, as the moral degradation of Alaskan women is almost without a parallel. Other missionaries of the Presbyterian Church followed, and Mr. Jackson returned to found new schools and mission stations. These have now been established among the Sitkans, Hydahs, Chilcats; Hoonyahs, Hootzenoos, Auks, Taikoos, &c.

Other Protestant missions have followed. The zealous Moravians entered the field in 1885 and now have a mission on the Kuskokwim River, where they have two missionaries and their wives. Another missionary left the States for Alaska during the past summer. The Baptist H. M. S. have a missionary and his wife under appointment to establish a mission at Port of St. Paul, on Kodiak Island. The P. E. Church has sent a missionary to St. Michael, on the western coast, and our own church has just appropriated funds to defray the expense of prospecting in this field with a view to founding a mission.

I once heard an old veteran say, and I thought it was extravagant at the time, "I consider the use of money the surest test of a man's character." I thought, no, surely his use of his wife and children is a surer test than that; but I have lived to believe his sentiments.

—Catherine Booth.

**AN INDIAN POT-LATCH.** An election to chieftainship is purchased by a "pot-latch," or giving away of presents of goods and money. These are common to the native tribes on the Pacific coast from Puget Sound to Alaska.

An ambitious young man will work hard for years and save his earnings that he may make a pot-latch. If unable to accumulate a sufficient sum of himself, his relatives will add to his collection. When the time arrives the Indians are invited for hundreds of miles around. It is a season of dancing and other festivities, during which the entire accumulation of years is given away, and the giver impoverished.

He, however, secures position and renown, and soon recovers in the gifts of others more than he gave away.—*Sheldon Jackson.*

---

Rebecca M. Morris and Hannah N. T. Pickering have kindly assisted in the preparation of our Uniform Lesson on Alaska.

Many, ~~that~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~many~~ <sup>other</sup> presents used to those engaged in missionary work. Not to those upon the foreign fields. I have been privileged to know many missionaries, and I have yet to hear one complain that his loving interest in his work has grown cold as the work grows old. But we, whose duty no less than privilege it is to stay up the hands of these noble enthusiasts; we, to whom falls by far the easier share of the work,—we find it hard, many times, to arouse the interest which only stays while the new is on.

How many mission circles are formed, and flourish so finely at first, every child in the community coming; petitions sent in that "we may meet *every* week instead of every other one;" pledges readily assumed; then, ah! there are many who can finish the story—the songs grown a little old, the stories of heathen need losing a little of their freshness, the work proving to be not quite all play. And so, little by little, the attendance decreases; the enthusiasm no longer glows; the work falls upon a faithful few; the anxious leader, seeking her lost sheep, receives excuses many and various, but two the most frequently,—"I forgot," and, "I really haven't time." And she knows that the new is off.—*Life and Light.*

---

To know the facts of modern missions is [the necessary condition of intelligent interest. . . . A fire may be fanned with wind, but it must be fed with fuel.—A. T. Pierson.

"One incident of my work I must give: On Seventh-day evening, at Moscow, a friend was appointed to serve as President of their society. On First-day evening in meeting I sat down by her side and she told me that for two weeks she had heard ringing through her mind and heart the word, 'Mission, Mission, Mission,' till at last she said, 'Lord, if there is anything thee wants me to do for the missionary cause, show me and I will do it.' She knew nothing of the meeting so soon to be held. She gave me to understand that she believed the Lord wanted her in just the position she had been placed. After I left, this good, faithful servant of God went out to collect for the missionary cause, and in one day had nearly \$10. She asked God for \$20 and I am sure she will get it. If every third sister in our auxiliaries would do as this sister of whom I write, Canada Yearly Meeting would double her missionaries and subscriptions inside of six months.

"May our Heavenly Father pour out upon the sisters of our yearly meeting a spirit of prayer and willing service in this great missionary cause." S. A. D.

KANSAS SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of our W. F. M. S. met on the 11th of Tenth month, at 2 p. m. The meeting was opened by the reading of a part of the 42d of Isaiah, followed by an earnest prayer for guidance in the work. The meeting was large, and although we were limited to one hour and a half in which to transact the business, no one could doubt the *interest* and heart sympathy that our sisters manifested in all the detail of the work. All could respond heartily, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," not only for one another, but for our sisters in foreign lands. Our secretaries' reports were encouraging.

The treasurer reported \$292.38 in the treasury, and yet the auxiliaries have not all reported, so that it was impossible to give the exact amount raised during the year. A collection of \$58.53 was taken up at once. We were kindly invited by Western Yearly Meeting to unite with them in their work in Mexico City, Mexico, they having secured the services of Ervin Taber and wife as missionaries to that place. As we have long been interested in Mexico, we gladly unite with them, realizing that in "Union there is strength." We were much strengthened and encouraged by the kindly, earnest words of Ervin Taber and A. H. Pickering. Twenty-five dollars were appropriated to the education of a little girl at Matamoras, Mexico, until Christmas. The ADVOCATE was commended in highest terms, and subscriptions earnestly solicited, as we find in it all that we need. We hope even greater prosperity for it the coming year. We also approve Western Yearly Meeting's proposi-

tion that the different Societies unite in preparing a Union Report of their work.

Our officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mary H. Wood, Lawrence, Kansas; Vice President and Editorial Secretary, Mattie E. Newby, 1328 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.; Recording Secretary, Lydia Henshaw, Lawrence, Kan.; Corresponding Secretary, Mary White, Prairie Center, Kansas; Treasurer, Sarah Woodard, Lawrence, Kan.; with vice presidents for each quarterly meeting.

The annual address by our president Mary H. Wood, was characteristic of her, earnest, able and effective, and full of the missionary spirit. We would like to give it in full, but space will not permit.

Our Executive Board extends a cordial invitation to our sisters of the Executive Board of the W. F. M. S. of Western Yearly Meeting to meet with us at our annual session next year.

Resolutions of sympathy were tendered our beloved sister Lydia Smith, vice president of Hesper Quarterly Meeting, for her loss in the death of two sons and a daughter during the past year.

We missed many faces this year in which we had learned to recognize the "missionary spirit," but they were pleasantly called to mind by the earnest messages which we read from their pens. Our meeting closed with much good feeling and earnestness, and we believe the "missionary cause" received a fresh impetus in our Yearly Meeting which will not be without practical results for Him who said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

M. E. N.

## Helps for Auxiliaries.

### NAUHAUGHT, THE DEACON.

Nauhaught, the Indian deacon, who of old  
Dwelt, poor but blameless, where his narrowing Cape  
Stretches its shrunk arm out to all the winds  
And the relentless smiting of the waves  
Awoke one morning from a pleasant dream  
Of a good angel dropping in his hand  
A fair, broad gold-piece, in the name of God.

He rose and went forth with the early day  
Far inland, where the voices of the waves,  
Mellowed and mingled with the whispering leaves,  
As through the tangle of the low, thick woods,  
He searched his traps. Therein, nor beast nor bird  
He found; though meanwhile in the reedy pools  
The otter plashed; and underneath the pines  
The partridge drummed, and as his thoughts went back  
To the sick wife and iltle child at home,  
What marvel that the poor man felt his faith  
Too weak to bear its burden—like a rope

That, strand by strand uncoiling, breaks above  
The hand that grasps it. "Even now, O Lord!  
Send one," he prayed, "the angel of my dream!  
Nauhaught is very poor; he cannot wait."

Even as he spake he heard at his bare feet  
A low, metallic clink, and, looking down,  
He saw a dainty purse with disks of gold  
Crowding its silken net. Awhile he held  
The treasure up before his eyes, alone  
With his great need, feeling the wondrous coins  
Slide through his eager fingers, one by one.  
So then the dream was true. The angel brought  
One broad piece only; should he take all these?  
Who would be wiser in the blind, dumb woods?  
The loser, doubtless rich, would scarcely miss  
This dropped crumb from a table always full.  
Still while he mused, he seemed to hear the cry  
Of a starved child; the sick face of his wife  
Tempted him. Heart and flesh in fierce revolt  
Urged the wild license of his savage youth  
Against his later scruples.

\* \* \* \* \*  
He gazed around. A black snake lay in coil  
On the hot sand, a crow with sidelong eye  
Watched from a dead bough. All his Indian lore  
Of evil blending with a convert's faith  
In the supernal terrors of the Book,  
He saw the Tempter in the coiling snake  
And ominous black-winged bird; and all the while  
The low rebuking of the distant waves  
Stole in upon him like the voice of God  
Among the trees of Eden. Girding up  
His soul's loins with a resolute hand, he thrust  
The base thought from him: "Nauhaught, be a man!  
Starve, if need be; but, while you live, look out  
From honest eyes on all men, unashamed.  
God help me! I am deacon of the church,  
A baptized, praying Indian!"

\* \* \* \* \*

Then

Nauhaught drew  
Closer his belt of leather, dulling thus  
The pain of hunger, and walked bravely back  
To the brown fishing hamlet by the sea;  
And, pausing at the inn-door, cheerily asked:  
"Who hath lost aught to-day?"  
"I," said a voice,  
"Ten golden pieces in a silken purse,  
My daughter's handiwork." He looked, and lo!  
One stood before him in a coat of frieze,  
And the glazed hat of a seafaring man.  
Shrewd-faced, broad shouldered, with no trace of wings.  
Marvelling, he dropped within the stranger's hand  
The silken web, and turned to go his way,  
But the man said: "A tithe at least is yours;  
Take it in God's name as an honest man"  
And as the deacon's dusky fingers closed  
Over the golden gift, "Yea, in God's name  
I take it with a poor man's thanks," he said.

So down the street that, like a river of sand,  
Ran, white in sunshine, to the summer sea,  
He sought his home, singing and praising God;  
And when his neighbors in their careless way

Spoke of the owner of the silken purse—  
A Wellfleet skipper, known in every port  
That the Cape opens in its sandy wall—  
He answered, with a wise smile, to himself:  
"I saw the angel where they see a man."

J. G. WHITTIER.

## UNIFORM LESSON FOR FIRST MONTH.

### TOPIC —

### ALASKA.

Locate Alaska on the map and describe its physical features.

To what country did it formerly belong, and in what year was it transferred to the United States?

What was the purchase price?

Climate, soil, resources and productions.

What revenue is realized by the Government from the seal-fur fisheries?

INHABITANTS. { Probable origin.  
                          { Characteristics.

Educational System.

Religion.

Indian Medicine Men.

Tribal Heraldry, or Totems.

MISSIONS. { Greek.  
                          { Protestant.

ESSAYS. { Considerations that justify the found-  
                          of a new mission, viewed from both the  
                          home and foreign standpoint.

{ General remarks on the initial work of  
                          founding a mission.

REFERENCES: Alaska, by Sheldon Jackson, Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York City. Gospel in All Lands for September, 1886, Mission Rooms 805 Broadway, New York, price 25 cts.\*

NOTES: The condition of women in Alaska beggars description. Converted mothers confess to the missionaries that they killed their girl children as an act of love, so that they might never know the curse of grown up womanhood. I have never read of such ingenuity of torture as our sex has been condemned to in that country."—FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education for Alaska, writes me that "with the commencement of schools there in September, every teacher would be furnished with a sufficient number of Barnes' 'Child's Health Primer,' and be required to teach it regularly." The teachers will also be furnished with Barnes' Hygiene for Young People.—F. E. WILLARD.

The Presbyterian church now has in Alaska 7 ordained missionaries and 12 female missionaries, 5 schools with 146 scholars, 2 churches and about 300 members.—Exchange

It was suggested at the last annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. that a worker be sent to Alaska.

\*The last Government Report on Education in Alaska, prepared by Sheldon Jackson, is also a valuable source of information.



A TOTEM STICK AND GROUP OF INDIANS AT FORT WRANGELL

## TOTEMS.

The Alaskan tribes have several chiefs, one of whom is head chief. Upon all public occasions they are seated according to their rank. This rank is distinguished by the height of a pole erected in front of their houses. The greater the chief, the higher his pole. Some of these poles are over 100 feet high. The Indians are again subdivided into various families, each of which have their family badge. These badges, or *totems* among the Thlinkets, are the raven, the wolf, the whale and the eagle. Their emblems are marked on the houses, canoes, household utensils, ornaments, and even clothing of the people. These crests or badges extend through different tribes, and their members have a closer relation to one another than the tribal connection. For instance, members of the same tribe may marry, but not members of the same badge. Thus a wolf may not marry into the wolf family, but may into that of the whale.

In front of their leading houses and at their burial places are sometimes immense timbers covered with carvings. These are the genealogical records of the family. The child usually takes the totem of the mother. For instance, at the bottom of a post may

be the carving of a whale, over that a raven, a wolf and an eagle—signifying that the great-grandfather of the present occupant of the house on his mother's side belonged to the whale family, the grandfather to the raven family, the father to the wolf family; and he himself to the eagle family. These standards are from two to five feet in diameter and often over 60 feet in height, and sometimes cost from \$1000 to \$2000, including the gifts and entertainments that attend their dedication. Formerly the entrance to the house was a hole through this standard, but latterly they are commencing to have regular doors hung on hinges. Among the Stickeens these badge trees or *totems* are usually removed to one side of the door.—*Alaska*, by Sheldon Jackson.

## MEDICINE MEN IN ALASKA.

The utmost extreme of disgusting cannibalism, or of rabies like that of hydrophobia, is not uncommon among the "medicine men" of the Haidahs. "The chief, who seems to be the principal sorcerer (among the Haidahs), and, indeed, seems to possess little authority save for his connection with preternatural powers, goes off to the loneliest and wildest retreat he knows of, and half starves himself there for some weeks, till he is worked up to a frenzy of religious insanity, and the *nawloks* (fearful beings, not human), consent to communicate with him. During this observance the chief is called *taamish*, and woe to the unlucky Haidah who happens to meet him during its continuance! At last the inspired demoniac returns to his village, naked, save a bear skin or ragged blanket, with a chaplet on his head and a red band about his neck. He springs on the first person he meets, bites out and swallows one or more mouthfuls of the man's living flesh, wherever he can fix his teeth; then rushes to another and another, continuing his revolting meal till he falls into a torpor from his sudden and half-masticated surfeit of flesh. The victims of this ferocity dare not resist the bite of the *taamish*. On the contrary, they are sometimes proud of its scars. All the Alaskans are held in abject fear by the medicine men."—*Missionary Review*.

## FRIENDS' MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

ESTHER TUTTLE PRITCHARD, Editor and Publisher.

Contributions for the ADVOCATE, names of subscribers and all business communications should be addressed to ESTHER TUTTLE PRITCHARD, 56 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. TERMS, 50 cents per annum, for the United States and Canada, and 62 cents for all other countries. Payment *invariably in advance*

Elevator for the west wing of the Interior-Department building, and conductor, \$12,720. (See page 164.)—The necessity for this elevator was represented to the previous Congress. The saving in time of the people employed in that wing of the building would in a few years more than equal the cost thereof, besides the convenience to those employed and to those having business with the General Land Office and the Patent Office. Both Commissioners have urged its introduction, and I concur in their views.

Electric-light plant for the Interior Department building, and engineer, \$21,000. (See page 164.)—A comparison of the amounts paid for gas and the saving of the cost thereof applied to the introduction of the electric-light plant would within a few years counterbalance the cost of the same and be in the interest of economy.

#### APPENDIX N.

*In relation to the estimates for the Bureau of Education. (See page 61.)*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1886.

SIR: In reconsidering, at your request, the estimates for the appropriations required for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, by the Bureau of Education, I beg to make the following suggestions:

In the estimates submitted by my predecessor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, the amounts asked for were as follows: Salaries, \$47,580; for library, \$1,675; for collecting statistics, \$3,000; for distributing documents, \$7,000; for education of children in Alaska, \$25,000—amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of \$84,255.

The amounts appropriated for the same purpose by act of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, are as follows: Salaries, \$45,420; library, \$1,175; collecting statistics, \$3,000; distribution of documents, \$3,000; education of children in Alaska, \$15,000—amounting, in the aggregate, to \$67,595, and showing that the amount asked for exceeded the amount appropriated by the sum of \$16,660.

In submitting the estimates for this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the amounts asked for by myself were as follows: Salaries, \$53,160; library, \$1,675; collecting statistics, \$6,000; distributing documents, \$7,000; education of children in Alaska, \$25,000—amounting, in the aggregate, to \$92,835.

These amounts exceed the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, in the following items: Salaries, \$7,740; library, \$500; statistics, \$3,000; distribution of documents, \$4,000; education in Alaska, \$10,000—amounting, in the aggregate, to \$25,240.

In making these estimates I was governed by what I could learn of the wants of the bureau from conversations with my predecessor and the employés of the office, who were familiar with the amount of the work which was necessary to be done, and I considered them, from my own examination of the condition of the office, reasonable and economical. I am satisfied, from further consideration of the work of the office and the amount of work within its jurisdiction, that it will be difficult to administer the office as it should be without an increase of its clerical force and the amounts expended in collecting statistics and distributing public documents.

I have very little information in regard to the condition of the subject of education in Alaska. My only means of information are derived from Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent of education in that Territory. He estimates that \$50,000 should be appropriated by the next Congress for the schools in Alaska. I submit herewith copies of two letters from him, bearing dates of September 22 and 27, 1886, and ask your consideration of them.

In compliance with your wishes, I have reduced the estimates to the lowest scale possible with a due regard to the wants of this office.

It will be seen that I have asked for appropriations amounting to \$70,095, which is in excess of the appropriations for 1886-'87 by \$2,500. This amount is made up of \$200 to the increase of the salary of the chief clerk, \$500 additional to the library, and the salary of a librarian, or clerk of class four, \$1,800. The sum of \$500 is a very small addition to the allowance for the purchase of such books as should be placed upon the shelves of the library. So many new publications are being issued that it is absolutely necessary to make a selection from them and to keep our library well supplied with the leading works upon subjects appertaining to the work of the bureau.

The salary of the chief clerk should be made equal to the salary of the same officers in the other bureaus of the several Departments.

The library, now numbering nearly twenty thousand volumes of valuable works, on nearly every subject pertaining to education and the philosophy of teaching, should be well equipped with a librarian skilled in the newest and best methods of arrangement and classification. His services in these departments of his work would not only be invaluable, but his familiarity with the subjects treated in the books of the library would be of untold convenience, and make the library a most valuable adjunct of the bureau. To show the importance attached to it as a means and school of education, I refer you to the views of Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, upon the subject, as briefly alluded to in the report of my recent visit to him. For these reasons, I have asked for an appropriation of \$1,800 for a librarian, and trust that it will be granted.

The tendency is to increase in the work committed to the Bureau of Education. The statistical branch of the office is daily subjected to additional burdens in the shape of State, city, school, college, and university reports from the United States and from many foreign countries. The statistics from all these ever-increasing sources are to be collected, tabulated, put in form, and finally given a local habitation in the annual report. The labor is twofold what it was in former years, and all indications point to a large and continuing increase in its operations. If it be decided that the bureau is to be kept within its present limits of investigation, in spite of the many new subjects now occupying the attention of educationists, the present force of the office can be made to do the work as now done; but if the office is to comprehend these topics in its range of inquiry, to treat them as the advance in the methods of statistical science require and as the expectations of its intelligent correspondents hope for, some addition to the force will have to be made. If the present force cannot be increased according to the views and purposes of the administration, I shall most cheerfully conform to its policy, and endeavor with the means at hand to produce the best attainable results. I herewith submit the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, as revised from date of September 27, 1886.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. R. DAWSON,  
*Commissioner.*

GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA,  
Kodiak, Alaska, September 22, 1886.

DEAR SIR: The steam-schooner "Leo," conveying the Alaska teachers to their destination reached here this forenoon, nineteen days from Seattle, Washington Ter. We had expected to go to Unalaska first, but the prevailing winds drove us up here. We encountered two gales by the way, and lost one of our sails.

The Alaska Commercial Company's agent (Mr. B. F. McIntire) very kindly has furnished the Government with the use of a school-room for this coming winter. Mr. Roscoe, the teacher for this place, has received a pleasant reception from the people, and is pleased with the outlook here.

It is a great drawback to our work in this country that the Government has not been able to erect suitable buildings for residence for the teachers and school-room for the children. The cost of sustaining the teachers in the Government schools in this section now amounts to \$25,000 per year, but there should be an additional \$25,000 for buildings. It is a great sacrifice for intelligent, cultivated people to exile themselves from society and privileges for the sake of elevating these poor people. This great Government should not require them to live in the damp, dark, open native houses of this region and teach school in rooms that would be considered almost unsuited for cattle. I hope, therefore, you will urge the Hon. Secretary of the Interior in his estimates to ask Congress for \$50,000 for the ensuing school year for education in Alaska. If the Secretary will ask for it, I think it will be granted. A work so important as the establishing of public schools in Alaska should not be crippled by insufficient appropriations.

The teachers and their families are all in good health.

From Kodiak we go to Afognak, where we leave Mr. Wirth in charge of the school. The distances are so great, and our progress so slow that I fear that I may be unable to return to Washington before the last of December.

Very truly yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,  
*General Agent.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION,

*Washington, D. C.*

GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA,  
Karluk, West Side of Kodiak Island, Alaska, September 27, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you last week of our progress at Kadiak Village, which is the headquarters of trade for this whole region of Cook's Inlet and Prince William Sound. We left W. E. Roscoe and wife in charge of the school. The agent of the Alaska Commercial Company very generously placed a school-room at our disposal, free of rent. The teacher was also able to procure a comfortable residence at a moderate rent. There are 143 children in the village.

On Saturday, the 25th of September, we landed Mr. and Mrs. Wirth (teachers) at Afognak Island. There being no dock we were compelled to land the household goods of the teachers and the school supplies in small boats through the surf.

There are 146 children on the island. The people are civilized, and living as comfortably as many of the settlers of Nebraska or Dakota. On Kadiak Island and vicinity I have found 937 children in ten principal settlements, each one of which should have a school.

There ought to be at least \$50,000 appropriated by the next Congress for schools in Alaska. A great wrong is being done these people in withholding school privileges. Do what you can to have Secretary Lamar ask for \$50,000 this coming year.

Yours, truly,

SHELDON JACKSON,  
*General Agent.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION,

*Washington, D. C.*

APPENDIX O.

*In relation to certain estimates submitted by the Governor of Alaska Territory. (See pages 37 and 61.)*

DISTRICT OF ALASKA,  
*Executive Office, Sitka, September 13, 1886.*

SIR: In transmitting herewith my estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, I have to say that the increased estimate in the amount necessary for the support and education of Indian pupils of both sexes at industrial schools, in face of the fact that heretofore a part of the sum appropriated for that purpose has not been expended, is based upon the further fact that there is now, and has been for several years, a most excellent industrial school at Wrangel, which for some reason has not been allowed the proportionate share of the appropriation to which it would seem to have been justly entitled, all the money drawn from the appropriation being in behalf of the Sitka training-school, under and by virtue of a contract made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The industrial training-school at Wrangel is conducted under the auspices of the same church. Though not under the immediate control of the Board of Missions, it is in all respects as meritorious and deserving of Government aid as the Sitka school, and I understand that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made a contract with it similar to that under which the Sitka school has been and is receiving aid, by the payment of a certain amount per capita based on the average monthly number of pupils. This additional contract will, in my opinion, involve a larger expenditure than is provided for by the present appropriation, for the reason that the number of pupils in both schools is increasing, and that of the Wrangel school, which has hitherto been supported by voluntary contributions, will be more than doubled, now that the care and maintenance of pupils is provided for by Government aid.

In estimating the amount necessary "for the education of children of school age, without reference to race," I have taken into consideration the fact that the amount inserted in the sundry civil bill by Senate amendment (\$25,000) is not more than sufficient for the support of schools already established, while, if it be the purpose and desire of Congress to extend equal educational facilities to all the people of Alaska, an equally additional number of schools to those now in operation are not only desirable, but actually necessary. For this reason I have estimated the amount really needed at \$40,000.

The estimate of \$6,000 for hospital purposes is submitted in the confident belief that the statement of facts as to its necessity to be embodied in my annual report will be amply sufficient to secure for it the recommendation of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. A detailed estimate of cost is as follows: Cost of building, \$2,500; furniture, bedding, &c., \$500; medical attendance, steward, nurses, provisions, medicines, lights, and fuel, \$3,000—\$6,000.

The estimate of \$3,000 for Indian police is, I think, given in sufficient detail. Having reference to the necessity for such an appropriation, I beg leave to refer you to page 12 of my annual report for 1885, a copy of which I enclose herewith. [See extract below.] Though out of the usual order, perhaps, these suggestions are respectfully submitted direct, for the reason that the annual report I am required to make on the first of October is not likely, owing to the infrequency of the mails, to reach the Honorable Secretary of the Interior before November 1, when it may be too late for him to submit such extracts "as relate to estimates for appropriations, and the necessities therefor."

Very respectfully,

A. P. SWINEFORD,  
Governor of Alaska.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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[Extract from page 12 of report of governor of Alaska for the year 1885, referred to above.]

#### GENERAL REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

As the most effective means of preserving peace and good order in the Indian village adjacent to Sitka, one of the naval commanders, some years ago, instituted an Indian police system, which was approved and continued by my predecessor. The members were paid \$25 per month, with an advance of \$5 over that sum to the chief. I found, however, that the five members of the force, all men of influence among their people, had not been paid for six months, and were consequently becoming uneasy and discontented. The money paid this force since the advent of the civil government was drawn from the appropriation made to defray the expenses of the Indian commission created by the organic act, and that fund being represented to me as having been exhausted, it was questionable if I had the power or authority to continue the system; but after consultation with the other officials, and having in view the maintenance of peace and good order in Sitka, as well as in the native settlement, I concluded to do so, though I was under the necessity of making myself personally responsible for the payment of salaries in the event of my action being disapproved by the Department. In this connection I desire to say that I am convinced, by my brief experience, that no better or more economical system can be devised for the maintenance of order in the native settlements. The Sitkan native policemen are exceedingly proud of their blue uniforms, and, being the recognized chiefs among their people, exercise a dual authority, which is universally respected and obeyed. Their authority is confined to their own village, and to such an extent is it respected, so faithfully and diligently do they discharge the duties devolved upon them, that the manufacture of the vile intoxicating compound known as "hoochinoo" has been entirely broken up—a fact, I am informed, which does not apply to any other native village in the Territory. I am, therefore, clearly of the opinion that the plan should be extended so as to embrace all the native settlements in Southeastern Alaska, and respectfully suggest that, unless already provided for, an appropriation sufficient to uniform and pay at least thirty Indian policemen in Alaska be asked for. *I very much doubt if any more effective means can be provided for the promotion of cleanliness, sobriety, and good order among the Indians, without which conditions first obtained the work of the teacher and the missionary cannot be productive of permanent good.*

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#### APPENDIX P.

*In relation to the estimate of "Salaries of Employés, Court-House, Washington. D. C." (See page 75.)*

WASHINGTON, September 24, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to ask that the Attorney-General will recommend to Congress the addition of another laborer, at a salary of \$480 per annum, to the force now authorized and employed under the control of the marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, for the care and protection of the United States court-house.

In asking for an additional laborer, I desire to call attention to the fact that there has been an assignment of twelve rooms in this building to the Civil-Service Commission, and it is thought that the estimated increase in the number of persons in and about the building having business with the Commission, attending examinations, &c., will necessarily require the addition of at least one to the laboring force, in order that the building may be kept in a proper condition of cleanliness. In addition to the above, several rooms in the upper story of the building, previously unoccupied, have been assigned to the auditor of the court and to the surveyor. The duties of the laboring force will be correspondingly increased by giving these rooms proper care and attention.

The present force of laborers, four in number, is hardly sufficient for the present requirements, and would to a certainty be inadequate for the additional labor necessitated by the increased occupancy of rooms as specified above.

Trusting that the reasons I have assigned may be sufficient to induce the Attorney-General to make the recommendation suggested, I am,

Very respectfully,

ALBERT A. WILSON,  
Marshal.

The Honorable ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

## APPENDIX Q.

*In relation to the estimates for the Diplomatic Service, (pages 83 to 86.)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, October 1, 1886.

MEMORANDUM EXPLANATORY OF VARIANCES AND INCREASES IN THE ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1886, AS COMPARED WITH ACTS OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887, IN SO FAR AS CONCERN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Items 1, 2, 3, and 4. (page 83.) Changes of grade and increase of compensation of ministers to China, Belgium, Argentine Republic, and Corea.

It is advisable, in every way, that several diplomatic missions be raised to the plenipotentiary rank. The grade of the office responds to three general considerations, viz: The importance and dignity of the country sending the minister; the intimacy of relationship with the country which receives him; and the reciprocal courtesy which counsels the accreditation to a friendly foreign power of a representative of equal rank with the one it sends.

Nearly all foreign countries send to the United States ministers of the plenipotentiary grade, and a just deference to the ordinary rule of etiquette would require that a minister of corresponding title should be sent by us.

It is not always easy to explain the policy which, unintentionally but in fact, tends to wound the susceptibilities of other States by sending to them ministers whose exceptionally low rank keeps the representation of our prosperous, wealthy, and powerful country at the foot of the list of foreign envoys. This is especially the case when to the title of minister resident is added the anomalous function of consul-general. This combination of two dissimilar and incompatible classes of representation is not usual in the intercourse of governments, and is neither understood nor appreciated by governments whose position in the family of nations should prevent any imputation of inferiority or appearance of neglect such as the joint office may be thought to imply. Hence, I am strongly in favor of raising the grade of all our missions resident to the plenipotentiary rank, as due not only to the position of the United States among nations, but also to the susceptibilities of other nations with whom our desire is to maintain the most friendly intercourse.

The estimates submitted provide for two such changes at present.

The title of our representative to the Argentine Republic is changed from minister resident and consul-general to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and the salary raised from \$7,500 to \$10,000. There is a good consul at Buenos Ayres, and therefore no necessity for tacking on an incongruous title to the envoy's mission.

In Belgium, the grade is changed from minister resident to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and the salary increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000. This change is abundantly justified, and, in my judgment, demanded, by the greatly augmented intercourse between the two countries, and the importance of the traffic to both.

The Argentine Republic and Belgium maintain missions plenipotentiary in Washington.

The President, in his first annual message, advocated the elevation of our mission to China to the first class, with a salary of \$17,500 instead of \$12,000. The proposed change is included in the estimates submitted. The reasons for this are many. Not only is our intercourse with China equally important as with Germany and Russia, but strong political considerations are apparent. The magnitude of the questions between the two countries deserves notice. The business of the legation is larger and rapidly growing larger. It has already two secretaries. The high cost of living in China is also a weighty consideration.

The salary of the minister resident and consul-general at Seoul, Corea, is proposed to be raised from \$5,000 to \$7,500. Difficult and expensive of access, isolated from foreign sources of supply, and surrounded by all the exigent and onerous conditions of official representation in an oriental country which is only emerging into the light of modern association, the legation at Seoul probably taxes the personal resources of the minister more than any other in the service; and it is neither wise nor just to entail hardship and even sacrifices on a representative whose qualifications for the post should be of the first order if the United States expect to retain and beneficially develop the opportunities which they were the first among nations to open by their treaty with Corea.

Item 5. (page 83.)

The estimates further provide for secretaries of legation in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Corea, the Netherlands, Roumania, Servia and Greece, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Venezuela, at \$1,500 each. I am satisfied that no legation in the service should be without a permanent secretaryship attached. The labor of conducting and recording all the correspondence is great, and the qualities which combine to make an able and efficient diplomatic representative are not always compatible with the irksome and continuous drudgery of merely clerical labor. Hence, at many missions provision must be made, either by a small allowance by the Department for clerk-hire, or by the local employment of a clerk by the minister, to be paid out of his own slender salary. Such poorly requited subordinate service, often rendered by needy foreigners having an imperfect knowledge of the English language, is not apt to be efficient nor always trustworthy. And the difficulty in this respect is enhanced when the minister quits his post under the annual discretionary leave of absence granted him. He is constrained either to close his office or to leave it in charge of a person lacking competence, responsibility, and authority. So, too, with the not uncommon contingency of a minister dying at his post. It is different when there is a regularly commissioned secretary. The opportunities for linguistic and diplomatic training afforded by such an office invite a high order of talent, and many of the most noted names in our diplomatic history are of men whose early training and knowledge were acquired in foreign secretaryships. The incentives to patriotic and responsible fidelity exist, and with rare exceptions are fruitful of lasting good results. Moreover, the secretary is a recognized diplomatic agent and in case of absence or need possesses *ex officio* the authority to conduct the public business of the legation just the same as the minister, which an ordinary clerk cannot do. Hence, there is no interruption to the continuity of the representation. When at his post the minister has always the advantage of intelligent aid and often valuable counsel, founded on a knowledge of the language and of business details. The testimony of every minister who has no secretary allotted is to the same conclusion of the urgent need of the proposed reform.

Item 6. (page 83.) Clerk-hire for the legation at London, \$1,200.

The ever-increasing work of conducting our diplomatic correspondence with Great Britain, occasioned by the many new matters of discussion continually arising in consequence of our increased facility of intercourse in political and commercial matters, and the immense number of our countrymen having business in Great Britain, renders it necessary that our legation at London should be supplied with a more efficient clerical force; and, as the work is of a highly confidential character, the compensation should be sufficient to enable the Department to engage an intelligent American citizen for its performance. Hence, the request is made for \$1,200.

1887

FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

## THE MUIR GLACIER.

By G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

## 1.—DESCRIPTION OF GLACIER BAY.

The Muir glacier enters an inlet of the same name at the head of Glacier Bay, Alaska, in latitude 58° 50', longitude 136° 40' west of Greenwich.\* (See Fig. 1.) Glacier Bay is a body of water about thirty miles long and from eight to twelve miles wide (but narrowing to about three miles at its upper end), projecting in a northwest direction from the eastern end of Cross Sound. The peninsula inclosed between Glacier Bay, Cross Sound, and the Pacific Ocean is from thirty to forty miles wide, and contains numerous lofty mountain peaks. Mount Crillon, opposite the head of the bay, is 13,900 feet high, and Mount Fairweather, a little farther north, is 15,500 feet. Mounts Lituya and La Perouse, lying on either side of Crillon, are not far from 10,000 feet above the sea. To the east, between Glacier Bay and Lynn Channel, is a peninsula extending considerably south of the mouth of the bay, and occupied by the White Mountains, whose height I am unable to ascertain, but probably having no peaks exceeding 10,000 feet.

Near the mouth of Glacier Bay is a cluster of low islands named after Commander Beardsee, of the U. S. Navy. There are twenty-five or thirty of these, and they are composed of loose material, evidently glacial debris, and are in striking contrast to most of the islands and shores in southeastern Alaska. These, also, like all the other land to the south, are covered with evergreen forests, though the trees are of moderate size. The islands and shores in the upper part of the bay are entirely devoid of forest. Willoughby Island, near the middle of the bay, is a bare rock, about two miles long and 1,500 feet high, showing glacial furrows and polishing from the bottom to the top. Several other smaller islands of similar character in this part of the bay show like signs of having been recently covered with glacial ice.

2

metamorphic slate whose strata are very much contorted—so much so, that I found it impossible, in the time at command, to ascertain their system of folds. Upon the summits of the mountains on both sides are remnants of blue crystalline limestone preserved in synclinal axes. In the terminal moraine deposited in front of the glacier on its eastern side are numerous boulders of very pure white marble coming in medial moraines originating in mountain valleys several miles to the east. Granitic boulders are also abundant.

## 2.—DIMENSIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MUIR GLACIER.

The width of the ice where the glacier breaks through between the mountains is 10,664 feet—a little over two miles. But, as before remarked, the water front is only about one mile. This front does not form a straight line, but terminates in an angle projecting about a quarter of a mile below the northeast and northwest corners of the inlet. The depth of the water 300 yards south of the ice front is (according to the measurement of Captain Hunter of the steamer Idaho) 516 feet near the middle of the channel;

\* The maps have been largely made from original data. They are square with the compass, which bears here, however, 28° east of north.

but it shoals rapidly toward the eastern shore. According to my measurements, taken by leveling up on the shore, the height of the ice at the extremity of the projecting angle in the middle of the inlet was 250 feet; and the front was perpendicular. Back a few hundred feet from the projecting point, and along the front nearer the shores, the perpendicular face of the ice was a little over 300 feet. A little farther back, on a line even with the shoulders of the mountains between which the glacier emerges to meet the water, the general height is 408 feet. From here the surface of the glacier rises toward the east and northeast about 100 feet to the mile. On going out in that direction on the ice seven miles (as near as I could estimate), I found myself, by the barometer, 1050 feet above the bay.

The main body of the glacier occupies a vast amphitheater, with diameters ranging from thirty to forty miles. This estimate was made from various views obtained from the mountain summits near its mouth when points whose distances were known in other directions were in view. Nine main streams of ice unite to form the grand trunk of the glacier. These branches come from every direction north of the east and west line across the mouth of the glacier; and no less than seventeen sub-branches can be seen coming in to join the main streams from the mountains near the rim of the amphitheater, making twenty-six in all. Numerous rocky eminences also rise above the surface of the ice, like islands from the sea. The two of these visited, situated about four miles back from the front, showed that they had been recently covered with ice, their surfaces being smoothed and scored, and glacial debris being deposited everywhere upon them. Upon the side from which the ice approached these islands (the leeward side) it rose, like breakers on the seashore, several hundred feet higher than it was immediately on the lee side. A short distance farther down on the lee side, however, the ice closes up to its normal height at that point. In both instances, also, the lee side of these islands seemed to be the beginning of important subglacial streams of water; brooks running into them as into a funnel, and causing a backward movement of ice and moraine material, as where there is an eddy in the water. In both these cases the lee sides of these islands were those having greatest exposure to the sunshine. The surface of the ice on this side was depressed from one to two hundred feet below the general surface on the lee side.

The ice in the eastern half of the amphitheater is moving much more slowly than that in the western half. Of this there are several indirect indications. First, the eastern surface is much smoother than the western. There is no difficulty in traversing the glacier for many miles to the east and northeast. Here and there the surface is interrupted by superficial streams of water occupying narrow, shallow channels, running for a short distance and then plunging down into "moulins" to swell the larger current, which may be heard rushing along in its impetuous course far down beneath and out of sight. The ordinary light colored bands in the ice parallel with its line of motion are everywhere conspicuous, and can be followed on the surface for long distances. When interrupted by crevasses, they are seen to penetrate the ice for a depth of many feet, and sometimes to continue on the other side of a crevasse in a different line, as if having suffered a lateral fault. The color of the ice below the surface is an intense blue, and over the eastern portion this color characterizes the most of the surface. Numerous holes in the ice, penetrating downward from an inch or two to several feet, and filled with



The upper end of the bay is divided into two inlets of unequal length, the western one being about four miles wide and extending seven or eight miles (estimated) in the direction of the main axis of the bay to the northwest. The eastern, or Muir, inlet is a little over three miles wide at its mouth, and extends to the north about the same distance, narrowing, at the upper end, to a little over one mile, where it is interrupted by the front of the Muir glacier. The real opening between the mountains, however, is here a little over two miles wide, the upper part on the eastern side being occupied with glacial debris covering a triangular space between the water and the mountain, about one mile wide, at the ice front and coning to a point three miles below, beyond which a perpendicular wall of rock 1,000 feet high rises directly from the water. The mountain on the west side of Muir inlet, between it and the other fork of the bay, is 2,900 feet high. That on the east is 3,150 feet high, rising to about 5,000 feet two or three miles back. The base of these mountains consists of

watér, are encountered all over the eastern portion. Sometimes there is a stone or a little dirt in the bottom of these, but frequently there is nothing whatever in them but the purest of water. In the shallower inclosures on the surface, containing water and a little dirt, worms about as large around as a small knitting needle and an inch long are abundant.

### 3.—THE MORAINES.

The character and course of the moraines on the eastern half of the glacier also attest its slower motion. There are seven medial moraines east of the north and south line, four of which come in to the main stream from the mountains to the southeast. (See Fig. 2.) Near the rim of the glacial amphitheater these are long distances, in some cases miles, apart; but, as they approach the mouth of the amphitheater, they are crowded closer and closer together near its eastern edge, until in the throat itself they are indistinguishably mingled. The three more southern moraines unite some distance above the mouth. One of these contains a large amount of pure marble. This moraine approaches the others on either side until the distance between them disappears, and its marble unites in one common medial moraine a mile or more above the mouth. The fifth moraine from the south is about 150 yards in width, five miles back from the mouth. It is then certainly as much as five, and probably eight, miles from the mountains from which the debris forming it was derived. All these moraines contain many large blocks of stone, some of which stand above the general mass on pedestals of ice, with a tendency always to fall over in the direction of the sun. One such block was twenty feet square and about the same height, standing on a pedestal of ice, three or four feet high. It is the combination of these moraines, after they have been crowded together near the mouth, which forms the deposit now going on at the northeast angle of the inlet just in front of the ice. Of this I will speak more fully in connection with the question of the recession of the glacier. Similar phenomena, though on a smaller scale, appear near the southwest angle of the amphitheater.

### 4.—INDIRECT EVIDENCES OF MOTION.

The dominant streams of ice in the Muir glacier come from the north and the northwest. These unite in the lower portion to form a main current, about one mile in width, which is moving toward the head of the inlet with great relative rapidity. Were not the water in the inlet deep enough to float the surplus ice away, there is no knowing how much farther down the valley the glacier would extend. The streams of ice from the east and southwest have already spent the most of their force on reaching the head of the inlet; and, were it not for this central ice stream, a natural equilibrium of forces would be established here independent of the water, and no icebergs would be formed. The

surface of this central current of motion is extremely rough, so that it is entirely out of the question to walk far out upon it. On approaching this portion of the glacier from the east, the transverse crevasses diagonal to the line of motion increase in number and size until the whole surface is broken up into vast parallelograms, prisms, and towers of ice, separated by yawning and impassable chasms scores and hundreds of feet in depth. Over this part of the ice the moraines are interrupted and drawn out into thinner lines, often appearing merely as patches of debris on separate masses of ice. This portion of the ice current presents a lighter colored appearance than other portions, and the roughened lines of motion can be followed, as far as the eye can reach, through distant openings in the mountains to the north and the northwest.

The comparative rapidity of the motion in this part of the ice is also manifest where it breaks off into the water at the head of the inlet. As already said, the perpendicular front of ice at the water's edge is from 250 ft. to 300 ft. in height. From this front there is a constant succession of falls of ice into the water, accompanied by loud reports. Scarcely ten minutes either day or night passed during the whole month without our being startled by such reports, and frequently they were like thunder claps or the booming of cannon at the bombardment of a besieged city, and this though our camp was two and a half miles below the ice front. Sometimes this sound accompanied the actual fall of masses of ice from the front, while at other times it was merely from the formation of new crevasses or the enlargement of old ones. Repeatedly I have seen vast columns of ice, extending up to the full height of the front, topple over and fall into the water. How far these columns extended below the water could not be told accurately, but I have seen bergs floating away which were certainly 500 ft. in length. At other times masses would fall from near the summit, breaking off part way down, and splashing the spray up to the very top of the ice, at least 250 ft. The total amount of ice thus falling off could not be directly es-

timated, but it is enormous. Bergs several hundred feet long and nearly as broad, with a height of from 20 ft. to 60 ft., were numerous, and constantly floating out from the inlet. The steamer met such one hundred miles away from the glacier. The smaller pieces of ice often so covered the water of the inlet miles below the

2.



glacier that it was with great difficulty that a canoe could be pushed through. One of the bergs measured was 60 ft. above the water and about 400 ft. square. The portion above water was somewhat irregular, so that probably a symmetrical form 30 ft. in height would have contained it. But, even at this rate of calculation, the total depth would be 240 ft. The cubical contents of the berg would then be almost 40,000,000 ft. Occasionally, when the tide and wind were favorable, the inlet would for a few hours be comparatively free from floating ice; at other times it would seem to be full.

### 5.—SUBGLACIAL STREAMS.

The movements of the glacier in its lower portions are probably facilitated by the subglacial streams issuing from the front. There are four of these of considerable size. Two emerge in the inlet itself, and come boiling up, one at each corner of the ice front, making a perceptible current in the bay. There are also two emerging from under the ice where it passes the shoulders of the mountains forming the throat of the glacier. These boil up, like fountains, two or three feet, and make their way through the sand and gravel of the terminal moraine for about a mile, and enter the inlet 250 or 300 yards south of the ice front. These streams are, perhaps, 3 ft. deep and from 20 ft. to 40 ft. wide, and the current is very strong, since they fall from 150 ft. to 250 ft. in their course of a mile. It is the action of the subglacial streams near the corners of the inlet which accounts for the more rapid recession of the glacier front there than at the middle point projecting into the water south of the line joining the east and west corners. It was also noticeable that the falls of ice were much more frequent near these corners, and the main motion of the ice, as afterward measured, was not toward the middle point projecting into the inlet, but toward these corners where the subglacial streams emerged below the water.

### 6.—DIRECT MEASUREMENT OF THE VELOCITY.

No small difficulty was encountered in securing direct measurements of the motion; and, as the results may be questioned, I will give the data somewhat fully. As it was impossible to cross the main current of the glacier, we were compelled to take our measurement by triangulation. But, even then, it seemed at first necessary to plant flags as far out on the ice as it was safe to venture. This was done on the second day of our stay, and a base-line was established on the eastern shore, about a mile above the mouth, and the necessary angles were taken. But, on returning to repeat the observations three or four days afterward, it was found that the ice was melting from the surface so fast that the stakes had fallen, and there were no means at command to make them secure. Besides,

they were not far enough out to be of much service. It appeared, also, that the base-line was on a lateral moraine, which was, very likely, itself in motion. But by this time it had become evident that the masses of ice uniting to compose the main stream of motion retained their features so perfectly from day to day that there was no difficulty in recognizing many of them much farther out than it was possible to venture to plant stakes. Accordingly, another base-line was established on the east side, opposite the projecting angle of ice, in the inlet. From this position, eight recognizable points in different portions of the ice field were triangulated—the angles being taken with a sextant. Some of the points were triangulated on five different times, at intervals from the 11th of August to the 2d of September. Others were chosen later, and triangulated a few number of times. In all cases given the angles were taken independently by Mr. Prentiss Baldwin, of Cleveland, and myself, and found to agree.

The base-line finally chosen (marked B on Fig. 2) was at the foot of the mountain, exactly east, by the compass, from the projecting angle of ice in the inlet. The elevation of the base-line was 408 ft. above tide—corresponding to that of the ice front. The distance of this projecting point of ice (marked C on Fig. 2) from the base line was 8,534 ft., and it remained very nearly stationary during the whole time—showing that the material breaking off from the ice front was equal to that pushed along by the forward movement. Satisfactory observations were made upon eight other points, numbered and located on Fig. 2.

No. 1 was a pinnacle of ice 1,476 ft. N. by  $30^{\circ}$  E. from C. The movement from August 14 to August 24 was 1,653 ft. E. by  $15^{\circ}$  S. After this date the pinnacle was no longer visible, having disappeared along the wasting line of front between C and the subglacial stream at the northeast corner of the inlet.

No. 2 was a conspicuous pinnacle of ice 2,416 ft. N. by  $16^{\circ}$  E. of C. Observations were continued upon this from August 11 to September 2. The total distance moved during that time was 1,417 ft., or about 65 ft. per day. From August 14 to August 24 the movement was 715 ft., or about 71 ft. per day. The difference is, however, perhaps due to the neglect to record the hours of the day when the observations were taken. As these observations were wholly independent of each other, their substantial concordance demonstrates that there was no serious error in the observations themselves. The direction of movement of this point of ice was very nearly the same as that of the preceding, namely, E.  $16^{\circ}$  S. This, also, is toward the subglacial stream emerging from the northeast corner of the inlet.

No. 3 was observed only from August 20 to August 24. It was situated 3,893 ft. N. by  $62^{\circ}$  E. of C. and moved 105 ft. in a westerly direction. The westerly course of this movement probably arose from its being near where the easterly and northeasterly currents joined the main movement.

No. 4 was 5,115 ft. N.  $42^{\circ}$  E. of C. and moved from August 20 to August 24, 143 ft. in a southeasterly direction.

No. 5 was 5,580 ft. N.  $48^{\circ}$  E. of C. and moved 289 ft. from August 20 to August 24, in a direction E. by  $39^{\circ}$  S.

No. 6 was 5,473 ft. N.  $70^{\circ}$  E. of C. and moved 33 ft. from August 11 to September 2 in a direction S.  $66^{\circ}$  E.

No. 7 was 6,903 ft. N.  $59^{\circ}$  E. of C. and moved 89 ft. between August 14 and August 24 in a direction S.  $8^{\circ}$  E., about 9 ft. per day.

No. 8 was 7,507 ft. N.  $62^{\circ}$  E. of C. and moved 265 ft. from August 14 to August 24 in direction S.  $56^{\circ}$  E. These last three points lay in one of the moraines on the east side of the line of greatest motion and parallel with it. These moraines are much interrupted in their course by gaps.

Not having a logarithmic table with me in camp, these points brought under observation proved much nearer the eastern side than I supposed at the time. But the distances are so great that nothing better could be done from the base line chosen. I should also have established another base-line on the western side, but stormy weather, and the difficulty of crossing at the times set for doing so, interfered. As the problems are worked out it is observable that the points chosen were all east of the center of the main line of most rapid motion, and are tending with varying velocity toward the northeast corner of the inlet, where the powerful subglacial stream emerges from below the water level. Doubtless, on the other side of the center of motion, and at the same relative distance from the front, the ice would be found tending toward the southwest corner, where a similar subglacial stream emerges. I could but wish that some of the points observed had been farther back from the front, but must take the facts as they are. I supposed some of them were farther away, but, as they were projected on the distant background, the true position could not be told until the actual working out of the problems.

From these observations, it would seem to follow that a stream of ice presenting a cross section of about 3,500,000 sq. ft. (5,000 ft. wide by about 700 ft. deep) is

entering the inlet at an average rate of 40 ft. per sec. (70 ft. in the center and 10 ft. near the margin of movement), making about 140,000,000 cu. ft. per day during the month of August. The preceding remarks upon the many indirect evidences of rapid motion render the calculation perfectly credible. What the rate may be at other times of the year there are at present no means of knowing.

#### 7.—THE RETREAT OF THE GLACIER.

The indications that the Muir glacier is retreating, and that its volume is diminishing, are inadmissible and numerous. Little regard need to be paid to the record of Vancouver a hundred years ago, for he did not attempt to enter the bay at all, finding it so full of ice near its mouth as to deter him from it, hence his testimony that the opening was full of ice is so indefinite that it has little bearing upon the condition of the upper portions of the bay at that period of time. Nor need any reliance be placed on the traditions of the

Indians to the effect that within the memory of their grandfathers the ice extended several miles farther down than at the present time.

The Indians now rarely visit the head of the inlet, and the quantity of ice floating on the surface varies so much from day to day, and presumably from month to month, that great diversity of impressions might be received at times separated by even short intervals. The convincing evidence of the recent retreat of the glaciers of this bay from ground formerly occupied by them is of a physical character.

The islands of Southern Alaska are ordinarily covered with forests of cedar, hemlock and fir up to the level of perpetual snow. To this rule the shores and islands of the upper part of Glacier Bay are a striking exception. Near the mouth of the bay forests continue to occur as in other parts, only on a diminished scale, but in the upper half of the bay all shores and islands are perfectly bare of forests, and the rocks retain in the most exposed situations fresh grooves and striae of glacial origin.

It would be impossible for rocks so exposed in such a climate to retain these for an indefinite length of time. Far up on the mountains, also, there are remnants of glacial debris in situations such that the material could not have resisted erosive agencies for any great length of time. The triangular shaped terminal moraine on the eastern side, just below the ice front, presents some interesting features bearing on the same point. This extends three miles below the glacier, and in its lower portions is thinly covered with vegetation. This covering becomes less and less abundant as the glacier is approached, until, over the last mile, scarcely any plants at all can be found. Apparently this is because there has not been time for vegetation to spread over the upper portion of the moraine since the ice withdrew, for on the mountains close by, where the exposure has been longer, there is a complete matting of grass, flowering plants, and shrubs.

Again, in this triangular moraine covered space, there are five distinct transverse ridges, marking as many stages in the recession of the ice front. (See Fig. 2.) These moraines of retrocession run parallel with the ice front on that side, and at about equal distances from each other, each one rising from the water's edge to the foot of the mountain, where they are 408 feet above tide. An inspection of the upper moraine ridge shows the manner of its formation. This transverse ridge is one-half mile below the ice front, and is still underlaid in some portions with masses of ice thirty feet or more in thickness, which are melting away on their sides and allowing the debris covering them to slide down about their bases. Kettle holes are in all stages of formation along this ridge. The subglacial stream emerging from the southeast corner of the glacier next the mountain rushes along just in the rear of this moraine ridge and in front of a similar deposit in process of formation on the very edge of the ice where the medial moraines spoken of terminate. Eventually this stream will break out in the rear of that deposit, also, and leave another ridge similar to the one now slowly settling down into position south of it. This first ridge south of the subglacial stream, with its ice still melting in exposed positions under its covering of gravel, cannot be many years old.

Still another sign of the recent date of this whole moraine appears at various places where water courses coming down from the mountain are depositing superficial deltas of debris upon the edge of the older glacial deposit. These deltas are very limited in extent, though the annual deposition is by no means insignificant.

At the southern apex of the moraine, three miles below the ice front, and but one or two hundred yards from our camp, great quantities of debris came tearing down in repeated avalanches during a prolonged season of rain. Twenty-five years would be ample time for the formation of the cone of debris at the foot of this line of avalanches. Thus there can be no reasonable doubt that during the earlier part of this century the

ice filled the inlet several miles farther down than now. And there can be scarcely less doubt that the glacier filled the inlet, as recently as that, 1,000 or 1,500 feet above its present level near the front. For the glacial debris and strie are very marked and fresh on both mountains flanking the upper part of the inlet up to 2,500 feet, and the evidences of an ice movement in the direction of the axis of the bay are not wanting as high as 3,700 feet on the eastern mountain, upon which I found fresh striae running north by south and directly past the summit, which rises 1,000 or 1,500 feet still higher just to the east.

#### 8.—A BURIED FOREST.

All this is necessary to a comprehension of one of the most interesting of problems, presented by the buried forests near the southwest corner of the glacier. (See A, Fig. 2.)

Below this corner, and extending for about a mile and a half, there is a gravel deposit, similar to that on the eastern side, except that it is not marked by transverse ridges, but is level-topped, rising gradually from about 100 ft. at its southern termination to a little over 300 ft. where it extends north and west of the ice front. (See Fig. 2.) The subglacial stream entering the inlet just below the southwest corner of the glacier emerges from the ice about a mile farther up, on the north side of the projecting shoulder of the western mountain, which forms that side of the gateway through which the ice enters the inlet. This stream comes principally from the decaying western branch of the glacier before alluded to, and, after winding around the projecting shoulder of the mountain (this shoulder is 315 ft. A. T.), has worn a channel through the gravel deposit lying between the lower mile of the glacier and the mountain a short distance to the southwest. About half way down, a small brook, coming from between this latter mountain and that whose shoulder forms the western part of the gateway just north of it, joins the main stream issuing from the glacier on this side. Where these streams unite at A they are now uncovering a forest of cedar trees in perfect preservation, standing upright in the soil in which they grew, with the humus still about their roots. An abundance of their cones, still preserving their shape, lies about their roots, and the texture of the wood is still unimpaired. One of these upright trunks measured 10 ft. in circumference about 15 ft. above the roots. Some of the smaller upright trees have their branches and twigs still intact, preserving the normal conical appearance of a recently dead cedar tree. These trees are in various stages of exposure. Some of them are uncovered to the roots, some are washed wholly out of the soil, while others are still buried and standing upright in horizontal layers of fine sand and gravel, some with tops projecting from a depth of 20 ft. or 30 ft., others being doubtless entirely covered. The roots of these trees are in a compact, stiff clay stratum, blue in color, without grit, intersected by numerous rootlets as long as a knitting needle, which is, in places, 20 ft. thick. There is, also, occasionally in this substratum of clay a small fragment of wood, as well as some smooth pebbles from an inch to two feet in diameter. The surface of this substratum is at this point 85 ft. above the inlet. The deposit of sand and gravel covering the forest rises 115 ft. higher, and is level-topped at that height, but rising toward the north till it reaches the shoulder of the mountain at an elevation of 300 ft. The trees are essentially like those now growing on the Alaskan mountains. Many of them have been violently broken off from 5 ft. to 20 ft. above their roots. This has been done by some force that has battered them from the upper side at the point of fracture. Evidently, cakes of ice brought down by the streams indicated in the map, when flowing at various higher levels than now, have accomplished this result; for the trunks in the main stream were battered on the north side, while those in the gully, worn by the lateral stream, were battered from the west side.

From this description, the explanation of this buried forest would seem to be evident enough. At some period, when the ice occupied only the upper part of the valley to the north of this point, forests grew over all the space lying southwest of the present ice front. As the ice advanced to near its present position, the streams carrying off the surplus water from the western half of the advancing glacier were suddenly turned into the protected space occupied by this forest, where they deposited their loads of sand and gravel. A cause very likely combining to facilitate deposition in this spot has not yet been spoken of, but is evident when on the ground, and from a glance at the map. A transverse valley passes just below this point from Muir inlet to the western inlet into which Glacier Bay divides. This transverse valley is at present occupied by a decaying glacier opening into both inlets, and sending a subglacial stream, through a long, narrow series of moraines, into Muir inlet about two miles to the south. Now, when a general advance of the ice was in progress, this transverse stream probably pushed its way down into the inlet across the path of the ice moving from the north, and so formed an obstruction to water running from the southwest corner, thereby favoring the accumulation of snow and ice in the transverse valley, and so facilitating the deposition of the

material which so rapidly increased the size of the main glacier, and so greatly increased the volume of the ice in the inlet, until this inclosed place was filled up, and the advancing ice had risen above and surmounted the projecting shoulder of the mountain just to the north, that rocky barrier protected a portion of the forest from the force of the ice movement, causing the ice to move some distance over the top of the superincumbent gravel before exerting its full downward force. Thus sealed up on the lee side of this protecting ridge of rock, there would seem to be no limit to the length of time the forest might be preserved. I see no reason why this forest may not have antedated the glacial period itself.

The existence of other forests similarly preserved in that vicinity is amply witnessed by many facts. One upon the island near the west shore, four miles south, is now exposed in a similarly protected position. Furthermore, the moraine, already described on the east side of the inlet, contains much wood ground up into slivers and fragments. Indeed, our whole dependence during the month for fuel was upon such fragments lying exposed in the moraine. Occasional chunks of peat or compact masses of sphagnum formed a part of the debris of this moraine. These also occurred on some of the medial moraines on the eastern side. I did not go up them far enough to learn directly their origin. But, as no forests were visible anywhere in that direction, it is presumable that they had been recently excavated from preglacial forests similar in situation to that now exposed on the west below the ice front.

The capacity of the ice to move, without disturbing them, over such gravel deposits as covered the forests, is seen in the present condition of the southwestern corner of the glacier itself. As the ice front has retreated along that shore, large masses of ice are still to be seen lapping over upon the gravel. These are portions of the glacier still sustained in place by the underlying gravel, while the water of the inlet has carried the ice from the perpendicular bank clear away. This phenomenon, and that of the general perpendicular front presented by the ice at the water's edge, accords with the well-known fact that the surface of the ice moves faster than the lower portions. Otherwise, the ice columns at the front would not fall over into the water as they do.

#### 9.—KAMES AND KETTLE HOLES.

The formation of kames and of the knobs and kettle holes characteristic both of kames, and terminal moraines, is illustrated in various places about the mouth of Muir glacier, but especially near the southwest corner just above the shoulder of the mountain where the last lateral branch comes in from the west. This branch is retreating, and has already begun to separate from the main glacier at its lower side, where the subglacial stream passing the buried forest emerges. Here a vast amount of water-worn debris covers the ice, extending up the glacier in the line of motion for a long distance.

It is evident from the situation that, when the ice stream was a little fuller than now, and the subglacial stream emerged considerably farther down, a great mass of debris was spread out on the ice at an elevation considerably above the bottom. Now that the front is retreating, this subglacial stream occupies a long tunnel, twenty-five or thirty feet high, in a stratum of ice that is overlaid to a depth in some places of fifteen or twenty feet with water-worn glacial debris.

In numerous places the roof of this tunnel has broken in, and the tunnel itself is deserted for some distance by the stream, so that the debris is caving down into the bed of the tunnel as the edges of ice melt away, thus forming a tortuous ridge, with projecting knobs where the funnels into the tunnel are oldest and largest.

At the same time, the ice on the sides at some distance from the tunnel, where the superficial debris was

# EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

## ENDORSEMENT OF CHURCHES.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN SESSION AT  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, MAY 1883, TOOK THE FOLLOWING  
ACTION:

In view of the pressing needs of Alaska, where our missions have been singularly successful, we recommend that the General Assembly appoint a committee of five persons, who shall wait upon the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior, asking of the Government through them the establishment of civil government among these people of Alaska, and pressing upon them the necessity of establishing industrial schools in that Territory.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST  
HOME MISSION SOCIETY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, MAY 25th  
1883.

The committee on work among the Indians reported. \* \* From the country of Alaska comes a cry for help as pitiful and as hopeless as any that ever startled Christian ears from the lands beyond the sea. What answer will our great denomination make to this repeated appeal? We repeat the recommendation made to the Society a year ago that missionaries be sent as soon as practicable to the Indians of Alaska. Report adopted.

The following was ordered sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior. *Resolved*, that as Alaska is the only section of the United States where governmental or local aid has not been furnished for the education of the people;

And as the establishment of schools will assist in civilizing the native population, prevent Indian wars and prepare them for citizenship;

Therefore the American Baptist Home Missionary Society in session at Saratoga Springs, May, 1883, would respectfully petition you to renew your recommendation to Congress for an educational appropriation for Alaska.

MISSION ROOMS OF THE }  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, }  
805 BROADWAY,  
*New York, January 21, 1880.*

REV. DR. JACKSON.

*My Dear Brother:* At the meeting of our Board yesterday, the subject of the Missions at Alaska was taken up, and after a full discussion as to the various points, a preference was shown for, and that our work be commenced at Unalaska. \* \* \*

Truly yours,

J. M. REID,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

MORAVIAN CHURCH, AMERICAN PROVINCE.  
*Bethlehem, Pa., September 25, 1883.*

DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

*Rev. and Dear Sir:* \* \* \* We have resolved to send, if possible, one of our ministers to Alaska to examine the ground and report. \* \*

Very fraternally yours,

EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ,  
*Bishop.*

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From a pamphlet published by the Domestic Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America we clip. "If a Bishop and four Clergymen, with at least \$12,000 per annum, could be secured for Alaska, and these men could get into the field and take possession before whisky settles there and the people are demoralized by it, there might be a work done among these Indians equal to that in the Fiji Islands, and in as short a time. Here is a chance to show the people of America that the Church does know how to deal with the Indian question. There will be a clear field and no favor for several years to come. Prospectors after everything valuable will overrun the country as soon as it is safe and profitable to do so. Let the House of Bishops, the General Convention and the whole Church look into this matter, and for once determine to be first in the field with proper equipment. There will be no trouble about the men or the money, and even though the new Bishop should have 'no Cathedral, no staff of clergy and no endowment,' he could have a good support, a steam yacht and a dozen dog teams, and with these, if he were the right man in body, as well as in spirit, he could convert that world."

ALASKA DURING 1886.  
New York Evening Post, Jan. 24,  
1887.

The Story of a Year's Progress—Rapid  
Development—Resources of Forest,  
Mine, and Sea—New Enterprises—  
Improved Communications—Educa-  
tional and Religious Progress.

The dissemination of a great amount of information through the medium of recently published books, maps, magazines, photographs, Government reports, and newspaper correspondence has done much to correct the erroneous estimate which has hitherto obtained in respect to the remote Territory of Alaska. The book by Capt. Jacobsen, a collector for the Berlin Museum of Ethnology, which is published in German at Berlin, gives a map and an account of his travels on the lower Yukon and the northern coast. Dr. Everett of the Smithsonian Institution has a vast amount of notes and sketch maps as the result of two years' residence on the Yukon. Elliott's 'Arctic Province' and Hallock's 'New Alaska,' both illustrated with plates and maps, Miss Scidmore's popular excursion book, the Rev. Mr. Young's missionary book, Lieut. Schwatka's magazine articles and official reports, the reports of Lieut. Stoney's and Lieut. Allen's explorations, the voluminous Pacific Coast correspondence and magazine literature, all throw light on a subject which has long been viewed "through a glass darkly." A very interesting series of photographs showing people and things on the Kokokwim River has been published by the Moravian Missionary Society at Bethlehem, Pa. There are no less than three resident photographers at Sitka and Juneau who are constantly taking views of local scenery. Two weekly papers published, one at Sitka and the other at Juneau, contribute regularly to the growing fund of information. During the past two years a score of visiting artists have transferred to plaque and canvas the beauties of Alaskan landscapes and the characteristics of its people. The annual messages of the energetic Governor of the Territory add official weight to other accepted testimony, and the aggregate of evidence is tending constantly to corroborate the faithful reports of Prof. Dall and Special Treasury Agent Morris made nearly twenty years ago, and to dissipate the long-cherished fallacy that the physical features of Alaska are purely boreal and her principal product ice. The enormous productive power of southeastern Alaska is no longer disputed, while the capabilities of the vast interior region drained by the mighty Yukon River are by no means problematical. Its value as a gold producing factor is becoming annually more apparent. Enough has been seen already to convince sagacious men that within the next decade Humboldt's declared conviction that "the great mother deposits of precious metals are in the far north" will be vindicated in Alaska.

We have no longer to guess at Alaska's possibilities, but simply to contemplate its rapid development—a development we may say altogether remarkable, in view of the repressive policy of the Government, and the obstacles and disabilities which not only impede progress, but make every attempt at enterprise a penal offence; for the public lands are not on the market, they are not for sale; immigrants cannot buy them or locate homes upon them; they cannot clear them for agricultural purposes, nor cut one stick of timber for building or for export without being liable to all the pains and penalties of trespassers upon the public domain. During the past season several timber-laden vessels were seized and confiscated with their cargoes. This is a stimulus to enterprise and settlement with a vengeance. Yet the year 1886 has witnessed the infusion into the resident community of Alaska of some of the best energy

# EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

## ENDORSEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Jan. 1, 1884.

*To the Friends of Education:* The National Educational Association of the United States, in session at Saratoga Springs, July 9-11, 1883, took the following action with reference to Education in Alaska.

*Whereas,* Alaska is the only large section of the United States, for which some educational provision has not been made by law; and

*Whereas,* it is a reflection upon our interest in Universal Education, that Alaska should be worse off than when under the control of Russia, the United States having neglected to continue the schools that for many years were sustained by the Russian Government, or substitute better ones in their places: and

*Whereas,* the President of the United States transmitted to the last Congress a paper from the Hon. Commissioner of Education, calling attention to this neglect:

*Therefore Resolved,* 1st. That the President and Secretary of this Association be requested to prepare a paper asking the Government to make some provision for an industrial training school at Sitka, the capital; and for an appropriation to be expended by the Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, for the establishment of schools at such points in Alaska as may be designated by the Commissioner of Education.

2d. That copies of the paper so prepared, signed on behalf of this Association by the President and Secretary shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and the Committees of Labor and Education in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Similar action has been taken by the Department of Superintendence of the Association, by the National Education Assembly; and by the Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut State Teachers' Associations.

In accordance with the above resolution of the Association, we have sent memorials to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, United States Commissioner of Education, and both houses of Congress.

Since then we are gratified to notice that the President in his Annual Message, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs in their Annual reports to Congress have earnestly called the attention of that body to the needs of Alaska.

Further action is dependent upon Congress. But in the many interests claiming the attention of Congress and the pressure of political matters preceding a presidential election, nothing will be done, unless the friends of education flood Congress with petitions asking special attention to the urgent needs of schools in Alaska.

Please therefore take the enclosed, or some similar petition, sign it yourself, offer it to as many friends and neighbors as convenient, and then mail it at an early date to your Representative in Congress, or to either of the Senators from your State, or to the person named in the petition.

(Signed) THOMAS W. BICKNELL,  
*President.*

H. S. TARBELL,  
*Secretary,*  
National Educational Association.

*Strong resolutions calling upon Congress for an appropriation for an industrial school at Sitka and common schools in the chief centres of population in Alaska were passed by the following educational bodies:*

THE SUPERINTENDENTS' SECTION OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, in Session at Washington, D. C., March 21, 1882.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 9-11, 1883.

THE SECOND NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSEMBLY AT OCEAN GROVE, N. J., August 9-12, 1883.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT NEW HAVEN, October 19, 1883.

THE VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT MONTPELIER, October 25, 1883.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT CONCORD, October 26, 1883.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT BOSTON, December 27-29, 1883.

(OVER.)



and business talent of the older States. As a direct result the development of the Territory has been such as to justify the anticipations of its most sanguine advocates and friends. Long neglected wants have been supplied; waste places have been restored; new machinery put in motion; a new order of things established. Whether it be in moral or religious advancement, in the introduction of the appliances of civilized life, the establishment of new industries, the development of mines, the opening of internal improvements, or the utilization of its home products, her enormous progressive stride is sufficiently marked to excite surprise and demand some serious thought.

The forecast of the author of 'Our New Alaska' seems to have been abundantly realized wherein he declares that "the time is close at hand when her forests will yield their treasures, her mines their richness, her seas their abundance, and all her quiet coves be converted into busy harbors. Her grassy islands will pasture goodly herds, and her exuberant soil teem with vegetables and fruit. The gold output from her glacier fronts will be harvested for transportation to the semi-torrid latitudes below; pleasure yachts will thread the intricacies of her studded islands, and no retreat for invalids and summer saunterers be half so popular." The renovation which has taken place throughout the whole of Alaska within the past eighteen months can be fully appreciated only by those who have witnessed its effect. Until about a year ago there was not even a lodging house in southeastern Alaska, and newcomers had to spread their rugs upon the planks of warehouses and official quarters. Now there are good hotels and boarding-houses at the principal towns, and Sitka has already become an attractive watering-place for summer visitors. The influx of miners into the Yukon country and the increasing output of the mines along the coast have set in motion new enterprises of trade and transportation. During last season two steamers, four sloops, and one schooner, were engaged in carrying supplies to Chilcotin at the head of the trail leading over the mountain passes to the Yukon. Two steamers have plied regularly on the Stikine River from Wrangell to Glenora, 190 miles, transporting goods for the Ocean mining country in British Columbia, a trade which has hitherto employed some seventy Indian canoes. Three large steamers, the Ancon, Idaho, and Mexico, have been on the regular mail route between Port Townsend, Victoria, and Sitka. Two steamers and one sloop plied between Seattle, W. T., and Sitka. Four schooners were employed by the Chicana saw-mill; two steamers were employed by the Northwest Trading Company, one steamer by the Karuk Trading Company, one steamer by the Lake Mountain Mining Company, several sailing vessels were engaged in the coast trade, to say nothing of the numerous steam and sailing craft in use by the several canneries and oil establishments along shore. One vessel took a cargo of ice to Seattle. A regular steamer plied between Klawak and Wrangell. There were several private sailing yachts and steam launches. Altogether some thirty craft were employed in commerce. The previous year the monthly mail steamer and an occasional tramp trading vessel were the only craft seen in the Alaskan Archipelago, except the gunboat Finta and the surveying steamer Paterson. This year the surveying steamer McArthur, the lighthouse tender Manzanita, and a steam launch for the Finta have reinforced the fleet. Two of the regular mail steamers have been supplied with steam launches. It may be stated further, in the interest of trade and navigation, that a shipyard was established at Chicana and a forty-ton sloop called the Onyx was built there for the Alaskan timber trade. A twenty-five-ton freight scow was also built at Wrangell, and two scows were

purchased for like uses. In connection with this it should be mentioned that considerable Government work was done in the matter of triangulation, planting of tripods, and locating buoys, the granite anchor-blocks for which were brought all the way from New England. Mail routes have been established between a dozen different localities not down on the books last year, and a new line of steamers to Tacoma is projected.

Sawmills have been built at Chicana, Howcan, and Junaan, and outfitting stores established at Juneau, Red Bay, Wrangell, Chilkoot, Taiga, and Kinik, at the head of Cook's Inlet. At Chilkoot are two stores, and three at Taiga, which is the camp of the Indian packers over the trail. At Red Bay there is also a new cannery stated by Alex. Choquette, an old pioneer of thirty years' residence in the Territory. At Sitka there is a fish-barrel factory, and a halibut and salmon-curing establishment operated by a San Francisco firm which has also a salmon cannery at Redoubt Lake, some ten miles away. At Karluk, Kliusno, Kassan, Kasloff, Lake Loring, and Pyramid Lake are canneries, and there is also a cannery at Bartlett's Bay operated by Indians. Near by is a fruit-preserving establishment conducted by Indians, who put up dewberries, huckleberries, strawberries, cranberries, and salalberries. There is an oil factory at Kliusno, which has contributed fifty barrels of cold-pressed seal oil to the American exhibition to be opened in London next May. The Northwest Trading Company has two large stores at Sitka, Wrangell, Juneau, Kliusno, Ounalashka and other prominent points. None of these were started the past year, however, nor were any of the fish canneries named. Whenever the market will justify it the amount of capital invested in the last-named industry is likely to be largely increased. There is no lack of raw materials. When the Rev. Mr. Young of the Wrangell Training School wished to lay in his winter supply of salmon last summer, he went out with his family one day, and at one haul of the seine caught twenty-one barrels, which they cleaned and salted.

The weather throughout the past season was such as to retard mining operations, the spring being six weeks late and the snow remaining so long as to discourage prospectors from venturing into the mountains. The mining interest, however, has been largely augmented by men and capital, and the output of all the districts largely increased. The Yukon country has been a great success. Some 150 men went in the past year over the Chilcotin trail, and not one of them failed to make at least "grub stakes," and the sums realized per man ran from that minimum up to \$6,500. The Indian packers who carried over the mining outfits divided about \$7,000 as the results of their labor. About 200 of them were engaged—men, women, and children. An increased rush of proprietors is expected next spring. The output of the Douglas Island 120 stamp mill, which was \$100,000 monthly in 1885, is said to have been greatly increased last year, but the quantity is kept secret. It is claimed to be the best mine on the continent. There are a number of adjoining ledges which have been prepared for further development, and it is expected two additional stamp-mills which have been erected will be running this year. A single steamer brought 140 miners to Juneau last May, some of whom went to the Yukon country. There were sixty men, including Indians, employed at the Silver Bay placer diggings on the mountain back of Juneau, and some new grounds were opened. A new five-stamp mill was established on Gold Creek, half way up to the basin, and a new quartz crusher was set up near the Takom Union west of ledge. A year ago every pound of freight had to be packed over on the backs of men; horses did not exist in the Territory. A great deal of work has been done at the Silver Bay quartz mines near Sitka. It is said that \$150,000 were

*A good wagon load 6 miles living 2000  
feet above sea level to the mines*

*Census 1880*

*10 Ke*

expended last year in tunnels, shafts, pipes, machinery, wharves, etc., but the value of the mine is not yet wholly assured. The Indian River placers near Sitka have also engrossed attention, and some work has been done on Admiralty Island. Several new discoveries of coal and gold have been made, and new mining companies have been incorporated.

Some progress has been made in agriculture and stock raising the past year. Wagons, horses, and implements have been supplied for the Wrangel Farm, which is run in the interest of the training school at that place. Cows, sheep, and chickens are raised there and wintered without shelter. Barley, potatoes, and root crops are raised. The tract is on an island and comprises some 1,200 acres. Messrs. Reed & Payne have a cattle ranch on Guatineaux-Channel, some six miles from Juneau, where they propose to supply the market with beef. They have some fifty head of beef cattle at present and a dozen of stock cattle, and they also raise fresh vegetables for market. There is another cattle ranch at Warm Springs, near Sitka, owned by Judge Brady. There is no difficulty in wintering and feeding stock in southeastern Alaska. The coldest day last January was only 8° above zero. Mule teams and ox teams have made their appearance in Sitka, and at Juneau are quite a number of teams engaged in hauling to the mines. A year ago a single mule was the sole beast of burden in Alaska. There are a number of fine vegetable gardens at Sitka and on the islands in the vicinity.

In the matter of education and missions Alaska has made great strides in a single year. Government schools are now in operation at St. Michael's, on the coast, at Bethel, on the Kuskokwim River, at Unga, Afognak, Kodiak, Haines on the Chilcoot Inlet, Wrangel, Juneau, Killisnoo, Jackson, Kawak, Loring, and Sitka. At Juneau are 300 Indian children and one-third as many whites, who have hitherto been without school privileges. There are two schools at Sitka, engaging 150 pupils. At Wrangel there is a mission and training school, where the average daily attendance for the year was sixty-three. There are Presbyterian mission stations at Juneau, Sitka, Chilcat, and Unalashka. It is said that at Chilcat the whole population attend the Sunday services bodily. There are good schools on St. Paul's and St. George's Islands in charge of the Alaska Commercial Seal Fur Company. Religious services are now held regularly at Sitka in the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Greek churches. Some of the native girls have learned to set type and are engaged as compositors on the weekly papers printed at Sitka and Wrangel. Some of the men have enlisted on the United States naval vessels cruising in Alaskan waters.

Cattle less numerous than ever before at Books Point and on the Eastern Peninsula and Chain of Islands for nearly 100 years past.

## ALASKA

7

Building has been active in Juneau and Sitka, and on Douglas Island. The two sawmills at Juneau have been running to their fullest capacity furnishing materials. At Juneau a large three-story hotel, with billiard tables, offices, reading-room, mineral cabinet, and other appliances, has gone up. A wholesale outfitting store, a second hotel and restaurant, city water-works, fire company with seventy-two buckets, a bell-tower, a brass band, a club-house, and a resident physician, to say nothing of several attorneys and a district court, are among her latest acquisitions. The gross value of buildings, etc., recently assessed, is about \$125,000, not including the lots of land, the title to which still vests in the United States. Sitka, too, has waked up from her long lethargy. New dwellings have been added and old ones restored and fresh painted. Sitka has now a fire brigade, with engine, a fire-bell, a two-story carpenter shop, a brass band, club-house, base-ball club, a weekly paper, resident physician, besides the United States naval surgeon, two photograph galleries, a dramatic society, dancing academy, classes in languages, a debating society, etc., a good hotel, several good boarding-houses, water-works for the mission, hot-beds, and vegetable gardens, new fences, new sidewalks, and in fact new everything. Several pianos and organs have arrived during the season. Indeed, without effort Sitka has suddenly become a popular summer resort for invalids, artists, and sportsmen, the counterpart of which does not exist on the continent. With her towering mountains, pretty islands, her extinct crater, her river, Indian picnic grounds, her hot springs, her Russian reminiscences, and her trout-fishing and deer-shooting, the sheltered inland waters, and the wonderful glaciers within a day's sail, the offers attractions hard to duplicate. It is estimated that the white population has doubled within twelve months.

In brief, Alaska has made material and social progress during the past year of which she may well be proud, thereby increasing her claim to political recognition and the privilege of local self-government. All she asks is to have her straight-jacket removed, so that her natural action may not be impeded, and that she may have freedom to grow and produce.

Charles H. Hallode  
Author of Our New Alaska

## THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON:

THURSDAY.....March 31, 1887.

CROSBY S. NOYES.....Editor.

## THE GOLD FEVER IN ALASKA.

Setting in Early, Notwithstanding a Severe Winter.

St. Louis, March 31.—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* says: News from Alaska has been received from the steamship Idaho, which arrived at Port Townsend last night, that the gold fever is setting in early notwithstanding a most severe winter. One hundred miners have started from Yukon already, and many others are ready to start. Petroleum beds are rumored to have been found near Juneau. The gold prospectors are preparing to go to work in earnest in the spring. The Alasca Mining Co. is about to start here and near the celebrated Treadwell mine of Douglas Island. At Sitka, within the last four months, twenty-two natives have been admitted to the Greek Church.

# The Congregationalist

AND  
BOSTON RECORDER.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1886.

## A TRIP TO ALASKA.

BY PROF. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, OBERLIN.

Having, for the last fifteen years, spent the larger part of my summer vacations in collecting in the field the facts concerning the former glaciation of the United States east of the Mississippi River, it was with great delight that I received an invitation from Prof. Elisha Gray, of telephone fame, to accompany him on a visit to the remarkable, but little studied, glaciers of South-eastern Alaska. Until recently, these wonderful glaciers have been so far out of ordinary lines of communication that they were practically inaccessible to those most interested in glacial study. But, now that so many railroads cross the continent, and our own civilization is so rapidly extending to this region, it is nearly as easy to visit and study the gigantic glaciers of Alaska as to spend one's time on their diminutive and decrepit brethren in Europe.

My own visit contemplated more than a mere round-trip excursion. But to do anything beyond this involved a somewhat protracted season of camping in a barren and unfrequented region, and I now improve a rainy day (of which we have far too many) to write my first letter in our camp beside the Muir Glacier. We are in latitude 58° 45', longitude 136° west from Greenwich, and are 100 miles from any white man, and from a post office.

At the last moment Professor Gray found that business must prevent his going with us; so, when I say "we," I refer to Rev. J. L. Patton of Greenville, Mich., and to Mr. Prentiss Baldwin, an enthusiastic young naturalist of Cleveland, who, with myself, were able to plan for an absence of ten weeks from home. And here we are, and have been for two weeks, with our camping equipments and two Indians. We have seen no living soul outside of our party since the excursion steamer left us.

We left St. Paul, Minn., on the 15th of July, having purchased round-trip tickets to Sitka and return over the Northern Pacific Railroad, for \$195 each. A most valuable companion in travel is an aneroid barometer, from which one can tell at a glance the elevation at which he is riding. At St. Paul the elevation is 710 feet above the sea, which is about 150 feet lower than Oberlin. To any one that has ever visited that flat and muddy town it is difficult to realize that Oberlin is on a mountain, but it really is pretty well up on the flanks of the Alleghanies. Going north from St. Paul, up the east bank of the Mississippi, to Brainerd, the junction of the main line with the branch road from Duluth, an elevation is reached of 1200 feet. On turning westward, past the belt of glacial moraine lakes near Detroit, Mich., the road gradually descends to the Red River at Fargo, 140 miles distant, where we are 900 feet only above the sea. Westward from Fargo the road slowly ascends to the divide between the Red River and the Missouri, but never again comes back to so low a level until far down the Pacific

slope. Saturday, August 17, finds us at Helena, Mont., 1,155 miles from St. Paul. Here we spend the Sabbath with Rev. Frank Kelsey, and get an insight of the peculiar and arduous work of the home missionary in such great centers of mining industry. Helena is the most bustling city between St. Paul and Portland, Or., and has about 10,000 inhabitants. Its future as a center of population seems now well secured. Mr. Kelsey's church occupies a most important position among the Christianizing influences of the place.

Westward from Helena, the railroad rises rapidly to the main pass of the Rocky Mountains, crossing them at an elevation of 5,873 feet, considerably less than that over which the Central Pacific crosses. To tell the truth, we must confess that the vast region contained in Western Dakota, Montana and Eastern Washington Territory, does not look inviting to one who passes into them from the green verdure of the Middle States. In the latter part of summer and in early autumn everything looks brown and parched. But we are told that the dry bunch-grass is very nutritious, and the farmers and ranchmen deprecate rain at this season of the year about as much, and for the same reason, that the farmers at the East dislike it on the new-mown hay.

Puget Sound, with its numerous timber covered islands of inexhaustible fertility, and with its deep and abundant navigable channels and capacious harbors, is already a throbbing world of enterprise and life by itself. Seattle has so far been its main center of business, and has many natural advantages which bid fair to make it the emporium of the North-West. Its present population is about 10,000. Its rivals in the struggle for pre-eminence are Tacoma and Port Townsend. The Congregational church at Seattle, under care of Rev. H. L. Bates, is in a very flourishing condition.

From Port Townsend we took the steamer Idaho for Sitka, distant about 600 miles north and 400 west. Among our fellow passengers were Bishop Warren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chief Justice Waite, Governor Hadley, and Deacon Sessions of Columbus, O. The whole trip is made through inland waters, amid scenery of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur. It is Lake George and Lake Champlain, and the Hudson River and the Thousand Islands drawn out and multiplied tenfold in nearly every proportion. Snow-clad mountains are never out of sight. In the northern portion, glacier follows glacier in such rapid succession that one ceases to count them. Yet everywhere, except here in Glacier Bay, the lower part of the mountains is covered with majestic evergreen forests. Occasionally an Indian canoe is met, and a charming bay here and there discloses an Indian village or a small fishing establishment; but for the greater part of the way there is absolutely nothing to break the primeval solitude. Many of the passages are narrow and long-drawn-out between lofty mountain ranges, opening at length into bays of unsurpassed grandeur, with long vistas of beauty radiating out in every direction. No pen can do the subject justice. The islands are numbered by the thousand (10,000 is not an extravagant estimate), and no two are alike.

Thus, for days and days the steamer glides smoothly along over the placid waters, un vexed by the rolling surf outside, while the nights grow shorter and shorter, till at Chilcoot fine print can easily be read by daylight at ten in the evening on the 1st of August.

Our real destination was Glacier Bay—a place unmapped and unknown until explored by Mr. Murr and Rev. Mr. Young in 1879; and only visited now by the excursion steamers, in pleasant weather, for the gratification of tourists. As one enters the bay on a clear morning, the impressiveness of the scene is indescribable. The soft white reflection of the great glacier, thirty miles away, marks the upper end of the opening between the mountains to the North, while to the left loom up in magnificent proportions, and in a contour of marvelous beauty, the St. Elias Alps, from forty to a hundred miles distant, and separating us from the Pacific Ocean. St. Elias itself is beyond the range of our vision; but two of the nearer peaks rival, and one of them exceeds, Mt. Blanc in height, while the intervening space is filled in by several peaks upwards of 10,000 feet high. The height of Mt. Blanc is 15,780 feet. Among these peaks, that of Fairweather is 15,500, and that of Crillon 15,900 feet. But the St. Elias Alps have the great advantage, so far as impressiveness goes, of rising in all their proportions directly from the sea level; while the peaks of Switzerland and Colorado are at their foundations on a plateau several thousand feet above the sea, diminishing by so much their apparent height.

But here we are at the foot of the Muir Glacier, to remain in perfect isolation from the world for a full month. Amid these implacable forces of nature, we are just near enough the danger line to be excited, without being overawed or oppressed with fear, and are having an opportunity to study glacial phenomena such as no one else specially interested in the subject has ever before had. We will finish the story next week.

Glacier Bay, Alaska, Aug. 19.

# The Congregationalist

AND  
BOSTON RECORDER.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1886.

## A TRIP TO ALASKA.

BY PROFESSOR G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, OBERLIN.

PART SECOND.

When our contemplated trip, which covered a period of nine weeks and a distance of nearly 8,000 miles, was first announced to our friends, many of them at once thought of the Yukon River, with its dangerous rapids and troublesome mosquitoes, made celebrated by Lieutenant Schwatka; or of the Pribiloff Islands, swarming with fur seal. But we have not seen a single river in Alaska, nor felt the bite of an Alaskan mosquito, nor been within a thousand miles of the Pribiloff Islands. We were, indeed, within forty or fifty miles of the sources of the Yukon when at Chilcoot, and that was the point from which Schwatka set out upon his famous exploring expedition. But, the headwaters of the Yukon are nearly, or 3,000 miles from its mouth.

Alaska contains 580,000 square miles, and is as large as all the United States east of

the Mississippi and north of Georgia. It is shaped much like an immense gridiron, with the south-eastern section as a handle—albeit a handle more than 500 miles long. The great mass of the Territory lies west of the 140th degree of longitude. The south-eastern portion consists of the islands of the Alexander Archipelago, said to number 5,000, and a narrow strip of the main land extending to the summits of the lofty mountains which stretch along the whole coast. Were it not for the long winters, this archipelago would be the very paradise of the red man; and, even as it is, there are few places in the world where savage tribes can more easily supply their wants. The forests are, indeed, well-nigh impenetrable, that even savage life is almost wholly confined to the shore, and there is no room for the horse in Alaska. Even with the advent of an Anglo Saxon population, few of the natives have ever seen a horse or a cow. When we asked the scholars of the mission school at Sitka (who come from all parts of the district) how many of them had seen a horse, only two raised their hands.

Now can one go ~~far~~ on foot in South-eastern Alaska. With the Indians, the canoe is the only means of travel. Though our encampment was on the main land, if anything had happened to our canoe, had failed to come for us, escape would have been impossible. But the Alaskan canoe is a marvel of its kind. With great pains and skill the canoes are hollowed out of the immense yellow cedar logs that abound in the forests, and frequently are large enough to carry three tons of freight. They are propelled by paddles, and by sails when going before the wind; but, as they have no center-board, they cannot be made to tack against the wind. On account of their great exposure above the water, it is also difficult to row them in face of much wind. With these canoes, however, long voyages are made on the inland waters, and every bay is penetrated during favorable seasons of the year. The monthly mail is now carried from Wrangell to Kaygan, a distance of 200 miles, in a canoe—the trip requiring, on an average, twelve days each way. Even Mrs. McFarland, the veteran missionary of the country, has been known to make this trip.

The Indians spend their winters in permanent villages, but in summer move about to collect their annual store of provisions. Salmon and other fish abound in immense quantities in certain well-defined situations. At Killisnoo, for example, 1,200 barrels of herring have been caught at one haul of the seine. At Naha Bay we could see the large salmon rushing in such great numbers up the entrance to a small tidal inlet that, to appearance, one could scarcely plunge a spear in at random without striking a fish. In reality, however, it required the skill of an Indian to bring one to land. Naturally enough, the work of supplying a family with the year's store of fish is easy and short. Vegetable diet is more difficult to obtain—the dependence being largely upon berries. Potatoes are also raised to some extent. But no grains will ripen, and the land which can be cultivated at all is extremely limited and difficult to clear and work. In the winter and spring much hunting is done for the valuable furs of the region, and these are bartered for blankets and various other comforts of civilized life. The hair seal, the mountain goat, the bear and deer also furnish both food and clothing.

On meeting a canoe party of Indians upon a pleasant day, in one of their placid waterways, their life seems most attractive. But closer inspection, especially during the many long drizzling periods of rain with which the country is afflicted, readily dispels the illusion. Even now, after their long

contact with civilization, the natives live, for the most part, in miserable huts, without windows or chimneys, a dozen or more huddled around a fire in the center, from which the smoke is struggling, by a most circuitous route, to find exit through the central opening at the top. Here the sick and well shiver together during the cool rains of summer and the interminable snows of winter. During the busy season in the summer the kettle is always over the fire, with a mess of berries stewing, and fish, in various stages of composition and decomposition, hang from the roof and obscure the walls. Few of the Indians we saw seem old. Rheumatism, consumption, and, now that they are in closer contact with the whites, venereal diseases in various stages of progress torment and destroy great numbers of them at an early age.

The work of the Presbyterian missionaries among these interesting people is, however, most salutary and successful. At Sitka and Wrangell the natives now live pretty generally in comfortable houses, with chimneys and glass windows. At Sitka this transformation is the result of the persistent and combined effort of the missionaries and a philanthropic naval officer, continued during the past seven years. Rev. Mr. Austin, formerly a member of Dr. Taylor's church,

New York, and a most successful laborer there, now has a congregation in Sitka every Sabbath of from 200 to 300 Indians. He has also under his charge a home and school at Sitka, in which are gathered the waifs and brighter children who can be induced to come from all over the district. Eighty-five are now in this school. The number was formerly much larger, but the inimical action of the civil authorities a year or two ago nearly broke the school up, and drove the unwilling children back to their heathen homes. Happily the present officers of the civil Government are in perfect accord with the missionaries, and the school is rapidly recovering its former prosperity. The scholars are much attached to it, and show marked proficiency in every branch of study and practical training. Their knowledge of the Westminster Catechism would put to shame an ordinary candidate for ordination in New England.

In the two Indian guides who were with us at Glacier Bay, we had good opportunity to note the pervasive effect of devoted, even though brief, missionary labor. Our interpreter, David Jackson, had been a pupil at the missionary home at Wrangell before it was removed to Sitka. He had partial command of the English language, and was handy at doing almost every kind of work. He was also a devoted Christian, and took much pains to instruct Jake, the untutored Indian who had charge of our canoe and could speak no English. On Sundays we uniformly directed our religious services with reference to Jake's benefit, and Jackson acted as interpreter. A few years ago Rev. Mr. Corlies of Philadelphia established a mission station among Jake's tribe, and labored for two or three years with great devotion and success—a success greater, doubtless, than he ever realized. The tribe was virtually Christianized, and their heathen customs largely broken up—a church being built mostly by their own efforts. The creed and confession which Jake had learned from the missionaries, as translated by Jackson, was as follows: "God is the Boss of us fellers, and of every man all. He loves us, and loves every man all. In my heart I love God. I love my brother, my sister—every man all. I wish every fellor loved Jesus. Then they good. No bad. No fight." Altogether our admiration of these Christianized Indians became very great, and we saw anew how indispensable and powerful is the preaching

of Christian truth to the production of Christian character and civilization.

I presume the population of South-eastern Alaska, numbering only 10,000, is always in a ferment under its present conditions. They have but a monthly mail, and a single small Government steamer, not under command of the Governor, is the only final resource of power that can enforce the laws. Everybody who is in trouble has to go to Sitka for trial. During the six weeks of our stay, there seemed to be a continual tempest in the tea-pot. The Chilkooot chief was arrested and brought to Sitka, charged with having levied black-mail from a Catholic missionary bishop passing through his territory; but he was released for lack of evidence. The Chinese were driven out from the mines at Juneau, and the Governor was powerless to render aid, because he had no militia on which he could depend (the men who would have been in the militia drove them out), and the naval officer was not cordial in responding to the Governor's request for aid. But most far-reaching of all was the arrest of Canadian sailors for catching seal in Alaskan waters. These were brought a thousand miles to Sitka, and tried and convicted while we were there, and the charge of an Alaskan judge may, likely enough, have brought us into an entanglement of international laws that shall seriously interrupt our friendly relations with Canada and the home government.

South-eastern Alaska is pre-eminently the home of glaciers. The snow-field from which the Muir Glacier is fed is probably ten times as large as that from which the Mt. Blanc glaciers derive their supply, and this single glacier is probably as large as all the Alpine glaciers put together. An ice-wall between 300 and 400 feet high, and more than two miles wide, comes down to the head of Muir Inlet, where we were encamped, on Glacier Bay, and constantly pushes vast masses of ice into the deep water of the inlet, to float away as icebergs. As these break off into the water, the report is like the booming of cannon, or a sharp clang of thunder; and the waves from them, as they splash into the water, roll in surf for miles below along the shores of the ever-widening bay. One berg which we heard fall, and saw float past us, projected sixty feet above water, and was about 400 feet square, and, according to the best of our judgment, must have been twenty times as large as Noah's Ark. Scarcely ten minutes, either day or night, passes without a fall of ice of greater or less extent; and frequently, when the tide and the wind were favorable, the inlet was for miles below so thickly covered with floating ice, that it was with difficulty that a canoe could thread its way through it. The glacier, in its central part, one mile back from the front, is moving at the rate of seventy feet per day!

Upon ascending the ice-front near one corner, or, better still, one of the neighboring mountains, a scene of unparalleled magnificence unfolds itself. A vast amphitheater, about thirty miles in diameter in each direction, is completely filled in its lower portion with confluent streams of ice, with here and there a mountain peak rising, like an island, above the surface, and dividing for a little way the current; which, however, promptly closes again when the obstacle is passed. Long lines of medial moraines stretch away in beautiful and majestic curves toward their distant sources to the right of you, to the left of you, and to the front of you. The intense blue of the nearer ice gradually shades into the pure white of the elevated snow-fields in the far-off background. Here, truly, our eyes behold one of the veritable mills of the gods, whose results and products we have so long seen in

the East. To see and hear such a glacier as that by which we camped a month, on Muir Inlet, would be enough to convince any one, even the most skeptical, of the possibility of such a glacial period as, according to theory, covered all the Northern States with a solid mass of ice. The true nature of ice cannot be understood from its behavior in small masses.

But "life is short, and art is long," and we must leave this freshly opened field to further investigations, at other times and by other men. I have, however, brought back a large amount of material awaiting study and digestion during the leisure of the coming few months. If any readers should think of following in our steps, they should not venture to go in any smaller (and I should say, not in a larger) party than we had, nor with any less preparation. The extra cost of stopping off as we did a month at Glacier Bay was \$200, divided among the three. We were all of us well during the entire time, and gained largely in flesh. The experience must ever remain one of the most memorable epochs in our lives.

Oberlin, O., Sept. 20.

## THE ADVANCE.

H. S. HARRISON, MANAGER.

F. A. NOBLE, Editor.

SIMEON GILBERT, Associate Editor

CHICAGO, JANUARY 20, 1887.

### THE WONDERS OF ALASKA.

BY PROF. GEO. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

#### A MONTH WITH THE MUIR GLACIER.

There were three in our party, all bound to make the most of the summer vacation in exploring the glaciers of Alaska. The two besides myself were Rev. J. L. Patton, of Greenville, Mich., and Prentiss Baldwin, a lad of seventeen, from Cleveland, O., but used to camping out and an enthusiastic ornithologist. We found that in a vacation of nine weeks, five would be consumed in the journey to and from the scene of our greatest interest. Following the advice of the officers of the steamer, and especially that of Rev. Mr. Young, the Presbyterian missionary at Ft. Wrangell, we decided to spend all our time in Alaska at the head of Glacier Bay, where the Muir Glacier meets tide water and sends off its surplus ice in the shape of icebergs. But this bay is remote from settle-

others. As we did not have our mathematical tables with us we could not tell how much actual motion this change of position implied. But we had the facts from which these problems could be worked out when we returned home. The anxiety with which we awaited an opportunity to get at a table of logarithms can better be imagined than described. But we went on gathering our facts, repeating the observations as many as five times, so as to have as wide a range of facts to work from as possible. To our surprise we have found that some portions of the glacier near the center were moving as much as seventy feet per day, and during our observations upon them passed over a distance of more than 1,300 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile, in twenty days. These results, however, agree with those of a distinguished Swedish observer in Greenland, a few years ago, upon the movements of a glacier of just about the size of this one. The rapidity of motion in comparison with that of the glaciers in the Alps (which rarely exceed two, or at the most, three feet per day) need not surprise one when he reflects how much larger the Muir Glacier is than any Alpine glacier. A cross section of the Muir Glacier is probably twenty-five times as large as that of any single Alpine glacier. And glacial ice moves in proportion to its mass rather than to the slope of its bed. The friction of ice both on the bottom and on its sides is a most powerful retarding agency. Thus, though we found the surface of the glacier rising only about 100 feet to the mile, the mass of ice is so great that the rapid motion observed is not abnormal. Heretofore, however, such a rapid motion has hardly been credited by the scientific world.

Oberlin.

CHICAGO, MARCH 24, 1887.

### THE WONDERS OF ALASKA.

BY PROF. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND MISSIONARY WORK.

In the course of our trip we visited every postoffice in the Territory, and saw nearly all the Presbyterian missionaries and a good share of Southeastern Alaska. Through our Indian guides we also learned the whole history of things within the compass of their memories. Since, also, the steamboats are the chief means of communication, and we interchanged ideas with them on three of their trips, we learned all the contemporary history. I am thus able to speak with more information than would seem at first possible.

It was my first contact with the direct work of missionaries to the heathen, and the more I reflect upon the results witnessed, the more impressive does their work appear. When first proposing to go, I wrote to the life insurance company in which I had taken out a policy some years ago, asking their permission. The policy forbids travel on the Pacific Coast north of the forty-ninth parallel. The reply of the company was significant: "Alaska is now within the settled por-

tion of the United States, and all restrictions upon travel there are removed." When I found single missionary families spending the long winters with tribes scores of miles from other settlements of whites, and away from all lines of regular communication, I thought it was time to consider it a safe place for travelers.

The missionaries have already perceptibly leavened the whole lump. I have elsewhere told of the religious development of our guides, Jackson and Jake, but may here refer to it again. Jake could not speak English and had only come in contact with the missionaries for the short time while Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Corlies were with the Taku tribe, from 1880 to 1885. The depth of the religious feeling of our Indian guides was strikingly revealed in their praying most earnestly for our safety in a time of danger very early in our stay at Glacier Bay. This made us anxious to know more of Jake's ideas of religion, as we knew he was not a member of the church, and could not learn that he had ever manifested any interest in the subject. We were curious to see what impression a strict Presbyterian missionary would make on such a man by merely a brief contact with him. The result of our investigations proved that the missionary makes a much deeper and more lasting impression than a superficial observer would suppose; also that a strict Presbyterian creed and practice does not give savages a harsh and distorted view of God, as Rev. Mr. Corning, Dr. Lyman Abbott and others would seem to believe. An analysis of Jake's creed and confession of faith reveals remarkable comprehensiveness and a receptivity on his part that is really wonderful. "I believe," said Jake, as translated by Jackson, "that God is the boss of us fellers and of every man all." Here at the outset is the undiluted doctrine of divine sovereignty with which the Calvinistic faith begins. That it is not inconsistent, even in the mind of a savage, with the doctrine of God's benevolence, appears in the next article of Jake's creed: "God loves us fellers and every man all." Next comes the proof he would give that he was a child of God, showing that he was not an Antinomian: "I feel in my heart that I love God—I love my brother, my sister, every man all. I wish every feller loved Jesus. Then they good—no bad, no fight." The missionary who leaves such an impression of God's love as this upon the minds of untutored savages will not find it hard to recognize the stars in his immortal crown. Young men who sigh for a great field in a center of civilization, where every other imaginable influence is at work, will find it much more difficult to unravel the threads of their own proper influence. Men who think they are going to mold the destinies of an empire are likely to overestimate their abilities. The man who plucks a few brands from the burning, and sheds the light of God's great love down into a few dark hearts like that of Jake, has done what Gladstone himself might regard as his greatest and most satisfying work. The wisest men are they who win souls to Christ.

The mother of Protestant missions in southeastern Alaska is Mrs. A. R. McFarland, who went to Fort Wrangell in the fall of 1877, during the height of the mining excitement on the Stikine River. Hundreds of miners came down to the settlement to spend that winter, and the town was practically without law or order. During the following year a training school was opened for Indian children and youth. It was here that our interpreter Jackson was first brought within the influence of civilization. In 1884 this training school was removed to Sitka, where it is now under the efficient management of Rev. Mr. Austin, who has been there since 1878. The school under Mr. Austin has had a most eventful career. As a boarding-school it was begun at the importunate request of numerous Indian boys, who found it impossible to make any progress in study while compelled to spend their evenings amid the wild carousings of their uncultured homes. These boys brought their blankets up to the mission and insisted on having a place provided for them to sleep there while they would provide their own food. Their importunity could not be resisted, and they were provided a room with a bare floor to sleep upon. From this grew a most important means of educating natives from all over that portion of the Territory, till in March, 1885, there were 123 pupils enrolled. But here began, or rather culminated, a series of interferences with the school, on the part of the civil officers, which deserves to be reckoned among the wonders of Alaska. A set of drunken and dissolute government officials made decisions and passed orders which remanded defenseless boys and girls to the power of distant relatives who made merchandise of the virtue of their wards. Absurd charges were trumped up against Dr. Jackson, the efficient head of the missionary and educational work of the district, and he was arrested just in time to prevent his boarding the monthly steamer to carry furniture and orders for establishing other schools for the season. For a year the school was virtually broken up, and the poor children were scattered to the tender mercies of their worst enemies. Happily the misdemeanors of the officials were such that they were all removed, and a new set is now on the ground who are in sympathy with the missionaries and aid them in all possible ways. When we were there in September the school had regained about two-thirds of its scholars, and had brighter prospects than ever for the future. It is pleasant to remark, also, that the officers of the navy stationed in that district have uniformly favored the missionaries and rendered them efficient cooperation in their philanthropic work.

Dr. Jackson is now the United States Commissioner of Education for the Territory, an office that was created two years ago. Just as we returned he had set out, with a company of teachers from Seattle, Washington Territory, for the Aleutian Islands, where

he was to leave them in such places as could be made comfortable for the winter's work. The appropriation of the government (\$25,000) seems utterly inadequate for educating so large a population, scattered over so vast a territory. The problem of education in Alaska is evidently different from what it is in any other portion of the country, and the government is compelled to adopt a different policy from that pursued anywhere else. All success to Dr. Jackson and the brave Christian teachers who are willing to isolate themselves so long on those far off, lonely islands for the sake of unfolding to the natives the light of Christian science and religion.

An illustration of the proverbial difficulty of transferring ideas from one language to another is related by Mr. Brady, one of the first missionaries to Sitka. He called in the help of the best interpreter he could find to secure a good translation of the Twenty-third Psalm. Now, as we all know, there is no small difficulty in making an ordinary company of city-bred people appreciate the pastoral similes of the Bible. If one knows nothing about sheep how can he know about a shepherd? The Alaskans are in even a still worse situation. Not only do they have no domestic animals, but they cannot go anywhere to get sight of any. Besides, they are familiar with a mountain sheep in such a way as to make the acquaintance positively misleading. They hunt the mountain sheep, and only a very bold and wary hunter can take him as he passes from crag to crag, with one eye on his enemy far below him and the other on his feeding-places. Imagine Mr. Brady's chagrin when he found that the consoling phrase, "The Lord is my shepherd," had been translated "The Lord is a great mountain sheep hunter," thus completely reversing the figure.

Among the most interesting developments of the mission work is the issuing of a small monthly paper by Mr. and Mrs. Young at Ft. Wrangell. Their pens furnish most of the bright articles and interesting information filling its columns (though some is furnished by the pupils themselves), but the type setting and all the mechanical work is done by Indian boys and girls. Mrs. Young has also secured funds for the purchase and stocking of a mission farm (the only farm in Alaska) and it is now in successful operation. It is known as "Pennsylvania farm," most of the funds having been furnished by churches in that State. A team of horses for use on the farm is already on hand, and a small steam-boat with an oil engine has been provided to secure communication with it. Mrs. Young also has in view a salmon fishery, not far away, which the mission is aiming to secure. The results of the far-sighted wisdom and energy of this missionary couple will be watched with interest by all who have had the pleasure of looking upon them for a few hours as the excursion steamer passes to and fro.

Oberlin.

## WONDERS OF ALASKA.—II.

11 JUNE 2 Nov. 5  
BY PROF. GEO. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

The mountains and islands of Alaska are among its most surprising features, and are so connected that they have to be considered together. The islands of Alaska are submerged mountains, or, perhaps, mountains that have never fully emerged. In the latitude of San Francisco, the Rocky Mountains, the Cascade Mountains and the Coast Range occupy a belt of territory about 1,200 miles wide, with longitudinal valleys and plains many thousand feet below the summits of these ranges. In their northward course these ranges trend to the west and approach each other. South of British Columbia there are no islands of any account along the Pacific coast. The Coast Range ends abruptly in the Olympian Mountains in the northwest corner of Washington Territory, in peaks that are several thousand feet above sea-level. North of the strait of Juan de Fuca there begins a most remarkable belt of islands extending for nearly a thousand miles in a northwest direction, parallel with the coast. These islands are all mountainous, and their shores rise, in nearly all cases, abruptly from the water's edge. For almost the whole of the distance, navigation is through narrow channels of deep water with rocky shores, while snow-clad mountains are never out of sight on either side. It is reasonably estimated that there are ten thousand islands between Washington Territory and Mt. St. Elias—many of them, like Vancouver, Queen Charlotte's, Prince of Wales and Chicagoff, being very large—Vancouver being about 250 miles long and seventy-five miles wide, and containing numerous mountain peaks about 7,000 feet high.

Since the United States now owns Alaska, it seems great pity that this whole western coast with its belt of islands does not belong to us. As it is, our possessions are interrupted on the coast from the forty-ninth parallel to that of fifty-four forty. About 1840, the political war-cry of one party was "Fifty-four forty or fight!" It ended under Buchanan's administration as Secretary of State in "Forty-nine fifty and flunk!" and everything up to the Russian Possessions was granted to England. Now that we own Alaska we are compelled to sail for hundreds of miles through Canadian channels before reaching our own waters. The bother of custom-house regulations is so great that it pretty much compels non-intercourse, our steamers making no stops from Victoria to Cape Fox, on the north shore of Dixon's Entrance. For a description of the scenery up to this point and beyond I need but refer to the letter of Dr. Frisbie published in the ADVANCE about a year ago. I will only add that the British Columbia coast differs from the Alaskan chiefly in the great number of inlets which penetrate the mountain plateau of Columbia. These are among the most magnificent to be found anywhere in the world, extending often a hundred miles or more, with steep cliffs on

before the demand for canned salmon will be such as to crowd all the convenient fishing-places of the Archipelago. It is fortunate, also, that the natives are ready to respond to a call for work at fair wages.

Much excitement has from time to time prevailed concerning reports of valuable mineral deposits in Alaska. A few years ago Ft. Wrangell was the center from which great numbers of miners ascended the Stikine River in search for gold, and considerable gold was brought down. But the expense of getting up the river to the mines and the shortness of the season during which they could be worked, was such that they are now nearly abandoned, and Wrangell itself is like a broken-down lodge in a garden of cucumbers. At Juneau, however, there is one of the most productive gold mines anywhere to be found in the world. Here a vein of gold-bearing quartz 400 feet wide rises directly from the water's edge and extends a long distance at a considerable height. Everything favors economy in the work of separating the gold. Here is located one of the largest stamping-mills in the world. The grade of the ore is low, yielding only six or seven dollars a ton; but the cost of separating it is less than two dollars a ton, and such is the scale upon which the mill is operated that they ship from \$75,000 to \$100,000 bullion every month to San Francisco. There is ore enough in sight to keep them at work at this rate for 100 years, and room for several mills besides. There is considerable placer-mining also in the same vicinity. So that Juneau, near the mouth of Lynn Canal, is now the center of the white population, there being perhaps at the present time 1,200 or 1,500 inhabitants. For two or three years past, miners have been going over the mountains from the head of the Chilkat River to the headwaters of the Yukon. When we left Juneau in September, the inhabitants were anxiously awaiting the return of the thirty-five or forty adventurers who went over to the Yukon last spring. If their report is favorable there will doubtless be a great rush another season, and it will not be strange if the center of population for that part of the Territory should be changed from Juneau to Chilkat. I found bright young men in Montana looking with longing eyes toward the mines of Alaska, and ready at a word of encouragement to risk their fortunes in their development. Our advice to all such, however, is to look twice before they leap. It is a case where scientific exploration, rather than individual adventure, is likely to be rewarded with success.

Much is said about our future dependence upon Alaska for timber, and the mountains and shores of Southeastern Alaska are indeed all covered to a considerable height with spruce, hemlock and yellow cedar. The most of these trees, however, are too scraggly and full of limbs to be worth much for lumber; and such good trees as there are have been pretty much removed from the immediate vicinity of the water. Of the difficulty of reaching any timber which may be in the interior, no one can have any conception until he has seen the interior of an Alaskan forest. It is so wet in Alaska that nothing ever burns, and so cool that nothing ever rots; so that the forests are about as near impenetrable as can well be. This, however, may be a wise provision of Providence for their preservation until such time as necessity shall drive us to glean the corners of the earth for the remnants of nature's primeval forests.

Oberlin.

The great amount of out-door exercise taken by young ladies and women generally is no doubt, in a great measure, responsible for the decline of the practice of fainting. The changed ideas regarding woman and her life and spheres have done it. Since women, and especially young women, have stopped living exclusively in doors, fainting has become comparatively unknown, and even hysteria is rare. Plenty of exercise, occupation, industrial pursuits, out-of-door sports—these have had their influence in making the women of to-day not the frail lillies that wilted at the least excitement or tilted over in an overheated room, but strong and sensible creatures, much better fitted in every way to make a home happy.—*Philadelphia Times*.

er side rising from 5,000 to 8,000 feet in the water of the narrow winding channel. Upon reaching the islands of Alaska beyond Dixon's Entrance (which are known as the Alexander Archipelago), the western trend of the Cascade Range becomes more marked, and what were mere inlets in British Columbia become channels open at both ends in Alaska, surrounding great mountain plateaus, with their several fringes of smaller islands. This belt of islands extends for more than four hundred miles to the northwest and contains not less than 14,000 square miles of territory. Up to the 141st meridian, in latitude sixty, the eastern boundary of Alaska runs along the summit of the mountains which line the coast, and which are nowhere more than a hundred miles distant, and range from 7,000 to 10,000 feet high. These mountains, however, do not constitute the watershed. That lies far to the east, and the Stikine and Taku Rivers occupy long, deep cañons, cutting the mountain ranges from top to bottom, and draining a vast unexplored region in the interior beyond the Alaskan boundary.

North of Cross Sound the island belt becomes again merged in a coast range of lofty mountains. Here, first, Mt. Crillon rises as abruptly as possible, from the ocean on the west and from Glacier Bay on the east, to a height of 15,900 feet. One hundred and seventy-five miles to the northwest, Mt. St. Elias rises in a similar manner from the ocean to a height of 19,500 feet—the highest point in North America. It will thus be seen that Glacier Bay is in the midst of surroundings that are absolutely unsurpassed in the scenery of the world. Of my month's encampment, amid its grand solitudes, I will give a detailed account in a later communication. The remaining room must be given, to the mountainous islands of Aleutian Archipelago.

Beyond Mt. St. Elias the rugged, snow-clad, mountainous coast bears more and more to the west, until it finally merges itself in the head of a long promontory stretching to the southwest toward the Aleutian Islands. These islands extend southward to about the fifty-first degree of longitude, and westward seven or eight degrees beyond the 180th meridian from Greenwich, so that in the contiguous islands of Adak and Kyska their time will be a whole day apart—it being Saturday in one when it is Sunday in the other. This will be a good place to solve the doubts of the Seventh-Day Baptist brethren. By simply transporting them from Kyska to Adak they would find their reckonings all right according to the ordinary Christian computation of time. Some such method as this will perhaps have to be resorted to before their questionings are all satisfied.

The skins of the sea-otter are individually more valuable than those of the fur-seal, but there are not so many of them—the total product not being over \$100,000 annually. The whole value of other furs secured is about \$1,000,000 annually, but this does not bring direct revenue to the government, and is not an industry on which any large expectation of a growth in population can be based.

The fisheries, however, open a prospect of great enlargement in the near future. There are no "fish stories" in Alaska. So wonderful is the truth about the Alaskan fish that it is almost impossible to exaggerate respecting them. I am almost ready to credit the assertion that the menhaden herring caught at Killisnoo possess the remarkable characteristic of yielding three different kinds of oil for the market. It is said that the oil can with equal facility be transformed into cod-liver oil, olive oil and linseed oil, according to the market that is most inviting. At any rate, the company produces an enormous amount of an excellent quality of cold-pressed fish-oil. Killisnoo is about seventy-five miles northeast of Sitka. Cod and halibut abound in the waters of the vicinity, and attempts have been made there to cure these fish. The great obstacle along all the Alaskan coast to the drying of fish is the incessant rains, rendering it almost impossible to cure them in the open air. The natives hang them up all about the inside of their huts, and thus dry and smoke them at the same time. There is some economy in living in a smoke-house. At Killisnoo the company has made preparations for drying cod by artificial heat. But the price has been so low that little has ever been done there in that direction. I inquired in the stores at Sitka for codfish, and they said that the most of their supply was from Massachusetts! Large quantities of cod, however, are annually caught and cured a thousand miles to the west of Sitka, in the neighborhood of the Aleutian Peninsula and Archipelago. Thousands of tons are shipped every year from that region to San Francisco. There would seem to be no limit to the amount of fish which this coast can furnish to the hungry world. The development only awaits the increasing demand which is sure to come with the increase of population in America and the cheapening of communication. The salmon fisheries are already becoming important. The excellence of this fish makes it find a ready market both canned and salted. Our steamer carried a lot of salt up to a fishing company at Naha Bay in Revilla Gigedo Island. On arriving we found a large stock of salted salmon put up in large barrels for the Boston market, but the company had been comparatively idle for some time from lack of salt. The fish, however, rushing around from one place to another and leaping out of the water, were making the bay fairly alive. Stakes had also been driven nearly across the neck of a tidal inlet, so that the great schools of salmon that went in could be confined and kept till such times as suited the convenience of the fishermen. The most of the employees were Indians, who came with their families just for the season. The women were largely engaged in dressing the fish, receiving a dollar a day for their services.

One encouraging outlook for the salmon fisheries of Alaska is that they are not likely to be ruined by saw-mills as they have been in Maine and the Connecticut Valley. Suitable spawning-places are without number amid bays and inlets of Southeastern Alaska which will never attract the lumberman. Even now, when the catch of salmon is for any reason short in Oregon, as it was this year, the proprietors of the canneries on the Columbia River can go up into Alaska and supplement their stock before the spawning-season has closed there. A number of Chinamen with nets and other appliances for catching salmon were with us on the trip, leaving Puget Sound the first of August. These we left at Chilkat, at the head of Lynn Channel, in latitude 59°. Here was a building that had been used as a cannery; but for several years the supply in the Columbia and Frazer Rivers had been so abundant and the price so low that it had remained closed. It does not take a prophet's eye, however, to see that no great

# The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, August 11th, 1887.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA.

BY PROFESSOR G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

The civil government of Alaska is anomalous and wonderful, like everything else in the territory. Sitka is the capital; but it has only a monthly mail, and no regular communication with the vast region to the north and west except once a year by the way of San Francisco. The isolation of the territory seems to intensify the excitability of the people by increasing the potency of rumor and conjecture. The total white population is only 2,000, and if evenly distributed over the territory would furnish only one person to every 300 square miles. In fact, however, three-fourths of this population is gathered about the mining center at Juneau, 160 miles northeast of Sitka. The rest is scattered at the various fishing stations and is all near the shore.

By congressional enactment the laws of Oregon are extended to Alaska. This has led to some curious questions such as might well have baffled the wit of Sancho Panza. How, for example, is an Alaskan couple to be legally married when, according to the law of Oregon, the rite cannot be solemnized until a license has been first secured from the county court? But there are no counties in Alaska where a license could be obtained.

While we were there last summer the Chilkat chief was arrested upon charge of having levied black mail from a Catholic bishop who went through the chief's territory on his way to establish a mission on the Yukon. The prisoner was taken in chains to Sitka, 200 miles away, and brought before the nearest justice, when it appeared that there was no proper evidence on which to bind him over for trial, and, in fact, no properly formulated charges. Indeed, it would have been out of the question to obtain evidence on either side unless the parties surrendered all other employment for a whole season. Whether the chief went back with a stronger sense of the strength of our government or of the clumsiness of our judicial arrangements in certain junctures, I do not know.

A most lamentable affair occurred during our stay of two months in the territory in the expulsion of the Chinese from the mines at Juneau. The facts are these: There were employed about the Treadwell quartz mine in Juneau fifty or sixty Chinamen, if I remember the number correctly. These were, of course, obnoxious to the white laborers gathered there, from whom also the Indians had taken their cue. Even our Christian Indian guides, whose faithfulness specially endeared them to us during a long and lonely encampment on Glacier Bay, were heard to repeat the

stock argument against the Chinese, "He no good. He no stay in the country. He buy no blanket and no horn spoon." Now, as soon as labor began to be slack in the placer mines at Juneau, the most feasible way apparent of increasing the demand for white labor seemed to be to drive off the Chinese laborers. Accordingly a demand was made upon Mr. Treadwell to discharge his Chinese laborers and send them out of the country. This he refused to do, and sent to Sitka for the governor. After three or four days the governor arrived, bringing with him the United States ship-of-war, "Pinta"; but meanwhile the Chinese had been forced to go on board two small sloops, in which there was scarcely room for them to lie down, and to set sail for the South before even they had settled their accounts with the company.

What followed illustrates well the present condition of the governmental machinery of Alaska. The only militia upon which the governor could call for aid were these very parties in Juneau who had been active in driving the Chinese out. The naval officers are not under command of the governor, but of the United States Government at Washington, with whom there is communication only once a month. The most the governor can do is to request the naval officers to co-operate with him. In the present instance the request of the governor that the "Pinta" overtake these outraged Chinese and bring them back to Juneau for the protection of their rights was utterly disregarded, and so the lawless elements had their way, and the authority of the governor was brought into contempt. A little later the Chinese were allowed to come back and to settle their accounts, and then, as it was reported, they "voluntarily" retired. But, as a Chinaman said in Seattle, "it is much easier to choose to flee from a band of robbers than to choose to stay in their den."

At first the United States tried to govern Alaska by soldiers of the regular army. The situation, however, was somewhat like that in which an elephant was expected to fight a whale; for, as there can be no roads in southeastern Alaska, land forces are of small account. Hence they have now been all withdrawn, and a single man-of-war with a few marines maintain the authority of the United States throughout the whole territory. But, as the inhabitants of Alaska all live on the shore it is no difficult matter with a single ship to police a large section. A few lessons have been taught the natives which will not soon be forgotten. For example, a few years ago, at Killisnoo, an Indian was carelessly killed while fishing for the company that makes cold-pressed oil at that point. According to their custom, the Indians held the employers responsible for the man's death; and when they failed to get the redress which they thought was proper, they captured a white man and held him as a hostage. It was only when the gun-boat shelled their village that they were brought to see the equities of the case in the right light. Recently considerable alarm was felt for a Presbyterian missionary's family, because

a girl from his mission had died in the mission school at Sitka. It was feared that the natives at Chilkat would not be satisfied till some of the missionary's children had been sacrificed. We felt some hesitation about taking Indians with us where there was so much danger as at Glacier Bay, lest if any accident happened to them we should be held responsible. But we found that the responsibility had come to work both ways, and our Indians seemed to have a mortal terror lest something should happen to us, for which they should be held to account.

Two trials occurred in the civil courts while we were at Sitka which were of great interest. One was that of some white adventurers accused by an Indian chief of breaking into his "cache" and stealing 500 blankets and various other things stored with them. The capacity of the Indians to give testimony and to use the forms of civilized law was finely illustrated in this trial, and the Indian won his case; but he had to make a journey of several hundred miles to do it, and to devote the larger part of the season to the business of securing redress. The other case was that of three ships which had been seized for unlawfully hunting seals on the territory leased to the Alaska Commercial Company.

Two of these ships were sailing under the British flag, and offered a good opportunity for us to make reprisals for the seizures that had been recently made in Canadian waters. The Alaskan judge charged the jury that the conduct of these foreign vessels was in some respects worse than piracy, and their owners were heavily fined and were imprisoned. It startles one to see what power a single judge in far-off Sitka may have in interrupting the friendly relations of two great nations. The decision of the Alaska court demonstrates, however, the absurdity of some of the claims set up by the Canadian authorities. As they claim jurisdiction from one promontory to another over all the intervening waters, so do we over all the waters in Behring Sea, from Cape Prince of Wales to the island of Attu. This is rather absurd, but it sets in relief similar absurdities in the claims of Canada.

In the northern and western part of the territory there is no regular government. On the Pribilof islands, where the furs are caught, the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco exercises complete control, and has by its wise management greatly improved the condition of the natives, though these are, in most respects, left to their own ways. In the matter of intoxicating drinks, however, the natives have to be subjected to strict surveillance. In the neighborhood of Sitka they learned some time ago to distill for themselves an intoxicating beverage from flour, sugar and yeast, thus rendering the prohibitory law practically nugatory. This beverage is called Hoochimoo (from the tribe first making it), and any Indian who can get an old oyster-can and a long stem of the kelp which incloses a hollow tube, can set up a still if he has any sugar and starch to put into it. Vigorous measures are used by the whites to stop this illicit practice; for a drunken lot

of Alaska Indians is a dangerous crowd. Our prohibition friends will, however, see the advantages of the situation in Alaska; when they remember that flour and sugar are not natural products of the region, so the authorities can go one step farther back in the policy of prohibition than we can go in ordinary communities. In some of the islands the importation of sugar has actually been forbidden, in order to cut off the possibility of making Hoochinoos.

The helpless condition of the government, indicated by the preceding remarks, is specially to be deplored at the present time, as there is every indication of a large influx of a lawless population into the territory during the coming season. Last summer thirty or forty prospectors, starting from Juneau as their base, went over the mountains into the region about the head-waters of the Yukon and spent the season in search of gold. The reports they brought back are of a character to attract a great crowd of adventurers, and a movement to that inhospitable region is already beginning. The only access to the region is by means of a rugged mountain path from Chilcat over a distance of thirty-five miles, where all supplies will have to be packed by Indians. The whole condition of things is such as to invite increasing irregularities and disturbance, and the governor is in no position to assume responsibility unless he is invested with more power than he now has. A man-of-war with a small body of soldiers ought to be under his direct control. The anomalous situation calls for some governmental machinery adapted to it, and differing from anything else we have in other territories. A similar remark should also be made with respect to the provisions made for the education of Alaska. For the sake of securing these measures it is none too soon to begin to direct attention to the necessities of the situation and to create a proper public sentiment respecting it.

BERLIN. O.

## The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, September 8th, 1887.

### CIVILIZATION IN ALASKA.

BY PROF. THOMAS MEEHAN.

In the issue of August 11th, Professor Wright has a paper on the Government of Alaska. From a visit I made a few years ago, I am strongly interested in all that relates to the territory. I followed eagerly his catalogue of troubles, as I had also noted them, and hoped for remedy at the end; but no remedy is proposed. The paper is simply "to create a proper public sentiment respecting it."

Now the result of my study of the Alaska question was that the difficulties there are mainly religious ones, and the "public sentiment" that should be created

is that more intelligent missionary work ought to be employed. It will be years before many white men will settle there. The proper course is to civilize the natives, make full citizens of them, and remand to them the duty of governing the territory. This is a very easy thing to do, provided the work is in proper hands. The Alaska Indian line of thought—religious thought included—approaches our line of thought more nearly than do those of Indians generally. They admire the white man and his ways, and are ready to fall in with his views on very slight encouragement. Their religious nature is stronger than in most Indian races, and I am sure that the troubles we find could be in a great measure removed if the same practical judgment was brought to bear on the question of conversion that the early Church displayed in its contests with heathenism.

I have not been able to find any intelligent account of the religion of the Alaska Indians. From my own limited opportunities, I am yet satisfied that much that has been written is little more than burlesque. For my purpose to-day, I will only note that they place great value on self-sacrifice for the good of others. Those who die in defense of their friends, of their homes, of their tribes, go directly to Heaven. Their heaven is an interesting place, but its description is out of place here; but we see in this religious sentiment a powerful inducement to fight against every wrong, real or supposed, on the part of those who come among them. My young son, a seventeen year lad, who was with me, was once in great danger, as I afterward learned from a friendly half-breed, though ignorantly treading on what was purely a religious sentiment. The incident was afterward ridiculed at the expense of those "silly Indians" by my white companions, wholly ignoring how thoroughly "mere sentiment" rules the world. The mere "sentimental" glance at the flag of one's country has done more for patriotism than tons of gun-powder, and the sight of the crucified Saviour borne on the banners of Spanish *pádres* had undoubtedly as much influence in bending the knees of South American natives, as the swords of the conquerors. Besides Heaven, they have an intermediate place, strongly suggestive of the Purgatory of the Roman Catholic. The spirits in Heaven spend the better part of their time, not in selfish enjoyment, but in the endeavor to aid those in the intermediate place to come up to them; and much of the religious work of those still in the flesh is directed to the same end—just as masses are said among a portion of our people, to help the spirits of their departed friends. My opportunities do not make me feel sure that I have everything strictly correct, but in the main it is their faith.

We will now take, as an illustration, the Killisnoo incident, related by your correspondent. It occurred a little before my visit, and I took pains to get to the bottom of it. I believe the Indian was killed on the gun-boat by the accidental bursting of a gun. When an Indian dies

it is, by their religious creed, incumbent on the Indians to take steps to help him on through—we will call it Purgatory—to Heaven. This Purgatory is believed to be an intensely cold place. Sacrifice by fire is regarded as extremely helpful. But sacrificing that which does not cost them anything is not their idea of sacrifice. They really sacrifice that which is to them their greatest blessing—blankets. The blanket is their measure of all values. They bargain with you, not for so many dollars but for so many blankets, and if they are describing the wealth of some neighbor, they tell you he owns "so many blankets." They tear blankets and burn them to help along the spirits of the departed friend. Their laws require that those who cause the death of the friend, accidentally or otherwise, should bear the expense of blankets. They sent to the commander of the vessel for the blankets. We can understand that the commander refused. They caught a sailor on shore, and sent word they would hold him till the blankets were forth-coming, and, in reply, the commander "moved at once on their works" and shelled their village. A more heart-rending sight than this same shelled village I have seldom seen. The men with their wives and little ones sat on the snow-clad hills around, and witnessed its destruction—their homes destroyed for obstinacy, as the commander believed, and perhaps your correspondent believes, but as these poor people believed for their faithful adherence to a sacred religious principle. Your correspondent is thankful they were "brought to see the equities" in the case, deliver up the man, and abandon their cause. Do they see the "equity"? Have they not cause rather to hate the white man? We want the missionary, not the gold-laced cap, to labor there.

And what about the missionaries? I met some admirable men and women who were successful; I met some admirable men and women who had really made enormous sacrifices to benefit these people, who were wholly unfitted for the work by reason of hide-bound minds; and I met men—no women that I remember—who never ought to have been sent into such a field. One I met who had a rare mineral that I recognized. "Yes," he remarked, "I know. An Indian had it who did not know the value of it. I got him to let me have it for a silver dollar. When I get to Portland I expect to get twenty dollars for it." There was no harm in this, but somehow I could not help noting that the Indians in his charge were "no good." Another whom I met I had known of incidentally in former years as a mechanic at rather low wages, though we never met personally. Referring to this he observed: "I could hardly make out at my trade. But I joined church (I am using his exact language) and finally got here, where I have to stay for (I think three) years, and I get double what I could have made at my trade." I did not meet this gentleman at his mission. I cannot speak of his success in converting the Indians.

But I met with one man who was a success, and it was a view of this man's

more than any thing else, as it does good men everywhere. The Indians were willing he should abolish its use, but he preferred that they should do it from conviction and not from law. A keg of whisky was obtained, and scattered over the grass, in the presence of the young. It burned up all the herbage. The young were then told by the President of the "Select Council" that just as it burned the grass it would burn them if they drank it. This "festival" takes place about once a year. Duncan said since this was inaugurated wholly by them, he had no trouble whatever on the liquor question. It was often brought in, and an endeavor to smuggle it around as in other communities, but when seized was used to "burn the grass" in the illustrated lectures. They have no disposition to make Hoochinoo, and the repressive measures against the introduction of sugar, as suggested by Professor Wright, are wholly unnecessary. If they had no whisky ready made, nor sugar to make Horchinoo from, it would not take long to discover that they could get all the spirit they wanted from "malting" the seeds of *Elymus Arenarius*, a grass closely allied to rye, and which grows in the greatest abundance all around the coast. Repression aside from conviction amounts to little there. In my rambles I much enjoyed a talk with one Captain Crittenden, whom I accidentally ran against in an Indian settlement. He had been in the Rebel army, but, disgusted with the surrender in which he desired to have no part, he cast his lot where the Union flag should not cover him. He had been since with the Alaska Indians, though the Union flag eventually found him out. "The Indians," said he, "do not kill people for fun. It is a mistake to suppose that they are naturally cruel or vicious. If you can make them believe that your life is more profitable to them than your death, your life is safer than in Philadelphia or New York. If you can make them believe that your system and your ways, your religion and your government, are better than theirs, they will take them and thank you for them. If you cannot do this, they will not and ought not. I send to the East whenever I get a chance for garden-seeds. Indians come and see my cabbage, potatoes, and so forth, and feel they have learned something, and go away pleased. I give them potatoes for seed. They take them hundreds of miles and plant them, and bring me back some in their canoes the next year to show me that they were thankful for what I did. I could go all over Alaska, and continue going all my life. They would never harm me. They know I am of more use to them living than dead."

In human lodges the fire is in the center, the smoke finds its way out in a hole in the roof, through a hole in the doorway, or as best it can. In this "guest-house" the fire is still on the floor, but a sheet-iron funnel spreads out over it, up and through which the smoke draws. In the regular Indian lodges, all lie down to sleep in their bear-skins, or blankets, in the one room—often in elevated shelves around the room, like berths in a ship's cabin; but in this transition "guest-house" the arrangements are about the same, but each bed is divided as in a separate room, so that civilized family life is thus gently entered upon. The underlying idea is that they shall gradually see that our life is better than theirs.

The liquor question bothered Duncan

more than any thing else, as it does good men everywhere. The Indians were willing he should abolish its use, but he preferred that they should do it from conviction and not from law. A keg of whisky was obtained, and scattered over the grass, in the presence of the young. It burned up all the herbage. The young were then told by the President of the "Select Council" that just as it burned the grass it would burn them if they drank it. This "festival" takes place about once a year. Duncan said since this was inaugurated wholly by them, he had no trouble whatever on the liquor question. It was often brought in, and an endeavor to smuggle it around as in other communities, but when seized was used to "burn the grass" in the illustrated lectures. They have no disposition to make Hoochinoo, and the repressive measures against the introduction of sugar, as suggested by Professor Wright, are wholly unnecessary. If they had no whisky ready made, nor sugar to make Horchinoo from, it would not take long to discover that they could get all the spirit they wanted from "malting" the seeds of *Elymus Arenarius*, a grass closely allied to rye, and which grows in the greatest abundance all around the coast. Repression aside from conviction amounts to little there. In my rambles I much enjoyed a talk with one Captain Crittenden, whom I accidentally ran against in an Indian settlement. He had been in the Rebel army, but, disgusted with the surrender in which he desired to have no part, he cast his lot where the Union flag should not cover him. He had been since with the Alaska Indians, though the Union flag eventually found him out. "The Indians," said he, "do not kill people for fun. It is a mistake to suppose that they are naturally cruel or vicious. If you can make them believe that your life is more profitable to them than your death, your life is safer than in Philadelphia or New York. If you can make them believe that your system and your ways, your religion and your government, are better than theirs, they will take them and thank you for them. If you cannot do this, they will not and ought not. I send to the East whenever I get a chance for garden-seeds. Indians come and see my cabbage, potatoes, and so forth, and feel they have learned something, and go away pleased. I give them potatoes for seed. They take them hundreds of miles and plant them, and bring me back some in their canoes the next year to show me that they were thankful for what I did. I could go all over Alaska, and continue going all my life. They would never harm me. They know I am of more use to them living than dead."



# THE INDEPENDENT

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, September 29th, 1887.

## MISSIONARY WORK IN ALASKA.

BY G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, D.D.,  
PROFESSOR IN OBERLIN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

In the interesting letter of Professor Meehan, in your issue of September 8th, I think he has hardly done justice to the missionaries of Alaska. As I had somewhat exceptional opportunities to learn about them, it is perhaps best to take advantage of the present interest in the subject to give some of the facts and impressions as they came to me on the field.

After the transfer of the territory to the United States in 1867, there were several years when nothing whatever was being done for the elevation of the native races of Southeastern Alaska. They were left to the tender mercies of the traders and adventurers who flocked, in great numbers and without any definite aims, to the region. When, after several years the army was withdrawn, there was for some time state of indescribable terror and anarchy throughout the district. In the winter of 1877 there was a fearful state of things at Fort Wrangel. Several hundred miners had come down as usual from up the Stikine River to spend the winter and return at the opening of spring. There was no government. There were no laws. There was no restraint which any one respected. The situation was the worst possible both for the whites and for the small tribe of Indians that centers there. Into this seething cauldron of iniquity Mrs. A. R. McFarland went single-handed to take up and carry on for the Presbyterian Missionary Society a work already begun by some Christian Indians temporarily working there. And she has wrought wonders. She was recognized at once as a center around which the better elements of the whites rallied in the formation of a vigilance committee, and measures were soon instituted for the establishment of a home for girls, where they could be protected from the cupidity of their parents and the lusts of the dominant race. Subsequently other Presbyterian missionaries followed her, until now there are seven or eight stations so situated as to reach nearly all the population of the district. The boarding-school was afterward removed to Sitka, where, through the interference of the unworthy set of government officials sent out by President Arthur, it was nearly broken up two or three years ago. But under the protection of the present officers, it is now rapidly regaining its former prosperity. Mrs. McFarland has transferred herself to Howkan, among the Hydah tribe, where she is building up another school for girls.

It was my privilege to meet all but two or three of the missionaries, and to visit nearly all the stations, and I can bear testimony that Mr. Duncan is by no means a solitary specimen of true devotion to the interests of the people in that region.

Mr. Duncan has been in his field long enough for his seed to bear fruit, and, until recently, his isolation gave him a fair field in which to operate. Other such centers as he has created are growing up under the fostering care of the Presbyterian missionaries.

At Fort Wrangel, which is now nearly deserted by the whites, I found in Mrs. Young, the daughter of the Rev. Lewis Kellogg, for twenty-five years the widely known pastor of the Presbyterian church in Whitehall, N. Y. She was among the first to offer herself to go to Alaska as a teacher. Later she married one of the missionaries, and her life is most fruitful in every form of good work, and her devotion to her charge is almost unexampled. Through her influence an industrial school has been established, and a farm bought (almost the only farm in Alaska), and stocked with cattle and provided with horses. A small steam-yacht has been purchased, and she is contemplating the purchase, for the mission, of a salmon fishery, to give employment to the natives. Her pupils publish a monthly paper, doing all the work themselves. Being an only daughter, the care of her mother naturally fell upon her after her father's death a few years ago. She wrote to her mother that she could not leave her charge, and asked the mother to come and spend her remaining days with her in the field. This she did; and her grave in Alaska, tenderly cared for by her daughter's hands, is a living witness to the natives of the devotion to them of their missionary teachers.

I have elsewhere told of the impression made upon the small Taku tribe of Indians by the brief labors of Dr. Corlies, of Philadelphia, who has since found it necessary to return to the Atlantic coast. The whole tribe laid aside their heathen customs, banished their medicine men and built a church. It was interesting to see the impression made upon our Taku heathen guide, who had, as it were, but touched the hem of the missionary's garment, but had learned more from even that brief contact with such Christian devotion than the most of us learn from much greater advantages. Whatever may be thought of the strictness of Presbyterian doctrines in the abstract, our man "Jake" had caught the spirit of Christ from the men who brought the doctrines; as his creed, which we drew out of him by questions one Sunday morning, testifies. As translated to us by the other guide, who could speak broken English, "Jake's" creed was as follows:

"1st. God is the Boss of us fellers and of every man all."

"2d. God loves us fellers and every man all."

"3d. I feel in my heart that I love God. I love my brother, my sister, every man all."

"4th. I wish every feller loved Jesus. Then they good; no bad, no fight."

On further inquiry we found that Jake had been most deeply impressed by the care which Dr. Corlies had bestowed upon him during a serious illness, and that a temperance pledge which he had made on that occasion had been most carefully kept, and we came to trust him implicitly.

At Juneau, the present center of the white population and of mining industry, we found Mr. and Mrs. Willard, who had lately been transferred from Chilcat. Upon inquiry, we found that the chief reason for their leaving Chilcat was the custom referred to in my previous letter. An Indian girl from Chilcat had been sent down to the boarding-school at Sitka, where she had died of acute pneumonia. Mrs. Willard would not herself admit that she had fears, but the general feeling among the other missionaries and white population was that some of the tribe would be likely to make reprisals upon the missionaries by taking the life of one of Mr. Willard's children. Still, the work begun at Chilcat did, by no means, cease upon their temporary removal. Enough of the natives had been converted and educated to carry it on with a considerable degree of success.

Just as we were leaving Juneau, a year ago, the Rev. John McFarland and wife were setting out, in one of the large native canoes, carrying them and their household goods, for their winter's work among the Hoonah Indians, 130 miles from Sitka. This station is not in the ordinary line of communication, and there was little likelihood that for the coming nine months they would see the face of any white person outside of their own family. Yet here they cheerfully labor year after year, with a spirit of devotion that must make a deep impression upon that tribe. Since returning I have met in Steubenville, O., the intimate friends and early associates of this Mrs. McFarland, and find that she, like so many other of the young women who offer themselves for missionary work, was among the choicest and most accomplished women in the place where she lived.

At Sitka we found Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo E. Austin at the head of the boarding-school. Mr. Austin was formerly a businessman in New York City, a member of Dr. Taylor's church, and a successful mission school superintendent. Since going to Sitka he has been ordained, and is pastor of the native church. His influence is of the most salutary kind in every respect, and his plans with regard to the natives are as comprehensive as could be desired. He has fearlessly opposed the corruption of the whites, has gathered a large congregation upon the Sabbath, has through his influence in the introduction of civilized habits of life, transformed the appearance of the Indian village, and made the boarding and industrial schools a marked success. He has been at his post without cessation for the last eight years. The attachment of the pupils at Sitka to their teachers is very affecting, and well it may be, for the sorrow and degradation and the brutal treatment at the hands of their nearest friends from which many, especially the girls, have been delivered beggars' description.

Two or three years ago, Dr. Jackson, who is now the Commissioner of Education for Alaska, was the object of a most violent persecution on the part of the government officials. They had him arrested for a trivial matter in a manner almost as arbitrary and embarrassing as that in

which Mr. Doane has recently been arrested by the Spanish Government at Ponape. The secret of the opposition was the success with which he was interfering with the practice of the natives of selling the girls, over whom they had power, to the base-minded whites. Any one who read the papers with care a year and a half ago must have noticed various references to Dr. Jackson, inspired by the corrupt ring at Sitka and sent on to Washington to work up prejudice against him and against the missionaries in general. But, as intimated before, that ring has been defeated at every point and completely broken up, and the present character of the government officials is as different from that of those who were there two and a half years ago, as it is possible to imagine. As Commissioner of Education, Dr. Jackson labors under the twofold disadvantage of the interminable distances separating the different portions of Alaska and the meagreness of the government appropriation (\$25,000). Nevertheless, a year ago teachers were transported and left in those far-off regions of which Miss Field has given the readers in *THE INDEPENDENT* such interesting accounts. The appropriation for educational purposes in Alaska should be two or three times what it now is.

I have already alluded to the removal of Mrs. A. R. McFarland from Sitka to build up another boarding-school at Howkan among the Hydahs. It was my privilege to be for several days a traveling companion with her on her way to the station. The steamer had not been there before for two years, and it was uncertain when it would go again. On previous occasions Mrs. McFarland had made the journey of twelve days, from Fort Wrangel to Howkan, in an open canoe. Here at Howkan we found also the same broad views of missionary work. The Rev. Mr. Gould, who has charge of the station, is a man of rare energy, good sense and devotion. One of his first moves was to erect a saw-mill; and now, with Mrs. McFarland's work and the predominant influence of the Hydahs in that region, the station of Howkan is to be a most important center of influence.

I have thus given, with considerable detail, the grounds upon which I have been led to have a very high admiration for the personnel and the work of the Presbyterian missionaries in Alaska. The growth of industries among the mines and fisheries in Southeastern Alaska, must, in the main, proceed in accordance with the ordinary laws of business; and the willingness of the natives to work, is among the most hopeful features in the case. But, so far as I can see, their deliverance from utter moral decay, through contact with vicious whites, must be at the hands of the missionaries. Since writing my previous article, the governor has been provided with a steamer which is under his own control. The importance of this reinforcement of his power can hardly be over-estimated, since now he cannot only overawe any turbulent Indian tribe, but he can bring to justice lawless whites, such as those who drove the Chinese from Juneau a year ago. I may add that the effect of shelling the Killisnoo village, to which reference has been made, was altogether salutary. The tribe is now quietly domiciled with the whites and their chief is one of the principal police officers. The power of the "medicine men" occasionally has to be broken by some such vigorous means

# The Independent.

For Table of Contents see Page 16.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, May 5th, 1887.

## ALONG THE COAST OF ALASKA.

BY KATE FOOTE.

KARLUK, on Kadiak Island, is a salmon cannery establishment belonging to the Alaska Commercial Co., and it does a large business, if one may judge from the figures given me by Mr. Hirsch and his assistant, Mr. Matthews, who kindly took us about the buildings and explained their methods of work. They employ from fifty to ninety Chinamen and make their own cans. Last year they made 2,223,400 one pound cans, making sometimes as many as 51,900 in one day. Everything except the Chinamen and twenty-five white workmen is machinery; and we were shown a thousand clever little arrangements for expediting and perfecting the work, until I began to think that they would bring it to a point, where they could start the works in the spring, leave them and go back in the autumn, to find the filled cans stacked up by the thousand on the beach awaiting transportation. We went out to see the Chinamen in their quarters, and they pointed out to us a mild-eyed, slender Mongolian, who smiled modestly as they said: "He has handled 46,288 cases, or 2,221,824 cans." His keen ear had listened as he tapped each one to know if it was properly filled and without flaw of any kind.

There were several different pages to the story of this landing. One was the cannery establishment, another the Chinese quarter, a large, wooden house, but with an interior which, as we stepped over the threshold, took us into a narrow street in Canton. Ivory-tinted Chinamen crowded the floor, wagging their pig-tails, talking, smoking, playing cards, "alleg same poker," as they informed us. At the opposite end prayer sticks were burning on a sort of altar arrangement with a primeval looking idol on the wall above, and from tiers of bunks on each side almond-eyed men sat cross-legged, and looked down at us and doubtless commented upon our appearance. Another page was the Indian village across the flashing, darting little river, which came down from the high hills that shut in three sides of the valley. It was a tearing little inconsiderate river, making straight for the sea until it got over the beach, then, as if it suddenly comprehended the volume of the wide Pacific, it took a turn, ran along sideways and reluctantly, but gallantly faced the ocean and all its waters. We skimmed through it to a landing where we entered—the tide was up and had nearly drowned it out—when we went away it was low tide, and the river had its right of way. The salmon were still so numerous that their ambitious backs could be seen sparkling out of the water at any moment. But

they were not in such solid masses that they could be scooped out by the bushel as they are earlier in the season.

The Indian village is on the opposite side from [the cannery, twenty-five or thirty *burraburra*, a little above the bank and with boats and *bidarkas* drawn up on the shore. There was more mud outdoors and dirt, not to say absolute filth, inside than in any village we saw afterward. Yet the men all earn good wages from the Company, and they might easily live in comfort. The way to build *burraburra* is to dig a cellar two or three feet deep; but you don't use it as a cellar if you are a rich native—cover you the earth with grass and live on it. If you are poor, you take the earth, add other or less clean dirt to it and live on it. Slabs are set up on end to make the walls and the divisions between the large outer room and the small inner one, other slabs make the roof, and then earth and sods are piled on all around, except where a small window is inserted. The outer door is only three feet high, the inner one that opens into a narrow passage, and then into the small inner room, is not quite so high as that—at least, a certain long Yankee girl found it hard to wriggle through these low doors and narrow passages, and would have prayed an Aleut, who stood watching her at one end, to pull her through if she had understood any language but those of Aryan origin. The people were very abnormal except in two respects; they had learned to make an intoxicating liquor called *quass*, and to get drunk on it frequently, and they had accordions. They belong to the Greek Church. The priest comes over once a year from Kadiak and baptizes and marries and buries them, and they let him do it, and pay him tithes from their hard earned wages. They did not know what the word school meant. They are bright enough in anything connected with their work; they demand and get good wages, work fairly well, though they are not as strong physically as the white men. Mr. Hirsch talked of the drunkenness: "We tell them to save their money, but it is no use, it goes like water. They buy a suit of clothes and then their cares are at an end. We have tried to stop their drunkenness. At one time we would only sell the men a pound of sugar each. They make the stuff of Graham flour and sugar and dried apples fermented together. It's a sour, white-looking liquid when it is ready to be drunk, and it will intoxicate. We restricted them to a pound of sugar each, as I was saying, so then fifty of each bought a pound, put it all in together, and I think on that occasion the whole village, men, women and children, were all drunk for three days. We could not get them to work; it was rather the worst condition of things we had seen, and a direct result apparently of our efforts to check them."

The only way to reach such people is for some one devoted enough to the work, to go and live among them, begin a school for the children—there were forty or fifty of them—and make the effort tell on the rising generation. If the Government appropriation next year should be large enough to carry on the other schools and build a house there—for there is nothing here now

a white man could live in—teachers, a man and his wife, could be sent there and find a field of true usefulness. They want direct, kindly effort, and to that they would respond.

The heavy rain still continued as we gathered on the beach ready to go. The tide was low, and the steam launch could not come up to us, and it was decided to send us off in a dory. As the men got it ready to launch we stood saying farewell to Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Matthews—who had given us a delightful luncheon as well as salmon facts and Indian facts—I glanced around at the scene. The little impetuous river had its own way now and sent out a roaring stream a quarter of a mile down into the retiring sea; above, on a terrace of the great headland that rises at the entrance of the bay, was a little graveyard with white fences and flimsy wooden crosses, looking out on the wide Pacific, without a tree or a shrub or a bit of green to soften it, or make it look like a part of the promontory that towered in a cold, merciless way a thousand feet above. The surf roared and foamed at our feet and the rain dashed in our faces, while the men slid the dory down till her bow floated, and held her as we got in, and, watching their chances, pushed her off on the broken crest of a retiring breaker; the rowers sprang to their oars, the next wave would be a very active one—we capped it with a rush and sped on our way. From behind the headland that looked like one of Landseer's lions in Trafalgar Square, a golden glow began to spread upon the mist and spray of the air. It grew and deepened, a red glare, astonishing to behold.

"If that were only a volcano!" said some one, breaking the silence of speech which had prevailed in the other noise that filled the air—but it was the gold of a stormy sunset, very magnificent, but not volcanic. It lighted us to the ship and then settled away into a dark night with a southeast wind that made the Captain pull up his anchor and make sail. Karluk Bay is an unpleasant spot in which to receive attentions from a southeast wind. The Company's steamer the "Karluk," also lay off in the bay waiting to take her load of cans from the factory. She was to go from there back to Kadiak and would be the last steamer down for the winter. We little thought then what a strange addition would be made to her load. We did not know of it until a long time afterward, but she was to carry the dead body of the agent, Mr. MacIntyre, back to San Francisco, and his wife, eagerly awaiting his arrival in Vermont, was to receive a message telling her to prepare to receive not him, but a coffin. He had been giving a dinner, so we heard the story, to one or two other gentlemen—a farewell dinner perhaps prior to his anticipated departure—when he was shot through the window by some dastardly white man standing outside in the darkness. The worst of the situation is that, so far as we could learn, no arrests had been made, and the peculiarity of being in a country where there is no machinery of law was borne in upon us. Even when the Governor hears of it, as he will in a month or two after, by

way of San Francisco, he can do nothing. Kadiak is 1,200 miles from Sitka in a straight line, by sea, and only by sea can there be any communication. The Governor is not allowed any steamer or means of transportation, and the western part of his realm is practically out of his reach. One of four white hunters who had come into the harbor on a schooner, is suspected. This man had quarreled with Mr. MacIntyre, because the latter had declined to trust him with any more goods, the hunter not having brought in skins enough to pay for indebtedness already incurred, and so he revenged himself. By law, white men are not allowed to hunt in Alaska, unless they are married to native women and so become in a sort of way adopted into the country. There are men on the outskirts of civilization willing to do this, and the Company employs them just as it does the natives, though as it seems with more risk. I have never heard of an agent being killed by a native, but the white men are a lawless set.

We reached Azaptalik Bay, our next stopping-place, late at night. There are only very imperfect charts of this coast, and the Captain was afraid to go any further in the darkness. The whistle was sounded again and again, hoping that some of the natives would hear us. Two villages were somewhere on the shore, we did not know where, but if any of them heard us and saw our lights they might come off to us. But nobody appeared, and we lay there until the next morning when we saw a three-holed *bidarka* coming toward us, with three men in it, in their strange looking Kamlayka shirts tied down around the rim of the hole, and also around their wrists and neck so that no water can get into their frail little boat. The *kamlayka* is made of the intestines of the sea lion or the seal cleaned, split and sewed together in tight horizontal seams, and is a translucent water-proof garment, odd looking, but rather pretty, especially when these seams are outlined in red. They had a sail the size of a bandana handkerchief on a stick, that a boy might jump a brook with. They furled it by taking it bodily from its little socket and slipping it under a loop or two of sinew on the outside of the *bidarka*. They climbed out on to the deck and then hoisted up their boat. The oldest of the three men was a good pilot and verified the suspicions of Captain Keen, that the charts had put the villages in the wrong place. This old fellow, before he had been five minutes on deck, stared at the Captain, grinned, stared again, and then patted him on the shoulder, talking in Aleut, and looking delighted. The Captain turned to us who had been looking on with amazement: "He remembers me. I saw him years ago in Victoria. He calls me the Father of the Beavers, my old name among them."

Then the man said in broken English: "Grown old," putting his hands to his own cheeks, "you too—old."

The Captain is not old, and he explained:

"My full beard makes an old man of me to them. When I saw him I had no

beard. They have no hair on their faces until they are thirty-five, and the life they lead makes them old at forty."

As we got into the smooth, still water of the inner bay, we saw the people on a high hill-top overlooking the bay. We were the first vessel that had ever anchored there, and, as we found on landing, we were the first white women that had ever been seen there. The whole village was out to receive us, not rudely, not even staring very much, but with a reticent sort of curiosity that took note of us without seeming to do so. The houses are *burburras* so much overgrown with grass that it was no wonder that the goats a white trader had tried to introduce were not popular—they ate up too much of the houses. The shoulder-blades of whales were used as chimney-pots here, and helped keep the draught of the smoke hole in the right line of ascent. There were mongrel dogs innumerable, and brown babies in the arms of brown mothers, both smiling and tolerably clean. The men are all sea-otter hunters, and showed us their arrows. They would not sell their bows. Bow-wood is hard to get on treeless islands, but they gave us one or two arrows, the barb of bone, and made to come out after being fired into the otter, the lashing of sinew, untwisting from the arrow with the struggles of the animal.

I saw also piles of the sea-urchin shells; the inhabitants eat them as they do in Naples.

GUILFORD, CONN.

NEW YORK, May 26th, 1887.

#### FROM KADIAK TO UNALASKA.

BY KATE FOOTE.

We made a complete circuit of Kadiak Island, touching at the village of Ayak-talip, and of Kaginak, and at Akoek. At none of these were there any schools; but the object of our trip was to find places that wanted schools, as well as to leave teachers to establish them. We found at these places the Greek Church-form of worship—and nothing more. At Kaginak we found one of the admirable agents of the Alaska Commercial Company—a man interested in the welfare of the people of his village. He was ethnological and material and practical in his views, and desired a school there. Hearing that one was to be established at Kadiak, he had sent his children there last spring, and there they had waited. The appropriation was not passed until the last moment of the session of Congress in August, and the teachers arrived at Kadiak in September.

I spoke of the lack of schools under the influence of the Greek Church; there have been a few noble exceptions. A monk at Spruce Island, four miles from Ozinkie, kept a school for thirty years. He had a little square wooden house near the church, and in these he taught and worshipped. His influence was always on the right side, and it seemed a pity to remove him. The ways of the Russian Church and army are peculiar. The Czar is the head of Church and State both. An army officer is liable to be made a priest at any time, by imperial decree. The monk was

removed one day, and a priest-soldier sent in his place. It was considered a punishment for any Russian officer to be sent to Alaska, and this man revenged himself—he set up a distillery.

A New England soldier in our regular army who had been in Andersonville prison, and who was not strong enough to do full duty, was detailed by his commanding officer to open a school in Kadiak after the change of flag. He taught for three years and then was obliged to give it up, and another regular soldier succeeded him, a Mr. Troche, whom we met at Kagniak. After his term of enlistment had expired the Alaska Commercial Company made him an agent in their service at Kagniak.

Mr. Troche had a garden and a pebble walk from his house to his store. The garden still showed great rank stalks of potatoes, and it was hilled up from the earth to give the roots a better chance at the warmth of the sun. The heavy rainfall in Alaska makes a fine growth of grass and vegetables; but there is danger of not getting quite sun enough for a wholesome sweetness, hence this hilling to an unusual height. In this garden they had dug up two stone lamps, great, oval-shaped masses of stone, with a flat bottom, and the top chiseled out slightly, to hold the oil and a floating wick. When a young couple are to be married, they take one of these stones and leave it with a chisel on the stone-heap of the portage which crosses from harbor to harbor, and all passers-by who pause at the stone-heap to rest, are expected to spend their moments in chiseling at this lamp. Sometimes it takes a year to complete the lamp; but it will last through many a generation. Mr. Troche took several of us to see the stone-heaps. I find myself thinking of it as a walk in Siberia. It rained; there were a dozen showers, each more or less wet; the bushes were about knee high, and the moss was half knee deep, and when we had not the bushes we had the moss, also deep pools and running streams. It was a wet party that clambered down the hill on to the beach of the old town of Kaginak and stopped a moment to take breath. A smooth green knoll was the site of the old town. In 1830 the small-pox raged on the island; its devastations were terrible. In this little village there were dead in every house. The survivors pulled down the sodded roofs of the *burro-burros* upon the corpses and fled across the harbor of Kaginak and there built a new village. On looking closely at the bank which was so smooth, we could see rolling mounds, the outlines of the former houses. The beach of the little harbor was a slate blue-sand, with decaying kelp of a light pink color lying about, and also that strange long kelp with a hollow stem and a bulbous top like what we have seen before, but here of a light color, and with its forty feet of stems, swathed around its top and leaves, until it looked like a drowned woman. Toward the harbor mouth high, isolated rocks stand up, one looking like a Greek bishop in mitre and cope; on the inland side it rose in a high blue slate cliff, gay with red autumn leaves and yellow green grass. We had

to climb the side of this cliff, and at its top we found the object of our search. We laughed as we looked at it—a tumble-down pile of small moss-covered stones, as if an old stone-fence had given up the ghost at that spot. The custom for many years had been for every one who passed that way, to add a stone to the pile. The practice was so old, that though they no longer do it, the natives could not tell its origin. They had done it because their fathers had. Mr. Troche said he had dug into one of the piles thinking there might be something buried below, but had found nothing. On our way back we started a flock of ptarmigans, the brown of their summer coloring already largely flecked with white; when the change is complete they will be able to walk the snow-covered surfaces of the hills, undetected by the keen eyes of their wary enemies.

I spoke in a previous letter of the murder of Mr. MacIntyre. Mr. Troche went to Kadiak after we saw him, and was sitting at the table opposite Mr. MacIntyre and received two of the buck-shot in the load that was fired through the window at the superintendent. On speaking of it to a friend afterward he said his first sensation was that the ceiling had fallen on him, the next he started up filled with anger that he who had gone safely through a four years' war should be shot through a window by a cowardly assassin. The bullet struck him below the eye, passed downward, and went out near the jaw—a wound that may yet be fatal if erysipelas should set in.

We sailed from Kaginak into a storm in our usual manner. We had circumnavigated Kadiak Island, passing down Shellikoff Straits at last out into the "open"; our next port being Unalaska, a thousand miles, or a little less perhaps, west from Kadiak. We were really going west now, and I gave up my watch—it was no use. I could not sit up nights and change it all the time; it required a slate and pencil to cipher back to the hour it must be on the Atlantic slope, when in sentimental moments we tried to think whether our friends were eating or sleeping or going down Broadway—and what was the use of trying to keep one's watch up to time?

The usual storm had its usual effect on those who were not destined to be sailors, and laid us, all but two, low in our state-rooms. Then we became hardened to it a little, and were able to emerge again—also the weather relented a little—and we could walk the deck and practice getting on "sea-legs," as the mariner calls his peculiar way of walking. We learned it; we got so we could hold on with the soles of our feet, the port sole, when the roll took us to starboard, and the starboard sole when the cant was up to port. It is not a bad accomplishment to possess, and we found it useful afterward when we got back to civilization and railway trains. One evening we heard the cry "Light ho!" and then "Sail ho!" passing along the deck from the lookout forward to the Captain aft. It was a large vessel not far off, bearing straight down upon us, we struggling with a head wind, she going before it in an opposite direction. The

Captain made them "burn a flare" forward, so as to make her sure to see us, and watched her through his glass as she altered her course, giving us plenty of sea-room.

"It is the steamer 'Bear,'" said he, after a critical survey, "going to San Francisco," and then his voice had an envious sound as he added, "See her with only her fore-sail and fore-royal set, and bowing along like that just because she has got a fair wind. The old man—he meant the captain of his rival—"is just lying back in his cabin taking it easy, and he might just as well have mainsail and main-top-sail up and make her hum like a top." He closed his glass with a sigh, and we continued to wrestle with a head wind, which the next day was worse than ever, and accompanied with a heavy fog, so that he was not able to get his reckoning by the sun, and we ran all that day by dead reckoning. That is never a comforting sort of a thing to a captain, and a lookout was kept at the mast-head as well as the usual one forward. It grew toward night; the moon rose, but only made a little light spot on the thick body of the mist—then came one of those strange rifts, so unaccountable but useful in fog, and we caught a glimpse, just one; but it was enough, of a deadly old island, only half a mile away, which the Captain had hoped was miles off from us. Then there was a disciplined stir on deck; the men knew what it meant and needed no repetition of orders, "Starboard the helm," and "Dow! with that mainsail," and they flew into the rigging with a will.

I had been watching the moon glimmering over our stern, and in less than five minutes I had to go forward to find her, we had turned so quickly and shown our heels to the reefs and shoals that lay all around Okamoki Island. The question was then whether we could stay off, with it in our lee and the wind increasing. So we backed and filed around the entrance to Unimak Pass all night, and tried Akutan Pass on the other side, and had to give that up, until finally by sheer dogged persistence we caught a favorable moment and forced our way into the desired Pass. Then our troubles were over. At sunset the next day Mt. Sishaldin unveiled the tops of his snowy cone, eight thousand feet above the sea that washes at his base, and gave a pink smile, as the sun left him for the night. He was still there in the morning light, a beautiful, visionary, yet solid white cone, and we watched him at intervals all day. He is a volcano, and we could see above the snow at the top the dark line of his crater, and a lazy puff of white smoke hung gracefully to one side like a feather in a cap. Nearly all the passengers had responded to a call and rushed up to see him in his morning glory. But two or three failed to "thrill" to the exclamations that came rattling down the gangway from the half-dressed, shivering enthusiasts on deck, and one lady called out: "Bring your volcano down here!" The Captain, however, had a sailor's gallantry and told the man at the wheel to steer up two or three points, bringing the view within range of the port-holes of the re-creants, and they were rewarded for their

lažiness by getting as good a look as those on deck. It was a bad precedent, no doubt, but late to bed and late to rise, is a very comfortable motto, if not austere virtuous.

All that day we sailed through magnificent scenery. We were near enough to land at one side to get the full effects of the cathedral-fronted hills one or two thousand feet high, rising sheer from the water's edge, with buttresses and fluted pillars casting shadows up and down, while further inland high peaks rose, two or three of them volcanoes. At sunset we all stood on the dock looking; the slender bows of the vessel and all her graceful forward rigging were outlined against the clear gold of the western sky into which we seemed to be sailing; the sun, a rosy, golden orb, slipped slowly down to the horizon line, and over the port bow lay a long row of gold and purple mountains, touched with snow, and here and there a dark line of smoke marking a volcano.

The Captain called softly, to the cook, fidgeting in the galley door, "Hold off supper half an hour;" and we remained silent and absorbed until darkness settled slowly around us.

We got into Unalaska that night, and the next morning found ourselves anchored alongside of a steam whaler just down from the Arctic seas. The crew were tall men from every nation under the sun, Blacks, Mulattoes, Malays, Chinese, and Yankees, and all dressed in suits of fur made by Esquimo tailors, and therefore not in the least stylish.

"What a crowd of pirates!" was our first exclamation. We learned better afterward; in fact, five minutes later we began to change our minds as one of them, seeing us interested in what he was doing, came forward and politely held his work over the gunwale for us to see. It was not exactly fancy work, being a great octopus with eight arms, each four feet long, the disks on them with which he fastens his fatal grasp an inch in diameter, and in the center a parrot's beak made a mouth. It was surprising to see so large a specimen out of tropical waters, but I was told they often catch these monsters. Probably the Kuro-Siwo is responsible for this. Not being well fenced in, the beasts that love its warmer waters sometimes wander from the fold and get off into cold waters like the Behring Sea.

The town of Unalaska is like Kodiak, a creation of the Alaska Commercial Company. The houses of the sea-otter hunters, that is the natives and Creoles, are well-built little wooden cottages, comfortable inside, and neat in their surroundings. Besides these, there is the large house and store, the former for the Agent, his assistant and clerks, and the latter to sell goods to the natives. We were too late to see "the season's catch," but we understood it was large, and with less loss of life than some years. Sea-otter hunting is a perilous business, and every year men go and never return. We heard this again and again, until we felt that the sea-otter skins should be called, "lives o' men," as the herrings are in the Scotch fish-woman's song.

Across the bay from where we lay we saw half-a-dozen sticks projecting above a low grassy hill that ran out and hid the water; the sticks stood at various angles, like the bean-poles of a garden, as if they were taking life with their hands in their pockets at the end of the season. It was petrifying to be told, a few minutes later, that these were the masts of the four British sealers captured by the "Corwin" that spring for infringing on the rights of American waters. Sitting royally in a *bidarka*, making a serene progress over the water, with Mr. Mack, the polite agent of the Alaska Commercial Company in another *bidarka*, a few hours later, I visited these sticks, upon which hangs a great international question. The vessels were so small it made one shudder to think of men facing Arctic seas in them. It was too much like the celebratedfeat of the three wise men of Gotham, and I think the "Corwin" was actuated by charitable motives in seizing such floating frailties as these, and saved the lives of the men under the guise of capture.

GUILFORD, CONN.

NEW YORK, June 16th, 1887.

#### SIGHTS AND SCHOOLS IN ALASKA.

BY KATE FOOTE.

SOUTH-EASTERN ALASKA seemed a little tame at first, after the wildness and grandeur of the Aleutian Islands. After one has seen Sishaldin and Pabloff, snow-covered volcanoes, the snow eternal, and the fires also, and the noble lines of lesser mountains rising from the sea in rugged grandeur, treeless, with the clouds and the mist only, to soften and drapè their outlines—after these, the lesser heights of South-eastern Alaska, tamed with their thick covering of trees, seemed flat indeed—very respectable as scenery, but nothing to what we had seen.

We all had the saher curious feeling of having got home after we reached Sitka. We were twelve hundred miles from the nearest town in the United States; but that did not make any difference. Our last port was Unga of the Shumagin Islands, across the stormy waters of the North Pacific, and to be on the edge of the continent again—not to have North America lying to the east of us—was, in some way, a great satisfaction, and made us feel at home.

Though that may not have been all; we were so kindly entertained at Sitka by the teachers in the mission school, Miss Pakel, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Fornans, and, later, by Mr. and Mrs. Austin, and also by the dwellers in the town, Mrs. Cowles and Mr. and Mrs. Baker; that may have made it seem pleasanter than the gigantic grandeur we had left behind us, which lacked humanity. It was November and a little late for freshly gathered fruit, but at a certain hospitable table to which we were made welcome there was a great glass bowl of fresh huckleberries, the two kinds that grow here, the dark blue, the other a brilliant scarlet and as big as the end of your thumb. The immense rainfall

in this part of the world with the cool, not cold, climate makes the berries fabulous in number and size. The salmon berry, the service berry, besides, huckle, black-, bil-, bramble-, cran-, and other berries are extraordinarily large, and the huckleberries hang on till the last of November. Venison is the mutton, and bear the beef. The brown bear is large and ugly in temper, but gets the worst of it usually in his encounters with hunters both Indian and white. The Rev. Mr. Austin, at the mission house, told us that their boys were often sent out for bear or deer, whichever they chanced to fall in with first, and they came home as often with one as the other, always with something. Sitka is a very picturesque harbor bordered with hills, kindly ones, standing far enough back from the shore to allow room for the town which scatters itself along between them and the sea, with the high roofs and towers of its Greek church, the low roofs of the log-built houses, and its Governor's castle mounted on a promontory overlooking the bay. The bay is

studded with islands that seem to float about with mast-like spruces on them that somehow give them a look of ships at anchor or sailing about. The Governor's castle is an immense caravansery built of great logs squared and painted and left now in a rickety and dilapidated condition which is interesting so long as it does not reach a point where the tremendous winds of the region can blow it over. The American governors have never lived there. Governor Swineford, the second of the line, lives in a low, comfortable looking American-built white house, across the "Place" from the custom-house, and near the last rods of the stockade and block house, still standing, which once separated the Indian village from the civilized portion of Sitka. Under Russian rule the gates of the stockade were shut at sun-down, and all Indians were severely put on the other side of them. American recklessness soon tore down much of this fence, and yet never had any trouble with the Indians. We spent an afternoon in the Indian town with Mrs. Austin, of the Presbyterian mission before alluded to. She had won their hearts by her care of their sick children when an epidemic of scarlet fever swept through the ranch and opened all hearts and doors to her. We were welcome to any house before which we paused for a moment. One Indian set out his ancestral treasures for us to see, and they were enough to set a collector's fingers tingling. The Indian of to-day wears a Derby or a felt hat, bought from the trader regardless of the incongruity of his dark face and black eyes and straight hair; fifty years ago and more they made them of wood, the war hat, with an eagle's head carved on the top and ferociously painted, or he made them of grass finely braided, with the brim in front and a conical crown trimmed with the whiskers of the sea-lion, bearded in his den for that purpose. Besides these he had a corset of leather, made to slip over the head, with one sleeve to cover the sword arm, the other having for its defense the great disk of the leather shield. This leather was as thick as a boot sole, no arrow could

have penetrated it, and their knives of flint must have found it hard to get through such a thick, tough outside. At another house they were picking out the wool, which grows under the hair next the skin of the mountain goat, to make the famous Chirlat dancing blanket.

The schools of Alaska are most of them government schools, with the exception of the mission at Sitka, one Russian school at Unalaska, in the Atlantic, and one at Belkoo sky, on the main land of Alaska Peninsula. Alaska is a disunited state, separated from us by a belt of British-American land, and is governed in a sort of outside-of-the-pale manner. It is not taxed, it has no delegate in Congress, the land laws have never been extended over the region, no man can own any property, there are only twenty-six freeholdings in Alaska, and, as a consequence, it is the business of the Government to provide schools in which the children can be taught. At Kadiak we left Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe, of our party—they opened a school in a cooper shop, lent them by the Alaska Commercial Co., which happened not to be needing one at that time. At Afgonak we left the Rev. Mr. North and his wife. Their school was to be in the large outer room of their house, an apartment unplastered and unpainted, and generally used for a wood-shed. At Unalaska there is a Russian school, so the Commission did not try to establish another there; this one is maintained by the Greek Church and the children are taught the Russian language, and spend a large part of their time in learning the chants of the Greek religious service. At Unga we left Mr. and Mrs. Carr in a small house kindly lent them by one of the Creoles, rent free, with a school-room in another building, also lent them by an appreciative native, which room is nine feet wide by twenty-two long, rather dark, and rather unventilated. At Clowak we saw trees again for the first time in a month. They were a pleasant discovery in detail, but not in effect. They grow so close to the water's edge that the sea trims their branches as if with a gardener's shears, and their uniformity makes the hills insipid. In detail there is much that is beautiful. Old trees are displaced very promptly, the young ones grow up on their prostrate bodies, and their great gnarled stumps are softened and cushioned with deep fern-like mosses; moss and lichens also grow upon the boughs of trees that are erect, so that the details of an Alaska forest here are very beautiful. At Clowak every headland and romantic-looking spot was crowned with the grave of a shaman. Common people are burned, but shamans are buried in lonely and beautiful spots with the blankets and masks and the rattles and trinkets which are their paraphernalia. At Clowak we found a little village where the Indians spent the summer working for the salmon cannery, going back in winter to Tuksekan. Mr. and Mrs. Currie landed here, found a little, rough wooden house which they could have, and they had one day of housekeeping. Then it was discovered that this was only a summer residence.

Their household goods had to come back upon the schooner, and we headed next for Tuksekan.

"It is an aboriginal village," said the Captain, and he would say no more. We got there the next day. The hills came down to the beach, clothed solidly with spruce and cedar. At one place a few trees had been cut away, and here, with the forest pressing upon it from three sides, were put seventeen Indian houses, built of unpainted wood, with no chimneys, a small window in each, and a great many totem posts stuck in a group at each end of the village and a few scattered along in front of the houses. We saw also mongrel dogs, ravens, and a few people. The dead are burned, and the ashes in a sack are placed in a niche of the totem pole and a board nailed across to keep them in. Another way is to put the ashes in a box, and this is put into a little bit of a house with a window for the spirit to look out from. We looked in at one of these and saw two boxes covered with blankets, and lying upon them a mouth organ and a few children's toys. The old Chief had been watching us from a distance, and when we came up to him he said, in Chinook: "I have two children there, a boy so high," and he measured with his hand, "and a girl. My heart was very sick for them a long time. I put many nice things in their grave."

The only house to be obtained here was that of the Chief's, a regular Indian house with a pit, a platform, and a cabin. In the pit they put a stove, with the pipe running up through a hole in the roof; here was the place where the school was to be. On the platform of one-half of the house Mr. and Mrs. Currie were to live, with the cabin for a sleeping-room. On the other half of the platform lived the Chief and his family of six persons. The only alleviation is, that they can send and receive a mail once a month.

In Sitka, one government school is kept in a condemned laundry, quite useless as a building for any practical purposes. This is for the Russian children who are taught English, and there are fifty children to the one teacher. Another government school for Indian children is in a low, dark room of a crumbly, tumble-down building, not calculated to give a child a pleasant idea of his road to the tree of knowledge, and has forty children with one teacher. The only other schools in the town are a small church school kept by the Russian priest, in which the children are taught the Russian language—not a strictly necessary accomplishment in an American province—and the boarding and day school kept by the Presbyterian mission. The boarding school is a nobler act of charity, and after seeing it, one feels mean that he is not born rich in order to be able to plaster its walls and make it a thoroughly comfortable place for children and teachers both. The total school population in Alaska is 6,849; the number of schools is 14.

Governor Swineford came on to our little schooner at Sitka as a quicker way to get to Juneau than to wait for the regular monthly steamer. At Killisnoo we lay by the long-legged wharf and were alternately masts down almost out of sight, and a

long climb down a ladder from dock to deck, or on a level with the wharf and only a step from our rail to the planks of the dock. The tide rises and falls forty feet, and requires timbers eighty-five feet long in the docks upon its shore. The evening after our arrival Governor Swineford, who had been ashore all day, sent us a message that he had captured a *shaman* and brought him in, and we might come off to the trial. We went and saw the man seated in the back office of the trader's store; he wore a blanket around his shoulders, and his long black hair was covered with a fillet of cypress bark rope. He was dignified, yet with an air of appeal for pity, and we found that as we gazed at him, our anger could not have the personal wrath necessary to make it perfectly satisfactory. We had to remember the cruelties to which his profession gives rise, before we could be judicial. If a native is ill and ordinary means do not cure him, his friends think he is bewitched and send for the *shaman*, who dances, shakes a rattle, makes a fiendish noise for the patient's nerves and announces that the witch is so and so, generally a woman. There is no hope for her after that. She is seized and bound in a half-sitting position, gagged, and then thrown among briars and bushes into a pit, and stays there until she dies from cold and starvation. No one dares rescue her, because a price is on her head ever afterward. One or two of these poor creatures who were rescued by missionaries or kind-hearted white people had to be sent away to preserve their lives. The room where our *shaman* sat was too small, and we were sent into the large store, where he stood up by the counter, and another Indian with a painted face came and stood by him; his brother, we were told. The Governor confessed to the same sort of un-judicial feeling we had. "I can't treat him as I did another *shaman* that I seized last year—that one was another sort of man. I made them shave his long hair, which is the sign of his profession, and paint his head red and let him go. It was enough; it made him ridiculous among his own people. He slunk off amid the jeers of the populace and lost rank from that day. This man is different."

Mr. Kasparmittenoff, the interpreter on the Governor's staff, commenced the investigation in T'linkit. The voice of the Governor hardened and grew stern once, that was when he asked if he knew he was a humbug. The man said Yes, nevertheless, he seemed to believe that spirits came and talked to him. The sentence was a light one. The Governor gave him an hour in which to go and cut his hair short and he was to promise to stop his mummeries and incantations and live like other men.

We reached Hoonah, our next port, the next day. The bay was dotted with canoes, the men trolling for the king salmon, a great, beautiful fish. We saw a dozen, any one of which would have weighed thirty pounds, with gleaming, blue-silver scales and "as sharp in the bows as a clipper," said the Captain, as he pointed out a slender beauty lying in the bottom of a canoe.

Mr. and Mrs. MacFarland have been here as missionaries for a year or two. They have a school of thirty children, in a room on the second floor of their house. The village is a row of perhaps thirty unpainted houses, close down to the beach, with dogs, dirt, and a lot of canoes in front with one totem pole, the ashes of the man buried under it not niched in it high at the back as in Tuksekan. The houses seemed even more gruesome than any we had seen. The women were barefoot, and with silver pins stuck through the chin point outward, by way of ornament. They squatted on the damp ground and laid baskets before them to tempt us to buy. The men make Hoochinor, a fiendish sort of whisky, and brag that the United States is afraid to catch them. The Governor went ashore as well as we, and in ten minutes there was a commotion in the place which we could not comprehend. We strolled along up the beach and were kindly invited to call upon Mr. MacFarland and did so. He told us of his struggles with them upon the subject of intemperance. Some of the men had been made to understand the force of a pledge of abstinence and had signed a little paper promising to abstain, but they were few in number and it was hard to stem the tide.

We went on board again in the midst of a crowd of canoes, and found our forward deck crowded with natives, men and women. Then we learned the cause of the commotion on shore. The Governor had been making some arrests on shore for breaking the liquor law. Our quiet little schooner had come up and seized them without any display of flag or gun. The deck was finally cleared of all but delinquents who remained on board till we got to Juneau, where they were to be tried. The Governor brought a bottle or two of the confiscated Hoochinor on board. We had heard about it, and the way they distill it with a kerosene can and hollow stem of the great kelp that floats up on the beach. He took out the cork and held it toward us. One smell was enough. It was horrible; how any one could drink it was the mystery; signing the pledge ceased to be a virtue in our eyes.

GUILFORD, CONN.

March 1887.

## Southern Workman.

### Indian Department.

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#### A Look'at Alaska.

BY ALICE C. FLETCHER.

#### Editor of the Southern Workman:

The following facts concerning southern and southeastern Alaska were gathered during my recent visit to those regions on the schooner Leo, chartered by the Bureau of Education in the autumn of 1886, and were laid before the Interior Department on my return. I am glad to say that the Secretary of the Interior recommended increased appropriation for education in Alaska, and that a motion was made in Congress by Senator Teller that the appropriation should be raised to \$35,000, and this motion was easily carried. Could these and kindred facts have been circulated in time to reach all the members of Congress, there is no doubt that the amount appropriated could have as well been \$50,000, as it will be, I am sure, when the state of the case can be fully set before the public, on whose sentiment and will the action of Congress depends.

#### A CRUISE ALONG THE COAST AND AMONG THE ISLANDS.

The Aleutian Islands, the Alaska peninsula, and the Shumagin Islands, have an area of over 14,000 square miles. The territory, however, is greatly broken by snowy ranges of mountains and volcanoes more or less active. We landed at all the principal settlements, and made several harbors on account of stress of weather, which increased our opportunities of seeing the country. We observed many valleys covered with a heavy growth of grass, and the soil seemed adapted to the raising of vegetables. At Unalaska, Belkofsky, and Unga, we saw gardens containing potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and found them of a good quality. The few head of cattle owned by the Alaska Commercial Company seemed to thrive and yielded good milk. Pigs also did well. Very little good seed or good stock has been introduced into this part of Alaska, and the scarcity of meats and vegetables seems to be attributable to this fact rather than chargeable to the barrenness of the country. Hunting is the principal avocation of the inhabitants. About 2000 of the valuable sea otter skins, beside fox, bear, martin, and other pelts, are annually secured by the Alaska Commercial Company. The cod-banks that lie off the Aleutian and Shumagin Islands are not yet utilized, although two San Francisco firms have started fisheries, and are putting up buildings for the curing of codfish, at Pirate's Cave and Humboldt Harbor, in the Shumagin Islands.

This division of Alaska possesses resources for the support of an increase of population and capital will be drawn thither to develop the latent riches that will reward the enterprising and industrious investor.

From the records of the Greek church, which contain a yearly count of all the people, the population for this division of the Territory is reported at 1732. Of this number 712 are under 21 years of age.

#### EDUCATION.

For the education of these minors there are three schools in operation, two of which are supported by the Greek church, and the other was established last October by the Government, at Unga, on the Shumagin Islands.

One of the two church schools is at Unalaska. The teacher is Mr. G. P. Trikores, a native of Greece, and preparing to enter the priesthood. About 40 children are enrolled. The boys attend school in the morning, the girls in the afternoon. The scholars are taught arithmetic and reading in Russian and English; the former is the language mainly used. But few of the children understand English or know anything of the United States.

At Belkofsky a small school is kept by the monk Andronik. Sixteen children were present. The instruction is in Russian; English is taught by a Creole two afternoons in the week. The teaching was meagre and primitive, and the attainment commensurate with the character of the instruction.

#### THE WHITE SCHOOL AT UNGA.

At Unga, a settlement largely composed of white men, the only Government school in this division of Alaska was established, Mr. and Mrs. Carr in charge. A house belonging to an absent hunter was secured temporarily, and the school started under difficulties hard to be appreciated by one who has not visited the place. A letter from Mrs. Carr, dated December 5, 1886, and received by me January 20, 1887, by the courtesy of a stray vessel on a prospecting tour to the Shumagin Islands, tells the story of the work since the morning I bade the lady good-bye last October. The following passages are pertinent to this paper:

"The people are friendly and very glad to have a school; the children are all eager to learn and will not miss a day, if possible. When the parents wish to punish a child they threaten to keep him home. The parents take great interest in the school, judging from what they say and from the number of visits they have made the school, and from their expression of face while listening to the recitations. During the five weeks the school has been in session we have had forty visitors. Sometimes eight would be present at a time, and as the school room is small and of inconvenient shape, 9½ x 22 feet, and we have 24 pupils, we hardly know where to put our visitors. We do hope that there can be a school-house erected next year, for we are working under great disadvantages. The children are so crowded \*\* and the seats are placed so closely together that the pupils can just squeeze through \*\* they cannot be called out to recite \*\* but must do so in their seats. Order is almost an impossibility with such lively, frolicsome children as are these."

The letter is full of interesting details of her labor in behalf of the scholars, and of her need for more appliances in order to teach children something of the outside world who "have never seen a quadruped larger than a dog, \*\* and who gaze at pictures in their Readers, of cows and horses, with wonderment and astonishment, as we describe their size and habits." Limited as is the school room Mrs. Carr described, the house in which it is one of the largest in the settlement, and "the owner expects to

return in March, when, of course, another house must be sought for."

Unga seems likely to increase in importance in view of the incoming of establishments for fishing and curing the cod. The place is already a depot for receiving valuable pelts, and is one of the stations of the Alaska Commercial Co. The school so happily inaugurated should not only be maintained, but it should be provided with a suitable building.

#### IMPORTANT PLACES.

Unalaska and Belkofsky are important places. Unalaska is the stopping place of all vessels passing to and from Behring Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, and the location is such as to point to the future importance of the settlement to that section of the territory. The Alaska Commercial Co. have already laid out the town, introduced water, built wharves and made other valuable improvements. At Unalaska the United States has a custom house officer, and here also resides one of the four commissioners for Alaska. It is the proper place for a well equipped Government school, where English should be taught and the youth not only instructed in the rudimentary branches but in a knowledge of the country to which they belong, of its institutions and forms of government.

Belkofsky is the seat of trade connected with the Alaska peninsula. The out-lying islands and reefs, and the Sautakli group are noted for sea otters. Their valuable pelts are brought to Belkofsky and shipped to Unalaska, the company's headquarters for this division of Alaska. There is much need of a school at this place. The people are without the means of obtaining the education that their position and importance demand, and the influence of a government school would be instrumental in bringing about needed changes and reforms.

There are other points in this part of Alaska where schools and proper school buildings are needed, but at Unalaska, Belkofsky and Unga, the demand is instant and imperative.

#### KADIAK.

Kadiak and the adjoining islands cover an area almost equal in extent to the preceding division. The country, however, presents better conditions for agriculture, stock-raising and other inland industries. The climate is milder and drier. The easternly portion of this division is heavily timbered.

The tree line travels southwesterly by means of seeds blown by the northeast winds, about a mile in twelve years; and there seems no reason why tree culture could not hasten this desirable growth in southwestern Kadiak. The native grasses are rich and make fine hay, judging from the well filled barns of Creoles which I saw last September. Stock and sheep do well. The soil is good and vegetables grow finely. We circumnavigated these islands and visited nearly every settlement. Everywhere we found the soil ready for good seed and workers, and capable of affording ample supplies and comfortable homes to the intelligent laborers. The stock on these islands except that imported by the Alaska Commercial Co., was dwarfed, scrubby animals of Siberian descent, giving rich milk but making poor beef. The smallness of the potatoes was due to the lack of the proper seed; when good seed was used the product was excellent. The avocations in this region are similar to those in the Aleutian Islands. We saw the season's catch in the company's warehouse at their headquarters of this division, St. Paul's harbor; there were hanging there over 1000 sea-otter skins, and thousands of other pelts of many kinds.

The records of the Greek church give the population of this division as 2108; of these 937 are under 21 years of age.

Until the arrival of the Leo, the people had been entirely without the means of education since the military was withdrawn in 1870, the officers in command having maintained a school at St. Paul's harbor, a soldier being detached as teacher. At the present time there are two schools in this division of Alaska, and one at Kadiak, (St. Paul's harbor) and at Afognac.

#### A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL IN A BORROWED COOPER-SHOP.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe were stationed at Kadiak. There was no suitable building to hire, or any money to erect one. The Alaska Commercial Co. placed their cooper-shop at the disposal of the United States Agent for Education in Alaska, and supplemented this kindness by needed conveniences which the funds at the disposal of the Bureau of Education were inadequate to purchase. After waiting 16 years the people of this ancient town are at last given a school in the cooper-shop of the Commercial Company. While commanding the generosity of the Company, one cannot but question the dignity of the United States in accepting for any length of time such quarters. The people are anxious for education, and applications were made within twenty-four hours of our arrival for special classes of adults, and the teachers have since taken the extra labor of evening schools for pupils too old to attend the day sessions. Thirty children attended the cooper-shop school during the months of October and December.

At Afognac Mr. and Mrs. Wirthe were placed. The teachers were heartily welcomed. The teachers were heartily welcomed; old and young helped to carry the household goods from the small boat that brought them from the schooner through the surf. The school room is one of the rooms of the house occupied by the teacher. As the houses seldom contain more than three rooms, one of which is a sort of woodshed, the school quarters are crowded and inadequate. The thrifty, cleanly, kindly people of Afognac were grateful that they were the ones favored with a school, and they deserve to have a school house.

#### THE OLD CAPITAL.

The division of Alaska forms an important part of the territory. It is the oldest as to settlement, and as has been stated, possesses abundant resources for trade and population. Kadiak, (St. Paul's harbor, as it used to be called,) is the largest settlement in southern Alaska. It has a good harbor, agricultural surroundings, is near to valuable fisheries, and is the headquarters of an extensive business conducted by the Alaska Commercial Co. The Company has erected many substantial buildings, built roads and wharves, introduced water, which is carried into the houses, and made other permanent improvements. The United States has here a custom house officer, the only legal official in the settlement. This was formerly the capital of Alaska, and headquarters of the Russian Fur Co., and until the transfer to the United States, the Russian government maintained schools here and in the settlements of this region. The importance and the location of the place demand the maintenance of a good government school in a building fitted for such an institution.

At Wood Island, not many miles from Kadiak, there is a thrifty population with fifty or more children of school age. The men and women were greatly disappointed that no teacher could be provided for them. A lady could be stationed here, and no building need be erected. There is a house formerly belonging to the Ice Company of San Francisco which could be fitted up at a small outlay, and being central in location and ample in size, could serve as a school room and teacher's residence.

At Spruce Island, where the Russians maintained a school for thirty years, a lady could be employed. She could find a comfortable home among these pleasant people who, in their tidy ways, reminded me of the housewives of Holland. A small school house should be built here.

At Karluk, on the northern side of Kadiak Island, facing Shellifok straits, there is a large salmon fishery, and a cannery establishment. During the past year 2,227,824 pounds of fresh salmon were put up, and 540,000 pounds salted, besides the manufacture of 2,223,400 tin cans, and 46,288 cases for packing. The business connected with this part alone has amounted during the past year 1886, to seven ship loads of 300 tons each. There should be a school at this parish.

At Ayaktalik on Goose Island, off South Western Kadiak, and at Kaguiak on Kadiak Island, schools should be opened without delay. The people are thrifty and enterprising and deserve the assistance of a school. There are 231 children in and near these two settlements, and there is no instruction of any kind, secular or religious, provided for them.

#### SOUTH EASTERN ALASKA.

South Eastern Alaska constitutes an area of nearly 29,000 square miles. The region is mainly composed of islands, many of them of great extent. Communication in this portion of Alaska, is almost entirely by water. The straits, sounds, and inlets are navigable for large steamers, and thousands of miles can be thus traversed and many more by canoe. Harbors and anchorages are also abundant. The Archipelago and the 30 mile strip mainland are broken by ranges of mountains. These are nearly all heavily timbered up to the snow line and down to the water's edge. These mountains, however contain valuable deposits of gold, silver and galena, and, as has already been tested, in ample and paying quantities. Those well informed upon the subject state Alaska to be the "coming gold and silver mining field" of our country. Valleys crowned with blue grass, red-top, and wild timothy four, five and even six feet high, stand ready for stock. We saw gardens where potatoes, turnips, parsnips, celery, cabbage, and peas grew luxuriantly and of excellent quality. The berries were remarkable in variety, size and flavor. The strawberries are especially fine, judging from those we saw preserved. Flowers and fruits still lingered into November, when we were there. We were told by those who had tried the experiment that oats and barley had been successfully grown. The vegetation throughout all south-eastern Alaska is phenomenal in its abundance and luxuriosness, reminding one of the tropics in some respects. The timber is valuable particularly the yellow cedar which, from its fine grain, is suitable for blocks for engraving. The trees are often of immense size, I measured logs at Klawack of 5 and 6 feet diameter. The waterways of south eastern Alaska abound in fish: salmon, halibut, herring and other varieties. There are canneries and salting establishments at nine different points and an extensive manufactory of fish oil at Killisnoo, where over 300,000 gallons of oil are shipped annually. In south-eastern Alaska, as in the territory to the westward, the resources of the country are as yet undeveloped. The country possesses great riches and the capacity to support a good population comfortably as to food.

According to the recent report of the Governor of Alaska, the population of the south-eastern division is put at 10,600, of whom 3,100 are classed as whites. Taking the usual proportion allowed for children, this would give over 2,000 persons of school age.

For the benefit of these children, government schools are in operation at Sitka,

Hoonah, Killisnoo, Juneau, Ft. Wrangell Ft. Tongas, Tuxekan, and Jackson or Howkan.

#### A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL IN A CONDEMNED LAUNDRY.

At Sitka, School No. 1 is under the charge of Miss Powell; 58 scholars were present the day I visited the school. The children are white, many of them of Russian descent. They were taught entirely in English, and showed careful training on the part of the teacher. Recitations were given in arithmetic, construction of sentences, including spelling, and in geography. The scholars were divided into classes, but the school is too large for one teacher, and should be a graded school under at least two teachers. The building is a condemned laundry; a stream runs underneath the building, which is propped on wooden supports, and a race runs by the side of the house. This was formerly used to turn a large wheel in a mill. The building has been repaired and improved, I was told, and one wondered what it must have been when the floor was so open that delinquents could swing through the openings and escape from the teacher. The crowded room even in its present enlarged proportions; the demand for the admittance of more scholars; the over-worked teacher, whose duties are rendered more onerous on account of the quarters; these, added to the importance of the town, make it a necessity that a school building, adequate to the needs of the town, as well as representative of the American idea of the value of education, should be erected without delay at Sitka.

#### INDIAN EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

School No. 2 is for native children under the care of Miss Patten. The attendance in November was 70. Instruction is in English. The children begin with Kindergarten work and pass on to reading, writing and arithmetic. Here, too, the work is too varied and the pupils too numerous for a single teacher. This school should be graded, and provided with a suitable building. The present room is in an old hospital.

The mission contract school, not being under the Bureau of Education but connected with the Indian Bureau, need not be more than mentioned here. The work is excellent, the scholars bright, attentive, industrious and showing proficiency.

There is also a church school under the care of Mr. Sakaoff, who speaks only Russian, and Mr. Dabooch who has a class in English. The instructions are principally in Russian, and church tenets; 20 girls were present and 7 boys, when I visited the school, and the only two scholars who could understand any English, had been attendants of the Government school for a term or two.

At Hoonah there were about 30 pupils. Instruction was in English, and the effect was noticeable among the people. The school was held in the attic of the residence of the missionary Mr. McFarland. The school room was in many respects one of the best where a government school was held. It was roomy, well ventilated and although primitive, was fairly convenient. This was due to the skill and ingenuity of Mr. McFarland.

At Killisnoo, the teacher, Mr. Johnson has some 50 scholars. Instruction is in English, and necessarily primary in character. The children appeared bright and interested. The school is held in the house of a leading Indian, named "Jack," he renting the front part of his one room log building for the government school, and living in a small room partitioned off in the back part of the house. There should be a good building erected at this place. At the present time, owing to the primary character of the instruction needed, one teacher can do the work.

At Juneau the school is in charge of Mr. White, and has an attendance of about 40, composed of natives and whites. Here the instruction is in English, and primary. The building is an old, log, carpenter-shop, and should be replaced by a suitable edifice.

At Ft. Wrangell the teacher Miss MacAvry, had 87 pupils in November. Here, too, English is used, and the instruction primary. The building used is of a better character, having been erected with a view to permanency. There is here at Ft. Wrangell a contract school, the pupils of which attend the day school under Miss MacAvry for their recitations, their industrial training being connected with the contract school.

At Ft. Tongas Mr. Laxman is in charge, having been formerly at Loring, where, on the closing of the carnival, the school was broken up by the people returning to their homes. Some 50 or 60 children are enrolled at this school at Ft. Tongas. The instruction is in English and primary in character. The school is held in a room roughly partitioned off in one of the native houses. The quarters are crowded and inadequate, but pending the establishment of certain fisheries and canneries which may call away a large portion of the inhabitants of the present settlement at Ft. Tongas, it would not be prudent to erect a permanent school building at this point.

At Tuxekan Mr. Curry is stationed. The school was transferred to this settlement from Klanuk, owing to the closing for the winter of the fisheries. The scholars number over fifty. Instruction is in English, and primary.

#### ONE "GOVERNMENT SCHOOL" FOR INDIANS.

It is difficult to convey a picture of the quarters occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Curry as a residence and school, to one who has not seen a similar dwelling. The house is thirty-eight feet square; around the sides is a platform eight feet wide and four feet high, leaving a lower enclosure about twenty-two feet square, having a central square of ten feet, covered with shells from the beach. On this square the wood fire is made by the natives, and here the stove for the school was placed. A wall of sheeting was stretched around the sides of the twenty-two feet enclosure; within this the school was to be held. Mr. and Mrs. Curry and their child

have their dwelling on two sides of the eight feet platform, behind the wall of sheeting. On the other sides lives the chief, who owns the house, with a family of six persons. Through the spaces between the boards of the floor of the platform, I saw the water at high tide, and through similar openings in the outside wall, one could view the beautiful bay on which this settlement stands. Within these cotton walls this man and his family are living, as government officials. It seems needless to say that a building should be provided at this place for the winter school, which is likely to be needed here for years to come.

I did not visit the school at Howkan.

#### THE CAPITAL AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

The importance of Sitka, the capital of Alaska, is well-known, as every visitor to Alaska touches at that beautiful place. There is at Sitka considerable trade, and the rich gold bearing ledge at Silver Bay, near by, as well as the mineral springs not far distant, all indicate that a future of interesting prosperity is in store for this historic town. During the Russian occupancy, schools were maintained in which industries were taught, and there was also a theological seminary. It is not pleasant to recall the indifference of the United States to the inhabitants of this formerly favored place. It is to be hoped that a building fitted for a graded school will be erected here during the present year.

At Killisnoo, the amount of capital invested in the fishery and oil factory, indicates the permanency and business importance of the town and the propriety of putting here a good school building.

Juneau is already a considerable town, possessing one of the largest stamp mills in the world, and shipping to San Francisco over \$100,000 in gold bricks each month. There are lumber mills here, and the prospect of other industries. The necessity and the economy of securing a good site and erecting a substantial school house in this important town, cannot need any argument in face of the facts already presented.

#### SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

The foregoing statements show the educational needs in but a small part of the immense territory of Alaska. Owing to the season, we could not visit the school established during the past year at St. Michael's. This is the only opportunity for education afforded the population of Norton Sound and the lower Yukon, which was estimated in the last census at about 7,000 persons. For the same reason we could not reach the school at Bethel, near the Kuskokwin river, which is the only one for a population, by the same authority, of nearly 9000 persons.

The population where the Government has already inaugurated schools, and the number of schools now in operation, are as follows:—

Yukon division: 7,000, 1,400 school age; 1 school at St. Michaels, Norton Sound.  
Kuskokwin division: 9,000 inhabitants, 1,800 school age; 1 school at Bethel, near Kuskokwin river.

Aleutian division: 1732 inhabitants, 712 school age; 1 school at Unga, Shumagin Islands.

Kadiak division: 2108 inhabitants, 937 school age; 2 schools at Kadiak and Afognac.

Southeastern division: 10,600 inhabitants; 2,000 school age; 9 schools, at Sitka, Hooper, Kilkisnoo, Juneau, Fort Wrangell, Fort Tongas, Tuxekan and Howkan.

Total school population, 6849.

Total number of schools, 14.

#### SUMMARY OF ALASKA'S RESOURCES AND NEEDS.

That Alaska is a territory rich in natural resources is a fact daily becoming better known to the people in the United States. Its industries, even under its present grave disadvantages, amount to more than \$5,000,000 annually, besides a revenue of over \$300,000 to the Government for its seal fisheries alone. The soil of southern and southeastern Alaska is fitted for the cultivation of vegetables and small fruits, and for stock. And this is true according to competent authority, of regions farther north than those visited by me. The isolation of the country has, in part, come about from the ignorance of its wealth and attractions, among our own people, and the absence of education among the inhabitants.

#### NO MAIL FACILITIES.

To-day the Governor of Alaska has no means of communicating with any point west of Sitka except through the courtesy of the Alaska Commercial Company. He must send his letters to the officials under him to San Francisco, and there await the sailing of one of the Company's ships for Western Alaska. To all that important region there is no mail or passenger service. Nor are the officials stationed at Kadiak and Unalaska provided with any means of getting about. No vessel being at their service in case of necessity at any time.

#### IGNORANCE AS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the inhabitants of western Alas-

ka believe the statements that are made to them that the hold of the United States is tentative, not permanent. There is nothing to teach them that they are under the flag of our country. Few, comparatively, know that to be so. Ignorance of the United States is dense, even among the better informed. Washington is an unknown place. San Francisco is the only city the people have heard of or seen. One man had heard of Chicago, and we were introduced as from there, instead of the capital of the country. Education is needed—English speaking education. Had that been maintained as faithfully by the United States as by Russia Alaska would not be without law, without power to improve her natural gifts and to become a fully organized territory.

#### THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

In view of the facts set forth, and our treaty obligations, wherein we pledged to give the people of Alaska "all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States," it is clearly the duty of Congress to appropriate sufficient money, not only to maintain the fourteen schools already established, but to open others at important settlements in southern Alaska, and to erect suitable buildings, which will help to make the schools effective, and which will teach the people that Anglo-Saxon civilization means something more than trading; that it recognizes the worth of manhood and aims to develop it by means of public education.

## Faile Beatah Toh, —OR— THE MORNING STAR.

*Published Monthly in the Interest of Indian Education and Civilization.*

**The Mechanical work done by  
INDIAN BOYS.**

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**MISS ALICE C. FLETCHER, OF WASHINGTON, D. C., ON SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 18, MADE A TALK TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.**

had recently returned from Alaska. She told them that she could now talk to them about Alaska in a way that she could not have done before the President had put his name to the Dawes' Bill. This bill makes it possible for almost all the Indians to enjoy all the rights which are accorded to white men; already many before her were citizens of the United States. So, when she talked to them of Alaska, she was speaking not of a foreign country but of our own United States, and they, too, were a part of the United

States, as they never were before. She told them that they would now be called upon to take their places among men, and she believed they would do it, and carry forward the banner that "God helps those who help themselves" to their kindred and friends.

In a vivid, glowing, and enthusiastic manner she described her voyage to Alaska, starting from Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, sailing through the wonderful straits of Juan de Fuca, on a little schooner of only 160 tons, but large in that it was carrying out teachers to establish schools in the western part of the country. Alaska, she said, was equal to all of the United States east of the Mississippi, and north of the Carolinas and Gulf States. The climate, if it were on the eastern part of our country, would be very cold, but it is made warm by the Japanese current, just as the climate of England is made warm by the Gulf stream. She described the snow-capped mountains, that ran northerly along the coast, and then deflected and turned to the west, north of which are the two great rivers, the Yukon, and the Kuskokwin. She sailed 21 days out of sight of land, then sighted Kadiak. She visited several places sailing all around Kadiak Islands and to the end of the Kenay peninsula. On their way they encountered some very severe storms, and the Captain had to determine his course by dead reckoning."

She said: "When the ship is being sailed, the Captain finds out where it is by making observations of the sun at noon, and also in the afternoon. He gets the latitude at one of these observations, and the longitude at another. Now, when it is stormy and you cannot see the sun, you cannot take these observations, and the Captain, has to sail by what is called dead reckoning. He has a large chart where the ocean, and the islands of the ocean, and the coast lines are laid down; and he marks his course on that chart where he wants to go; and every day at noon, if he has taken his latitude and longitude, he makes a mark on his chart where the vessel is; so then when he wants to sail north-west, he tells the man at the wheel, "You must keep the vessel headed to the north-west," so the man at the wheel keeps the vessel in that given direction from where the Captain puts the last mark on the chart." She described to them how the speed of the vessel is kept by what is called the log: That is, a spoon-shaped float attached to a long line, that is fastened to a metal rod which revolves, as the spoon is drawn through the water by the onward movement of the vessel. These revolutions are registered by a clock work attached to the rod, inside a metal cylinder. In old times the line used to be divided into sections by knots of cloth and the line held in the hand of a sailor, while another held a minute glass, and as the knots ran out the sailor could tell just how fast the ship was going in a minute. The register of the log is looked at every two hours, and the Captain calculates where the vessel is on the chart. Yet, she said, "Although you may head the vessel toward north-west, it may be

pushed off' by the wind or roll of the waves to one side, making what is called 'leeway', so that the Captains are very troubled if they have to sail by 'dead reckoning.' They do not know but what some current has come in and driven them from their course.

As they had to pass some islands where the reefs ran out 30 miles the Captain became very anxious and turned the vessel about and soon afterwards when the sun came out they found they were only a little way from the rocks. At Uninak pass great mountains were on their right hand, ten thousand feet high, coming right down into the ocean, and on the left were islands full of mountains and sharp promontories rising right out of the sea, so that a vessel running against one would be like running against the side of a wall. There was a strong current of water between the mountains and the islands, and one could easily understand why the Captain should be anxious, with this strong current, the waves and storms behind, mountains and rocks on each side and clouds all about. Suddenly a rift came in the heavy fog and there lay Uganak Island directly in the front of the ship not half a mile off. The Captain called out "Hard port", and in less than two minutes the island lay behind them.

They sailed up through Behring Sea until they reach Unalaska. This place was inhabited by native people belonging to the Esquimeaux. These people go out in parties and hunt the sea otter with spears and arrows.

She said, "I want to tell you about their little boats. They are made of round sticks, and the sticks are not much larger than my finger. The boats are shaped like an Indian canoe. The frame work is very light and bound together by sinews. The sea-lion skin is tanned, and this frame work is covered all over, top and bottom with this sealion skin. A hole is arranged in the frame work, sometimes one hole in the centre, sometimes three, one in the centre, and two further long. The skin is fastened very tightly around these holes where the mensit. A skin is spread in the bottom of the boat, and the men either sit down on their knees, or else sit flat with the legs extended in front. Out in the Aleutian Islands they hold the paddle in the middle with both hands so that they can paddle either one side or the other. When they carry passengers they put these in the middle hole, and if there are more, place them back to back. The natives carry their children in the bottom of the boat, and sometimes older folks too. I have seen a dozen or fifteen people come out of these holes. The boats are very light, a lady and I took up one, and we could have easily walked off with it.

The natives are very ingenious people. They have made a kind of water-proof shirt from the intestines of the seal. These are very nicely dressed, in very long strips, and the shirt is made out of this material. They begin to sew it at the lower end of the shirt, and it runs, round

and round. There are no seams at the sides except where they begin and end. It is beautifully done. They make a little hood to the garment that comes up over the head of the man. When he gets into the boat he puts on this shirt and ties the lower part of it down round the man-hole. The man thus becomes a part of the boat and you can then turn it over and there cannot a drop of water get in.

Men go out in these boats to hunt the sea-otter. The Fur Company have to pay \$65 for a single skin. Which will sell for \$150 to \$250 in England. The skins are taken to Leipsic, in Germany, where these furs are sold. They are worn by the Russians. We do not get them here. They are too expensive. This fur is so handsome that it has taken the good looks of almost every other kind out of my eyes. It is a very dark fur; almost black, and yet it is a little brown,—very rich, and the pile runs from a quarter of an inch to half an inch deep. Through this soft fur there are short little fine black hairs, the edge of them tipped with silver.

I want to tell you something and ask you what you think about it. I told the people out there that we were from Washington. The people looked very blank when I said that. I asked them if they did not know where Washington was. They had never heard of it. Well, what have you heard about? They had heard of San Francisco. We told them that Washington was the Capital of the

United States and very far east of them. They don't know much about our country. It was as queer to them to think there was an Atlantic ocean, as it is for some people here to think there is a Pacific ocean.

We travelled around these islands, and visited the Alaska peninsula and various places about there, then after sailing 14 days, seeing nothing but sky and water, we came to south-eastern Alaska, where the most mission work has been done, where the people are not Esquimeaux, but Indians. This part of Alaska is as large as the State of Maine.

I should like to tell you about the beauty of the scenery there. It is wonderfully fine. You may sail for hundreds and thousands of miles between its Islands. It is what we call an archipelago. There you sail among mountains rising up several thousand feet. I have seen water-falls coming down for two thousand feet and falling right at side of the ship. The trees,—spruce, the hemlock, the willow, the cedar, are green all the year round. When a tree falls down other trees grow up right on top of it. They took me out to show me what discouraging work it was to try and dig up roots. Everything grows right on top of everything else. Young trees, and old trees, and ferns, and mosses, and anything else that will grow. I took some mosses and ferns and brought them home and one of the ferns was 44 inches long. That is doing pretty well for a fern. The moss hangs from the trees, and lichens grow on the trees, and they are very, very beautiful.

I never saw so many ducks, so many wild fowls. They call venison Alaska beef. there—it is all they have for meat.

At Sitka I told the scholars in the Mission school about the boys and girls of Carlisle. They asked me ever so many questions. They asked me what you were studying; what you looked like, and ever so many more questions. Now you want me to tell you what they looked like. They looked a good deal as you do. I don't think they have got as big noses as you have. They have more color in their cheeks. They are very nice boys and girls. Very handy with their fingers. Great weavers of baskets out of the grasses that grow by the water. Sometime when I come to Carlisle I will bring you some specimens. Out in the Aleutian islands they make some of the finest grass-work that is made in the world. They are trying very hard to speak English in their schools, and they are succeeding. I told them they were doing almost as well as the boys and girls at Carlisle. They are very anxious to be English speaking boys and girls. They don't want to live as in the past when they had not much to do but to eat fish and be miserable. They want to learn trades. One of the boys wanted me to bring him to Carlisle. I looked at my pocket-book and I found I could not do it. Now, while my pocket-book is growing, when you boys and girls get a chance to earn money, I want you to go up and tell them how good it is to study and be your own masters, and be citizens of the United States, and I think they will understand you.

There are a good many schools throughout south-eastern Alaska. There the children do not speak Russian. In the western part of the territory they are taught to speak Russian, and they know very little English. They use, when they do not speak their own language—the Russian language.

On my way out and also on my return I visited some of the reservations, and schools in Oregon and Washington Territory. At Chemawa, lately Forest Grove school, the scholars gathered in their chapel and sang for me. I went through their school, and attended some of their societies and heard them speak. I wrote you a letter about it. One of the boys repeated one of the speeches that was given at your last commencement, in which there were brave words, and I got up and tried to say some brave words, and the president made a speech, and we got into quite a state of enthusiasm. They sent a word of greeting to you.

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The school was moved to Salem, and they were dumped into the midst of a forest. A forest in Pennsylvania and in Oregon are entirely different things. The trees there are enormous, and are very close together, and it is all filled up with under growth so that you have to hunt for a place in order to get a chance to work. It is a very wet climate and consequently all vegetation is very luxuriant in growth. All the apple-trees are covered with mosses and lichens. The climate is so moist and soft that something is growing all the time.

These children have had to clear all the land at Chemawa.

What pleased me particularly was that they were interested in this country, and how it was governed. I remembered hearing a class in political economy the last time the Congressional party came up to Carlisle, and I told the boys how you were beginning to look into the history of this country—its present and past history, and beginning to make yourselves felt—that is, beginning to feel within yourselves that you have power to make yourselves felt.

Now let me tell something about owning land: In the division of land the Puyallup tribe, there was not land enough to go around and some of the boys were left out. Some of the smartest boys in the tribe. They went to work and got into business and succeeded well, and I thought it was a blessed thing that they had to lose their land. It is a capital thing to be a farmer. It is an admirable thing to own land, but it is not necessary to be tied to a piece of land. There are a great many of you who own land, and who will own land, but you will find out that there is something a great deal better for you to do than to settle down to the idea that you can do nothing else but to go and live on it, especially if it be in the midst of a reservation, so I thought I would tell you about these boys who are doing well without land.

Wherever I went the one thing that struck me was this: If the Indian will make up his mind that he will study and master the English language, and master a trade, an occupation, and will go to work, he will win the respect of every one around him. It rests with you what you shall be. Call upon God to help you and do every day and hour the best you can, and God will bless you.

## The Alaskan

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

ARRIVAL OF THE OLYMPIAN,  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE  
PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

SITKA, BARANOFF ISLAND,  
ALASKA, MONDAY MORNING,  
August 1st, 1887.]

The steamer Olympian arrived at 6:30 o'clock this morning, having on board 125 passengers, among whom were many distinguished personages from the Eastern States. The list is as follows:

Col. Elliot F. Shepard and wife, M. Louise Shepard, Edith V. Shepard, Marguerite Shepard, Elliot Shepard, Elinor Shepard, Aug. D. Shepard and three servants, New York City.

Prof. Lewis Dyer (Greek Professor), Cambridge, Mass.

Senator Don Cameron, Pennsylvania.  
Senator G. G. Vest and wife, Missouri.

Senator C. B. Farwell, wife and daughter, Illinois.

Misses A. L. Ames, and Evelyn Ames, (daughters of the Governor of Massachusetts), Boston, Mass.

D. C. Gillman (President John Hopkins University), Baltimore, Maryland.  
Fred L. Alles, editor of the *Rural Californian*, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Fred Ferguson, Juneau, on a visit to relatives in Seattle.

Edwin H. Abbot (president Wisconsin Central railroad) and Mrs. Abbott, Edwin S. Abbot, Wisconsin.

Gov. S. T. Hauser, wife and daughter, Montana.

Mrs. J. W. Caudler and daughter, Boston.

John Hyde, President Chicago Bureau of Railroad Literature, Hyde Park, Ill. He is preparing a pamphlet on the Alaska route for the Northern Pacific railroad.

Charles R. Deacon, Dr. B. W. James, Philadelphia. The doctor is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Col. W. J. A. Bliss, Alex Bliss, Miss Elsa Bliss, Washington, D. C.

N. M. Butler (president New York Training College) and Mrs. Butler, New York City.

Governor A. P. Swineford, Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Sitka, Alaska.

Hon. Lewis L. Williams, U. S. Commissioner, and Mrs. Williams, Juneau, Alaska.

Dr. P. S. Conner, wife and daughter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. W. Thayer and wife, New York City.

Walter A. Dreyfous, Juneau.

Jas. Gordon, Thos. Bittins, C. F. Bishop, R. J. Sperry, J. B. Pine, F. J. Church, New York City.

F. M. Ogilby and wife, M. A. H. Foster and wife, Kansas City.

M. Sheldon, W. H. Wood, H. H. Webb and wife, F. Stensil, San Francisco.

T. G. W. Steadman and wife, J. H. Steadman, G. F. Steadman, St. Louis, Missouri.

H. Gurney Aggs, Edith M. Harvey Aggs, B. W. Levy, London, Eng.; Thos. Hill, Bert Smith, Mrs. Lettie Hill, San Francisco.

Geo. C. McMurry, Wyoming.  
Mrs. P. A. Benis, Spencer, Mass.  
Miss E. C. Edwards, South Hadley, Mass.

Chas. B. Tibbets, wife and son, Lynn, Mass.

R. Ewing and wife, England.  
A. V. Young, Evanston, Ill.

Robert Herrick, Cambridge, Mass.  
A. A. Hoek, A. B. Hoek, Baltimore  
W. Katz, Germany.

Miss S. A. Ropes, Miss E. A. Ropes,  
Miss M. P. Ropes, Cincinnati.

C. H. Hahnford, A. P. Culver, A. E. Culver, Jas. Hammond, F. Stick, A. E. Bean, John Ames, A. D. West, J. A. McPhee, Wm. White, Daniel Martin, G. Mesmer, A. Leroy, Phil. Lewley, R. A. Douglas, W. S. Ferguson and wife, Seattle, W. T.

E. Ward and wife, Miss Ward, T. Ward, Pasadena.

Mrs. E. G. Prior, Miss Hopkins, Victoria.

H. K. Devereux, Colorado.  
H. L. Wells, L. Pissen, New Haven,  
W. M. Thurber and wife, Providence,  
Mrs. C. Butler, Boston.  
J. Barnett, Salt Lake City.

The Olympian left Tacoma, Wash., Ter., on the morning of Monday, July 23d, calling at Seattle, Port Townsend, and Victoria. She left the capital of British Columbia at midnight and the next evening anchored in Alert Bay where she remained the whole night, a thick fog prevailing at the time. The next stopping place was Juneau, which she reached on Friday. The day was spent in Juneau and Douglas Island the visitors being greatly interested in the great Treadwell stamp mill and the prosperous mining camp adjacent.

On Saturday the steamer went up to Dyna Inlet, situated at the head of Chilcat Inlet, also visiting Chilkoot. The next day (Sunday) was passed in viewing the wonders of Glacier Bay, the Muir Glacier and the Icebergs, the passengers climbing the pyramids of ice in regular Alpine fashion.

The weather was extremely delightful during the first few days of the voyage, enabling the marvelous scenic effects of the inland passage to be viewed to the greatest advantage.

The streets of Sitka presented a very lively appearance during the day, the excursionists promenading up and down and taking in all the sights, visiting the Presbyterian Mission and the Indian Training School (where a special service was held at 2 o'clock), St. Michael's Cathedral, the native village and the many other objects of interest. Many hundreds of dollars worth of Indian curios were disposed of both at the stores and by the native vendors.

The farthest northern point visited was Dyaa Inlet; being 60° degrees north latitude, and the farthest point to the westward, Sitka, 135° degrees west longitude.

Col. Elliot F. Shepard, of New York City, to whom THE ALASKAN representative is much indebted for valuable information about the trip, said that every American ought to visit the wonderful inland passage, which the colonel described as being replete with changing beauties and sublimities. The tourists were more than pleased with the trip and did not forget to include Sitka in their praises, many declaring that they had never seen a more beautiful location.

DIED.—In Oakland, California, June 4, 1887, Fannie Louies, youngest daughter of Rev. S. H. and Fannie E. Young, of Fort Wrangell, Alaska, aged 2 years, 2 months and 26 days. The funeral took place at the residence of Rev. Dr. Lindsley, 953 Centre street, Oakland, on the following Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Sitka friends of the bereaved parents extend their sincerest sympathy.

TIME OF SUN'S RISING AND SETTING (LOCAL MEAN TIME).			
SITKA, ALASKA, LATITUDE 57 DEGREES 2 MINUTES NORTH.			
BETWEEN WINTER SOLSTICE December 21st and SUMMER SOLSTICE June 21st,		RISING	SETTING
December 21st (shortest day)		8:39 8:30 7:40	10 hours and 40 min 10 hours and 40 min 8 hours and 40 min
June 21st (longest day)		5:20 4:30 4:20	16 hours and 46 min 16 hours and 46 min 15 hours and 22 min
Mean date of sunrise (July 1st)		6:00 6:00 6:00	12 hours and 46 min 12 hours and 46 min 11 hours and 02 min
Mean date of sunset (January 1st)		4:27 4:27 4:27	15 hours and 02 min 15 hours and 02 min 14 hours and 58 min
Time at rate of 1 minute daily until May 1st		8:31 8:31 8:31	17 hours and 02 min 17 hours and 02 min 16 hours and 58 min
Time at rate of 1 minute daily until June 21st, the summer solstice		2:44 2:44 2:44	8:46 8:46 8:46
Shortest day (longest night) of the year, occurring about		11:11 11:11 11:11	17 hours and 52 min
Longest day (shortest night) of the year, occurring about		1:11 1:11 1:11	11 hours and 46 min

## A YARN OF THE SEA.

The following lines were written by Miss Alice C. Fletcher on the trip of the schooner Leo to Western Alaska for the purpose of leaving teachers at Kodiak, Unalaska and various other points of Western Alaska. Hence the local hits of which those in the last part will be appreciated by the inhabitants of Sitka:

## THE LOG OF THE LEO—AUTUMN, 1886.

Come all ye young Americans,  
A story I will tell  
About the plucky ship Leo  
And what to her befel;  
Of how she sailed the northern seas  
To fair Alaska's shore,  
Of the perils she encountered there  
And the curious crew she bore.

There were doctors and schoolmasters  
And ladies fair to see,  
There were Baptists and Methodists  
And Presbyterians three ;  
There were singers and talkers  
And a dog they called Ponto ;  
There were bridal lasses and jolly tars  
And a catkin, known also

The wind was all hilarity,  
And flew both east and west,  
And which ever way the vessel turned  
The breeze was nice abreast;  
For it always shifted round about  
And came out dead ahead  
Which made the captain stay awake  
And never go to bed. . .

The barometer would never stir  
No matter what the day;  
The cabin chairs danced off in pairs  
And were always in the way;  
White pies and cakes the wild sea takes  
From the cook from China, O!  
And the stovepipe black got many a  
whack

From the boom of the foresail, O  
And when the ship drew near to land  
The wind set up a gale;  
It screamed among the rigging  
And it tore among the sail.  
But the captain he stood at the wheel  
And brought the Leo through,  
And anchored her in Chinian bay  
Like a sailor good and true.

Then the doctors and schoolmasters  
Began to try their luck  
At Kadial and Afoynak,  
Kaginak and Karluk,  
Till they lost their k's in many a maze  
Of native lingo, O !  
And said 'twas clear the young idea  
Must shoot in English, O !

Over the ship and over the waves  
The ladies went ashore  
And overhauled the natives' huts  
And the traders' little store,  
Till storms came up and they skipped  
for the ship

With many a curio,  
While the rain came down and the  
water came in  
The little dory, O!

To many a port and many an isle  
The vessel plied her way,  
And many a jolly day on board  
The ladies passed away.  
White mountains grim looked down at

them  
Beneath a gay rainbow,  
But the waters white ne'er flowed at  
night  
As 'twas their duty to.

At last the teachers and preachers  
Were all landed at the place  
With their lares and penates  
And other means of grace ;  
While the native children lingered near  
Without a thought of wee  
At the misery 'twas going to be  
To master books, and know !

Then the governor he came aboard  
And sailed to Hoonah, O!  
While his body guard of whales and  
seals  
Blew round the schooner, O!  
But I'would take too long to tell you all  
The adventures of that trip;  
There was fun and work beside the slip  
Between the gun and lip!

SONG—TUNE, IRISH MOLLY, O  
Was all upon a Thursday  
In the month of October, O!  
That we were off on top o' the sea,  
Near the Shamagan islands, O  
When out drove from a rocky cove  
A man in a bidarkee,  
And us told a pirate bold  
Was acomin' to conquer we!

*Chorus.*

For to skin o'er the waters of  
The North Pacific, O !  
In Kyak and Kainlayka through  
The whirling woollys, O !  
Is the chief delight  
Of the Inuite  
Of the Shumagin islands, O !

He was short, he was broad, and  
His legs were a sight to see—  
All twisted and a-bowed in  
From a-sittin' in his bidarkée,  
But his arm was mighty when  
It shot the arrow, O !  
At the sea-otta-a-swimmin' about  
The Shumagin islands, O !

(Chorus.)

III.

Then up spake the captain keen—  
He was a captain gay, I trow :  
“ Ah ! ladies fair, beware of the air  
Round the Shumagin islands, O !  
The barometer is high and the wind  
ninth

And the scuppers are shipping a sea,  
Take hold of a rope, 'tis your only hope  
For the helm is hard a-lea!"

(Chorus.)

IV.

One was tall, one was short, and  
The first was fair to see,  
The other she carried a long black cane  
(Which is nothing to you or me).  
But the ladies were defiant

As they laughed a light "heigh, ho!"  
At the pirate who came paddling out  
From the Shumagin islands, O!

*Chorus.*

For to skim o'er the waters of  
The North Pacific, O!  
In Kyak and Kamlayaka through  
The whirling woollys, O!  
Is the chief delight  
Of the Innuite  
Of the Shumagin islands, O!

ALICE C. FLETCHER

<p><b>Alaska</b> <i>Feb and March 1887</i></p> <p>Bills to organize territorial government for see bills H. R. 8757, 9861.</p> <p>Concurrent resolution to print Allen's report on, passed Senate 2198, 2336.</p> <p>Concurrent resolution to print report on education in, referred in Senate 9408.</p> <p>Letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to Government buildings and wharf at Sitka (S. Ex. Doc. 83) 1899, 1932.</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Alaska</b> Concurrent resolution to print report on education in, passed 2543, 2611, 2761.</p> <p>Concurrent resolution to print Allen's report on, passed House 2761.</p>
	<p><b>Alaska</b> Nelson, W. (<i>a Senator from Florida Island</i>)</p>

Aldrich, Nelson W. (*a Senator from Rhode Island*)

# The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, March 3d, 1887.

## A CURIOUS TRIBE OF INDIANS.

BY FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

In a distant part of the United States, our far-away colony, so to speak, the Territory of Alaska, there lives a tribe of Indians with probably the greatest number of most curious customs and habits of any Indian people under our flag; and as the habits and customs are no doubt thoroughly ingrained into their character, we must, of course, appear to be very curious people in their eyes, as viewed from their standpoint.

This tribe of Indians, is called the T'linkit tribe, from the word in their own language signifying "a man," and especially one of their own tribe, as distinguished from other Indians on their own borders. Living as they do between two great and radically different races of savages, the Eskimos and Aleuts, on the north, and Indians on the south, they partake of the customs and habits of both to quite a noticeable extent, with an evident leaning toward the Indian, with which race they are classed. But some of the most curious customs among them have evidently arisen with themselves, for nothing similar can be found among any of the savages on any of their boundaries.

The first characteristic I shall speak of is their peculiar treatment of their women. How the Indians on one side of the T'linkit brutalize their women, making beasts of burden and slaves generally, is too well known to my readers to repeat it at length here. The Eskimos, on the other side, are far more considerate and just in their dealings with their women, but the T'linkit, instead of being a sort of mean between the two, as one might suppose, and as they are in many other characteristics, go far beyond the gentle-natured Eskimos, and as a consequence, in the land of the T'linkit, a curious kind of "women's rights" exists that is not excelled even among the nations long themselves civilized. In all their business transactions, in all their family affairs, and in all matters whatsoever where it is possible for the woman of the household to have a word to say her decision is needed to make these affairs final. Every time a man wants to undertake a business transaction he takes his wife along with him to ratify or veto the bargain, and should she be absent at the time she may afterward put in an appearance and upset the whole affair. Funniest of all, the same equivalent transactions of the women are not subject to the same supervising power of the men, who have nothing to say regarding the bargains of their wives or daughters, except to foot the bill, if any compensation is promised by the squaws that the men are expected to fill, as work,

utensils they can make, or even money, where they get it from white men and understand its value. The T'linkit tribe of Indians is scattered along a great extent of sea-coast (the Pacific Ocean), and while many of them live constantly alongside of habitations of the white people, others

... see twice five months at a time. The former thoroughly understand the value of money, and use it as a medium of exchange, while many of the others know of no exchange—except that of barter, or the exchange of one article for another. I have known several instances where the men have closed certain bargains, only to find them opened again when the absent wife put in an appearance. As white men are not very liable to be made a bargain which they think is to their advantage they seldom acquiesce in the demands of the woman in canceling the contract, and some of the worst personal misunderstandings between the two races have occurred on this account. I, of course, do not know how the T'linkit man fared after he got home from such a bargain; but I think we can all imagine pretty well. Nothing was more exasperating to me, at times, upon my two expeditions into Ala-ka—in 1883 and 1886

—wherever I came across some man from whom I wanted to buy some trifling article, or to employ for a short time, to have to start out for the Indian village, probably a mile or two distant, to consult his wife about it, or to bring her to me to talk the matter over.

Then the succession to the chieftainship of the tribe is a most singular one, based also on "women's rights," or something closely akin to it. The eldest son of the king and queen, or the chief and his wife, and in fact none of the sons or daughters succeed their father to the head of the tribe, when he dies, but some one of the nearest male relatives of the queen is made chief, when her husband dies. It is easy to see that this curious and roundabout method of handing down the sceptre may transfer the crown to anybody in the tribe, and that there can be no such thing as a true royal succession or hereditary descent of the chief's power.

When the parents, or either of them, have died, all of the effects that they possessed descend by inheritance on the mother's side, none of the descendants of the father receiving anything out of the estate. One would imagine that it would lead to some curious muddles, but somehow they manage to keep it straight.

The same as among all savages, the men have often two or three wives, and in rare cases even more; but the women, not to be outdone in the matrimonial line, have in a few cases—two or three of which I know personally—two husbands. They are nearly always rich women, who have had a great deal left them by inheritance, or who had made a large amount themselves—for, as I have said, the women do nearly all the business—and who can afford such expensive luxuries. One T'linkit woman, a Sitka woman, who went by the name of Mrs. Tom, among the white people, and who had already one husband, bought another, a slave, for about a thousand dollars in goods and chattels, and when I saw the

two together afterward, I think he was the best looking one of the pair.

When a man and woman marry they try and adopt a boy and a girl. If the man dies the boy becomes the woman's husband, and if the woman dies the girl becomes the wife of the man. They get terribly mixed up sometimes in their marriage relations by this and other curious means.

The T'linkits never understand the meaning of a joke, and if it is of a practical nature they are sure to get quite angry; and if it is not, it falls as flat on their nature as the reading of last year's almanac. They will sometimes "guy" each other a little, at a personal mishap, as slipping down in the mud, falling in the water, or something similar thereto, but beyond this they never go, or seem to understand. Any adventure that has a funny character to it, and that we would dub "a good joke," rolls off of their intellect like water off a duck's back.

A white man, living in Sitka, did a great deal of hunting to while away the time; and to increase his score among the ducks which he sought, the most abundant of all game thereabouts, he sent East and bought a number of duck decoys. These were placed in the water where he knew those water fowl were generally plentiful, and they were left until they had succeeded in decoying some of the birds about them. They came under the observation of a young T'linkit hunter, who ran to his house and got an old worn-out shot-gun, and then he commenced the very difficult task of crawling upon the decoys, needlessly keeping out of sight behind the logs and brush of the beach until, at the water's edge, he was about forty yards away, and safely hidden behind a big drift stump. He then proceeded to let the duck decoys have a ringing discharge from both barrels that nearly tore his shoulder off, and set his ears to ringing like buzz saws, but that, of course, had no effect on the wooden ducks, much to the young man's astonishment.

He wasted a great deal of ammunition before the truth dawned on his mind. Now an American boy, under similar circumstances, would have crept back to the brush, hiding closer to the ground than before, and after getting well out of sight, would have taken particular pains to have forgotten all about it as soon as possible. Our Sitka youth, on the contrary, was in a rage, and he lost no great amount of time in hunting up the owner of the decoys, and despite the latter's immoderate laughter, which only angered him the more, he insisted on being paid for the annihilation he had expended on the wooden ducks, and was so persistent in his demands, that the owner paid it to get rid of him; and which thoroughly settled the case, for the Indians had no shame or modesty as to the part he had acted in the adventure.

A couple of miners prospecting in Alaska built a temporary log cabin where they thought they had "struck diggings," and among their articles, which they were using in moderation in their rough life, was a quart or two of ardent spirits, in a demijohn. Returning home one day they found it empty. During their absence, a T'linkit Indian had succeeded in getting into the illy fastened door of the rude hut, and

cooly proceeded to drink his fill of the whisky, which was not accomplished till he had taken it all. It is needless to say that he found the path homeward hopelessly mixed up with stumps, fallen timber and brush, and he wandered off into the forest and died. As soon as the other Indians of the village knew the circumstances, they organized a hostile force of all the warriors, and armed with guns and pistols, they sought the two miners at their cabin and demanded damages, in a large number of blankets, for the killing of their comrade, which the miners were compelled to pay by sheer force of numbers.

On another occasion the master of a small sloop rescued a canoe loaded with Tlinkit Indians from a rough sea, which had partially wrecked the canoe. The master tied the canoe behind his craft to tow it, but the Indians themselves cut it loose to prevent its compromising the safety of the sloop. He deviated from his course enough to land his shipwrecked passengers at their village, where the others pressed around him with guns and pistols, and made him pay for the canoe that he had allowed the other Indians to cut loose, as they put it.

An Indian came to the white doctor at Sitka for medicine for his brother, and remembering that one Tlinkit had been given a trifl for taking medicine to a sick patient, he unblushingly demanded money of the physician for carrying the drugs, and for a while refused to take them, until he saw that the doctor was firm on such matters, when he acquiesced, grumbling on the way.

These Tlinkits are veritable skinflints in driving hard bargains in their trade and barter, and the following story told me by a citizen of Sitka would be impossible of belief, trustworthy as he was, if it were not for a knowledge of this trait in their character, coupled with those I have given above. It is said by him, that a number of Tlinkits rescued an indiscreet white canoeeman who had foolishly ventured into the surf on a reef in the outer harbor of an Alaskan port, and grasped him by the hair just as he was disappearing "for good" beneath the waves. The wily rescuer, however, would not drag him in nor allow him to crawl into the big native canoe, until a bargain decidedly favorable to the Indian had been arranged as to the salvage money to be paid.

At one time I had, in conjunction with a member of my party, some washing done by a Tlinkit woman. She took the soiled clothing about ten o'clock and we were both surprised to see her back in about an hour or so a hour and a half, demanding pay for the work she had done for us. She was informed that when the washing was brought back that she would receive her stipulated pay, to which she replied that the clothes had been brought back, and leading us out-of-doors showed us the clothes, just recently washed, hanging on the bushes around camp. Her contract only called for the washing, and she had done this.

A Tlinkit man, who had brought some material to trade, seemed perfectly willing to part with it for a couple of nickel-plated pickerel spoons adorned

with crimson feathers. As this particular tribe knew nothing of catching fish, except with spears and nets, it seemed singular that he should take something he evidently knew nothing about but the mystery was explained by the fellow, just before the bargain was closed, taking the two pickerel spoons in his hands and, stepping up to a mirror that was near by, applying them to the lobes of his ears by the long cat-gut snells, to see how they would look as ear-rings, for which he had evidently taken them.

By looking at the map of Alaska, one will see a narrow strip of land belonging to that territory, which extends along the Pacific Coast from about Mount Saint Elias, to where it terminates on the seaward face of British Columbia. This is the land of the Tlinkit Indian, where he leads an aquatic life on the numerous fjords, inlets, channels and waterways that indent this mountainous country in all directions, giving over ten thousand islands in this small district.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

## Daily Evening Bulletin.

The "Bulletin" has more than double the circulation of any other evening paper published west of the Rocky Mountains.

San Francisco, Monday, June 13, 1887.

### A MEMORIAL.

Local Merchants Desire a Decision Bearing Upon the Alaska Seal Question.

A number of local merchants have recently prepared and sent to President Cleveland a memorial urging a speedy definition of the rights of Americanaders and fishermen in Behring Sea and the southern coast of Alaska. The memorialists express their belief that the present defined boundary of the jurisdiction of the United States in Alaskan waters works an injustice to American citizens in favor of foreigners. It is understood that the present mis-

er of the revenue steamer Bear to Alaskan waters is connected with the solution of the matter suggested by the memorial. The United States Revised Statutes provide that no person shall hunt, trap, or otherwise mar, waste, or fur seal, or other bear-fearing animal, within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof." A decision as to the exact meaning of the last clause is desired."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—"Four thousand men and 2000 boys are busy at the month of the Columbia catching fish. All the men, make Astoria, Idaho. Money is tolerably plenty, and much business is being done," are remarks credited to C. H. Cooper, a merchant of Astoria, who is in the city.

The cashier of the Anglo-California bank states with regard to the forged letters of credit purporting to have been issued by his bank and honored by a number of European banking houses: "The London house has cabled me regarding the matter, and we are informed that the amount obtained by the confidence men will not exceed an aggregate \$30,000."

G. W. Litch, a merchant of Empire City, is at the Lick house.

The schooner Orion came down from Kodiak, Alaska yesterday in ballast. She was seventeen and a half days on the trip.

The schooner Czar, belonging to the McCollum Fishing and Trading Company, will sail for Pirie Cove, Alaska, to-morrow.

A schooner American Bay sailed from San Francisco to Gray's harbor April 30. She discharged and loaded and left Gray's harbor May 21, arriving at San Buenaventura May 28. This is one of the fastest trips ever made between the two ports.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The annual meeting of shareholders of the Alaska Commercial Company was held to-day. There were 19,800 shares represented out of 20,000. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Louis Gerstle; vice-president, Gustav Nebaum; secretary, Max Heimbronner; directors, Louis Sloss, Leon Sloss and C. A. Williams.

### THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE ES-KIMO CHILDREN.

BY FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

THE letter given below contains a general inquiry which I have heard made so often that I think I am right in believing that it would be interesting to many readers of THE INDEPENDENT if satisfactorily answered. This I shall attempt to do so far as my own limited experience among those strange people and the limited power of my pen will allow.

WEBSTER SCHOOL,  
CHICAGO, Sept. 13th, 1887.

MR. FREDERICK SCHWATKA:

Dear Sir.—I and others have read with great interest your Arctic articles, and the one in the New York INDEPENDENT of August 4th, concerning Arctic vegetation, was especially instructive. Would you please either state to me or to many through THE INDEPENDENT whether the people, particularly the children, are interested in the first coming of the flowers? Do they manifest any delight as civilized children do? or has the climate made them animals with no impulses except for food?

Sincerely,

E. A. BARNES, Principal.

The feelings of the Northern children in regard to the first flowers of their short summers can readily be explained in a few lines, but the general inquiry—and to which I alluded above—as to whether the climate has made them mere "animals, with no impulse except for food," is one that cannot be satisfactorily discussed in so short an account, and I only hope that I can make myself clear within the space that this journal would deem fair to give to the subject.

My experience includes two summers among these people—the season when flowers bloom, for they practically have no spring or autumn. The first of these summers was among a tribe that had long been in contact with white people, in the way of whalers and traders, while the second was among a tribe that seldom saw civilized beings, and where my small party of whites was the first that the greater majority of them had ever beheld, and all those seen before were explorers trying to escape from this district, or searchers looking for the lost. It was to be expected that in many traits, like those inquired into, the two tribes would differ. These two tribes live respectively on the shores of Hudson's Bay and the shores of the Arctic Ocean, in and around the mouth of Back's Great Fish River.

Those Eskimo brought in contact with white men not only showed more appreciation for flowers, but the greater floral display in their land gave them better facilities for indulging in it. This interest is found among the little children in probably the same proportion that exists among them in civilized communities. Of course, nowhere in Eskimo land does there appear anything like an appreciation of flowers, or any other beauties of Nature, to the extent we find at home, and the idea of cultivating them for their pretty displays would be to them absurd in the extreme. The most

it ever amounts to would never exceed that displayed by our lower classes when among the wild flowers, and even then not among those from the cities who appreciate these beauties much more than equally intelligent people constantly thrown among them. I have seen them pick flowers and apparently appreciate them, now and then even gathering little bunches, and when one reflects that these flowers of the frigid zones seldom have the slightest perfume to add to their plain beauty, one is not at a loss to understand why so little interest is shown in them, although they are almost the only display that Nature gives to cheer this lone land. Much of their interest, as would be expected, is of a practical nature; for when the first blossoms appeared on those few plants that later on were to give them a stinted supply of berries (there are three varieties of these in the country adjacent to North Hudson's Bay with which I became acquainted) we heard more of them than of all others put together; but this should not be held too strongly against them, for we have the same in the spring nearly as much among our own people.

Around the shores of the great Arctic Sea, where I journeyed, there was nothing edible of any sort, outside of the animal world, although there was a plentiful supply of flowers inland, out of the reach of the chilly blasts from the perpetual ice-packs that crowd this sea; and this, too, despite the fact that the warmest month of the year, July, gave three frosts at night—or, rather, when the sun was the lowest in the northern heavens—while August followed with thirteen times below the freezing-point.

These people cared very little for flowers, either as children or later in life, and while my facilities were very limited to form a judgment, I can say that they make less impression on them than the vast fields of ice and snow, which, contrary to the usual opinion held by strangers, I think they love to see, just as the musk-oxen and reindeer that are free to travel where they will, love to live only in the lone North. To answer the question strictly as it is asked, "Do they manifest any delight?" one would probably have to say no; but that again would have to be qualified with the fact that they occasionally show a much deeper interest than the letter implies, in its concluding phrase.

But there is no more erroneous impression extant, and I think it is a general one among our people, than that the climate, mode of life, or some of the surrounding conditions have made the Eskimo children so many "animals with no impulses except for food." In fact, it is probably in the childhood of these far-away children, that they spend the brightest and most cheerful part of their lives in a land where everything, as viewed from our standpoint, is so antagonistic to brightness and cheerfulness. In all that goes to make up a pleasant life, these children have quite as nice a time as the little ones of lower latitudes generally do, if we may judge by the way they apparently enjoy themselves in

their many sports and plays; and if we would look at it from the light of comparison, as to the resources of the two zones to furnish childish enjoyment, it would bring the Arctic children into still greater relief for a capacity for cheerfulness. While constantly speaking of and emphasizing the disadvantage of their country as a cheerful abode, compared with ours, I do not wish to convey the erroneous impression, which it is easy to do, that they so regard it; for it is quite evident to any one who has ever lived among them, with the least powers of observation, that the Eskimo find that land as necessary to that cheerfulness of which I write as is to the existence of the musk-ox or walrus, or as our own land is to our happiness; and were they removed in a body to our latitude, they would find it as uncongenial as we would if moved to theirs. This it is well to remember in estimating their happiness, whether of the children or those of greater growth.

I found the children uniformly contented and cheerful the whole year round, with ample amusements, mixed with just enough practical work to keep them busy and to have the happiness which goes with such a state of affairs. That such happiness and contentment will react in favor of intelligence, all other things being equal, is a very natural inference, and I would have no hesitation in saying they are far brighter and more intelligent-looking than the general world believes; certainly no one can speak of them as "animals, with no impulses except for food." While no one would expect to find among them, as childhood progresses, anything like the same corresponding development of intelligence that we have, it is evident that it is only lack of opportunity, and the effect of heredity or having long been in intellectual bondage that prevents it, while, on the other hand, comparing them with that unfortunate part of our own population which receives no education, that is school education, which is certainly a fairer comparison, we seldom see the wan, pinched countenances, or the stolidity and sensual look that must come from neglect and viciousness more than any other cause, and which, therefore, could not exist among the Eskimo, as these vices are unknown to them as far as I am able to judge. One clear proof of their practical intelligence is the early age at which some of the boys are able to take care of a family, if death or other cause throws a mother and smaller children on their hands. Their peculiar communistic form of government—if they can be said to have any at all—by which any person is entitled to his or her share of everything eatable and drinkable in the village as long as it exists, will, of course, assist such boys in times when alone they would have suffered; but, in general, they are very ambitious, and it is only in the tightest of pinches that they avail themselves of the communal privilege.

Even the limited experience that I gained by two years' residence among these little-understood people would almost

furnish material for a book on this subject, and it would show the Eskimo children to be brighter than they are usually considered; but I think I have said enough to convince my readers already that in the scale of uncivilized humanity, in which we judge all savages, the Eskimo hold no mean and degraded position, and that their children enjoy a happy, contented lot from their own point of view.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

## The Examiner.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887.

### A VACATION TOUR IN ALASKA.

BY REV. GEO. M. STONE, D.D.

NUMBER ONE.

#### Puget Sound and the Inland Passage.

A letter, furnished with the impetus of a United States two-cent postage-stamp, addressed to Richard Roe, Sitka, Alaska, and dropped in the post-office at New-York city, would, before reaching its destination, make a journey unprecedented in the mail service of the continent. It would first find its way by the ordinary channels of communication to St. Paul, Minn. Thence it would cross, by the Northern Pacific Railroad, the vast inter-continental stretches of plain and mountain, until it should be transferred at Puget Sound to the Alaska steamer. After reaching the boundary-line of the United States, it would pass through more than 500 miles of British waters, and near Fort Tongas again enter the territory of the United States, to complete its wanderings by a voyage northward and westward, through nearly 500 miles more of salt water, in the inland rivers which is a unique feature of our new territory. The signal-gun from the steamer's deck would finally and very properly announce its arrival at Sitka, the "Naples of America."

The writer, having recently traversed this exceptionally varied and impressive route, hopes by instalments to make the readers of THE EXAMINER sharers in that portion of his experience which belongs specifically to lands and waters between the starting-point on Puget Sound and the return to it. The present letter will be occupied with a general sketch of Puget Sound and the mountain-walled salt river, 1,000 miles in length, whose northwesterly trend is followed in the voyage.

#### Puget Sound.

The reader must imagine a chain of islands, locking the tide-waters of the Pacific Ocean into a channel, varying from less than half a mile to forty miles in width, extending from the southern border of Vancouver Island to the head of Lynn Canal in Alaska.

Port Townsend, the American port of entry on Puget Sound, is the proper point of departure for the trip to Alaska. The waters of the "Mediterranean of the North" were placid and softly lustrous, under the sunlight of that August afternoon, when our good ship *Idaho* steamed out of the harbor to begin her voyage to the North land. The bold and steep headland above the port toward the Straits of San Juan de Fuca gradually faded from sight as we passed on, leaving "Protection Island" on the left. Mr. John Powers, the proprietor of this island, has made it the refuge

and home of many varieties of the bird tribes, and so carefully guards his feathered friends from injury, that his isolated domain has been christened "Protection Island." Two hours more, and we are in the mid-waters of the wonderful Puget Sound. Its vast coast-line sweeps more than 1,500 miles. The water in its noble harbors is deep enough to afford ample safety to ships of the largest tonnage. It seems to be manifest destiny that the prizes of empire are to be won on this inland sea in the near future. Already the Canadian Pacific Railway has arrived at Vancouver, in British Columbia. On the American side, the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad is being rapidly pushed onward toward Tacoma, and great "captains of industry" are looking at Seattle and Port Townsend as probable termini of other important routes.

#### The "Florida of the Northwest."

We passed Victoria without stopping, but we had just spent a Sunday in this little capital, and could readily enter into the hopes of its citizens. Professor Maury, not a Briton, says "the trade-winds place Vancouver Island on the wayside of the road from China and Japan to San Francisco so completely, that a trading vessel under canvas to the latter place would take the same route as if she was bound for Vancouver Island, so that all return cargoes would naturally come there in order to save two or three weeks, besides risks and expenses.

All tourists are charmed with the climate and surroundings of Victoria. The Princess Louise pronounced the former "perfect." It is a winter resort for invalids, and though it may have a strange sound to some ears, this whole vicinity has been called the "Florida of the Northwest." It is asserted that the birds of the colder north find asylum here in the winter months. Let it be remembered that every location on this coast up to Sitka and beyond is modified in its climatic conditions by the Kuro-siwo or Japanese warm current. The heat-laden ocean river, like the Gulf-Stream, carries summer in its breath.

The Marquis of Lorne, who remained here in 1882 until the 6th of December, speaks thus of the British Columbia climate: "No words can be too strong to express the charm of this delightful land, where the climate, softer and more constant than that of the south of England, ensures at all

times of the year a full enjoyment of the wonderful loveliness of nature around you." This balmy genial air does not, however, cross the mountain barriers of the main land coast to affect the climate of the interior. The Chinook winds blow through the mountain passes, and temper the atmosphere of favored locations in British Columbia and elsewhere. An Arctic rigor holds sway during the cold season in other localities. On the downward trip we dropped a hunting party at Victoria made up of New-Yorkers, who were eager to win some trophies of the chase from the mountain sheep of lower British Columbia. Certain bags for sleeping, and some other preparations, were quite suggestive to the uninitiated. Let us hope that some friendly Chinook messenger found its way to their camp!

#### Inspiring Views.

Our course northward obliged us to pass the notable island of San Juan on the left. This is not only the largest island between the Straits of Fuca and the continent; it

has also a celebrity in connection with boundary disputes between the United States and Great Britain. It was seized and occupied by the British Government in 1859, and immediately after by an American force under the orders of General Harney. After much wrangling the King of Prussia was chosen arbitrator in the matter in 1871. His decision not only gave us the pretty, pastoral island of San Juan, but determined that the treaty line as drawn by Lord Aberdeen, and accepted by the United States, was to pass from the centre of the Gulf of Georgia on the parallel of 49° north, through the Canal de Haro and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. The divergence from this line which gave to Great Britain the southern end of Vancouver Island, was simply and alone to secure it to her, instead of giving it to the United States. Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, has recently said in this connection, that in matters of dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which have been submitted to arbitration, the former has always had the best of the award. At any rate Kaiser William deserves the thanks of all Americans for his judicial fairness in the case just cited. More inspiring than the boundary question was the view of mountain scenery on the receding coasts as we proceeded upward. Mount Tacoma, (it is called Mount Rainier at Seattle) outlined its majestic proportions dimly, through a thin veil of smoke caused by forest fires. If its colossal snow-cap or rather ample hood of white was toned into suggestive rather than manifested grandeur by its hazy covering, we shared in suggestions never to be forgotten. Its huge cone lifts countless acres of snow-fields above 14,000 feet into the air. A Boston friend who has recently visited the mountain for the purpose of examining its glaciers, reached a general height of 11,000 feet, and enjoyed the wonderful view of the motionless billowy sea of hills below him. The Cascade Range was visible in the north, and the party was in a higher altitude than the white summit near Snoqualmie pass and the more distant Mount Baker. One of the thrilling incidents of this trip was the double vision of the white dome of Tacoma as seen by itself, and again reflected in the transparent waters of Crater Lake.

On the east, Mount Baker kept us company for many leagues. It was, indeed, a rare *compagnon de voyage*, with its glistering ridge and sentinel-like peaks visible eighty miles away. One needs a new education of the senses in order to estimate accurately the altitudes of mountain summits along this coast, where they are lifted up directly from the sea level instead of from an elevated plateau, as in Colorado. The beautiful Gulf of Georgia is a widening of the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

#### An Engineering Triumph.

The first evening brought the crisp, rare northland air, and the sky aglow with the brilliant Aurora. We began to realize what this wonderful trip had for us, with its days of mountain glory and its nights of illuminated sky. In one of the previous voyages through this Gulf, the night scene of phosphorescent phenomena was so astonishing, that the captain came to the rooms of passengers at midnight and startled them with the message, "Wake up! The whole sea is on fire!" In the morning we saw whales spouting and sporting between us and the not distant shore. Near Van-

cover, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Fraser River mingles its lighter flood of fresh water with the sea channel, making a well-defined contrast to the color of the latter. One cannot pass so near the terminus of the most northerly inter-continental railway of America without definite and vigorous realization of the prodigious difficulties overcome in bringing it to completion. Like the sieges of the Middle Ages were the excavations and tunnelling of the vast rock formations of the Cascade Range. On the western division, extending from Port Moody to Savona Ferry, a distance of 200 miles, a construction army of 7,000 men were engaged for five years. It is said "the loud roar of enormous discharges of giant power reverberated constantly among the mountains. Millions of tons of rock were blasted, and rolled with the noise of an avalanche into the rushing, boiling Fraser. Workmen were suspended by ropes hundreds of feet down the perpendicular sides of mountains to blast a foothold. Supplies were packed in upon the backs of mules, and trails were traversed where the Indians were accustomed to use ladders, and building materials were landed at enormous expense." The pass through the Gold Mountains was discovered by an engineer who was sent out to search for a wagon route. When nearly at the point of despair respecting his quest, he saw an eagle flying up a narrow valley, and following as closely as he could its flight, he discovered the single pass through this otherwise inaccessible rampart of the Gold Range. It bears appropriately the name "Eagle Pass," and is the spot where the tracks were finally joined and the last spike driven. All honor to our Canadian kinsmen, and their British sureties, who have thus proven that "peace hath her victories no less than war," and who have seen their gigantic enterprise finished at the enormous cost of \$140,000,000.

#### Meeting By The Way.

At Nanaimo, nearly opposite Vancouver on the island of the same name, we were detained about twelve hours to take in the ship's supply of coal for her voyage. Nanaimo, which was founded by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1852, has the best quality of bituminous coal on the coast. We enjoyed a walk from the coal wharf up to the town, about four miles distant. On getting out of this harbor, we had before us the long remaining stretch to Queen Charlotte Sound, with about 300 miles in addition, before we should reach our first landing-place at Fort Tongas, beyond the British Columbia boundary. The exciting incident of the day succeeding the departure from the last point of civilization was the meeting of the *Ancon*, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, on her return trip from Sitka. One face on her deck the writer recognized with mingled gratification and regret. It was that of our indefatigable Home Mission Secretary, Dr. H. L. Morehouse, whose society we had hoped to enjoy on the memorable Alaska trip. Railway connections failed to bring us at the starting-point at the same time, hence this strange meeting, and conversation across the water from deck to deck of our respective steamers. As the *Ancon*'s passengers had been more than two weeks out of the reach of newspapers and telegraphs, naturally the first question was, "What is the news?" "The Chicago Anarchists are to be hung!" was the reply

shouted vigorously over the little bay. A few words more were followed by the mutual salute of the companion vessels, cheers for their respective commanders, and the wheels were in motion again, one for the upward, the other for the downward voyage. So do we meet and part on the destiny-walled river of life!

#### Perils and Delights.

The scenic panorama for the remainder of the voyage to the narrow space of open sea at Queen Charlotte Sound was one of sustained grandeur. It led through the sometimes perilous "tide-rips" of the Seymour Narrows, for it must be added that our voyage has at least a modicum of perils mingled with its unique pleasures. The nearness of its rocky shores, the possibility of encountering sunken ledges, where surveys have not been made with the same degree of accuracy as in older routes, are certainly elements of danger sufficient to render one grateful for that superintending Providence which vouchsafed us careful pilotage through countless tortuous channels. Again, at certain seasons, the "Rainy Hyades" hold sway over these coasts, and the thick fog caused by the contact of the warm easterly current with the cold atmosphere of snow-clad mountains renders navigation unsafe. The day after we crossed the Sound already mentioned, where one feels the swells of the Pacific for the first time, we entered into a troublesome fog, and were halted for six hours. There is a peculiar sense of gloom in these latitudes under these circumstances, all the more depressing from its contrast with the exhilaration which precedes it. At midnight, however, we heard the welcome sound of the wheels again, and the day following the steep sheer walls of other galleries of rock and snow held us in the habitual tension of wonder. Indeed, this continued until we fell into a kind of normal level of surprised delight, culminating in the unwonted scenes of Glacier Bay. Fort Tongas, Cape Fox, Loring, Fort Wrangell and Juneau were passed on the way. At each of these points we encountered groups of dusky Alaskans, the women with *curios* for sale being in the majority. At Fort Wrangell we had the best view of the grotesque heraldic *totem* poles. The northern tribes are divided into families having for their crests the crow, the bear, the eagle, the whale, the wolf and the fox. The *totems* are tall cedar posts adorned with rudely carved faces of men and beasts, indicating different incidents of their family history.

The Douglas Island gold mine and the wonderful Muir Glacier will be described in detail in our next letter.



A Lord of the Harem.

San Francisco  
California

# Sunday Chronicle

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1857

## THE SEAL ISLANDS.

### A Sketch of the Pribilof Group.

#### A SOURCE OF GREAT WEALTH.

How the Business is Managed—  
Millions of Sea Birds—  
Amusements.

Written for the CHRONICLE.

The Pribilof Islands are situated 190 miles north of Unalaska Island in the heart of Bering sea. This group of treeless, rocky islets, three in number, although insignificant in size, still comprise the most valuable portion of the great Alaska Territory, for it is here each summer the fur seal comes from some unknown winter resort in southern seas to breed. Thus far for the breeding grounds of the fur seal has been generally prosecuted in different portions of the globe for more than 100 years, and the sealskin as an article of commercial value has ever held its place and probably was never in greater demand than at the present time. So great was the demand for this valuable fur during the latter part of the last and the beginning of this century that large expeditions were fitted out by various maritime nations solely for the purpose of searching for the breeding grounds of the much-prized pinniped. At one time the islands lying along the coast of Chile and Bolivia, the west coast of Patagonia and some of the low rocky islets of the Polynesian archipelago were the rendezvous of millions of fur seal, but they were soon either exterminated or driven away by the ruthless greed of the hunters.

#### AN ISOLATED GROUP.

The isolation of the Pribilof group caused its situation to be long a secret

—See our annual Report of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association has been published. It shows the receipts during the past year to have been \$18,507.92, and the disbursements \$10,183.86, leaving a balance of \$8324.06. The general work of the institution is detailed at length, and shows that in 1850 only one free kindergarten existed in this city, while now there are forty-three schools attended by 2000 children. The following are the officers:

Honorary President, Mrs. Leland Stanford; southwest corner of California and Powell streets; President, Sarah E. Cooper; 1801 Clay street; Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Lox, northwest corner of Jackson and Gough streets; Second Vice-President, Mrs. A. L. Lovell, 2nd Bush street; Secretary, Miss Nellie Van Winkle, 317 Fulton street; Miss Mary May, 133 Chestnut street; Superintendent, Mrs. Sarah from the early navigators, and even after its discovery by Pribilof, a Russian explorer in, 1786, the secret was so well guarded and the methods of taking the seals so systematized that they have never been driven away. In consequence of these precautions and of the restrictions placed upon the Fur Seal Company by the Government after the purchase of the Territory from Russia, the islands of St. George, St. Paul, Olen, comprising what is better known as the Seal Islands, and the Copper and Kommander Islands, situated farther to the westward, in Bering's sea, are the only two groups of islands of any value in the world. The islands of St. George and St. Paul, where are located the principal seal rookeries, are thirty-eight miles apart, St. Paul being northwest of St. George.

During the summer months dense fogs are prevalent and it is seldom that one sees the sun. Rain rarely visits the Islands during this period and it is due less owing to little atmospheric change than the peculiar formation of the islands that the seal comes here to breed with such regularity every season.

#### CHARACTER OF THE COAST.

Approaching St. George from the south, when the fog lifts sufficiently to disclose the land, one is struck by the bold, precipitous nature of its formation. Along the whole northern shore of the island the basaltic cliffs present an unbroken perpendicular front, except at one place, where the thick grass which covers the land seems to have found its way through the rocky clefts and plunged into them. This is called Garden cove, and furnishes a convenient landing-place for small boats while the wind is from such a direction as to render dangerous the passage to the north side of the island. We look in vain along the rugged beaches on this side for the seal; but on rounding the easternmost point of the island, with its sheltered bay midway between the two extremes, the traveler suddenly comes in sight of a low, shelving, rocky beach, upon which thousands of thousands of the seal animals are rolling and climbing over each other, seemingly in the best of humor. As we steam along quite close to shore we can hear the hoarse, rattling roar of the old seals as he opens his mouth wide, and now and then some showy younger comes up alongside, gives us one glance, and with a startled "Ba-a-h" disappears into the purple depths. The water adjacent to the rocks is also very soft. On warm days when the sun manages to pierce the fog, the seals seem to suffer on land, and take to the water, where they lie around, fanning and scratching themselves with their long flippers in the most ridiculous manner.

#### THE VILLAGE OF ST. GEORGE.

The village of St. George is situated as before stated, about midway between the extremities of the island, upon the sloping side of the ridge which forms the backbone of the group. It consists of some seventy-five or eighty neat frame houses, among which the Russian church, with its characteristic minaret, is conspicuous. The Government agent's cottage stands in the center of the village, and in sight of the stars and stripes floating from a tall staff in front of it, gives a military air to the place, which is greatly enhanced by the similarity of all the houses and the regularity with which they have been placed. West of the village, about three miles distant, the shelving shore suddenly terminates and a magnificient precipice of basalt and tufted grasses from the sea to a height of nearly 1000 feet, in curves and on the projections of this tremendous cliff millions of sea birds make their nests, and doubtless each whether there is a place in the world where so many birds can be found within the same space. All day long the shrill cries and restless movements of the birds are kept up, but at about 10 A. M. there seems to be a regular dress rehearsal of death and destruction. If one listens intently he may hear the hoarse commands of the adjutant's taken up and repeated in the shriller voices of sergeants of companies. The beating of the wings of the birds does not sound unlike the noise of a thousand feet as they fall in line. And now as company after company swing off from the cliff and form into whole regiments, like a column in command. The head of each is taken and the columns move swiftly around the island, completely encircling it with a long wavering band of parti-colored ribbon.

#### A PERILOUS PURSUIT.

The natives of the islands greatly prize the eggs of sea birds, especially the albatross, and would not hesitate to risk their lives in the most foolhardy manner to obtain the much-coveted article of food. A common way of obtaining the eggs of birds making their nests here is to have native dogs over the edge of the cliff and end of a stout rope made of walrus or sea-lion hide. After he has filled a pouch, which he carries with him, he is hauled up again by his comrade. This is not the only and highest accident happened at St. George some years since, by which a native lost his life while engaged in gathering eggs. He had been lowered over the cliff and was engaged in filling his pouch, when for some reason his companions were called away for a moment, leaving the egg-hunter dangling against the side of the precipice. In that moment a hungry fox, who had been watching him, by attracted by the grease and oil in the pouch, seized it and in a moment gnawed it in two. When the natives returned they found the rope cut in again by the sharp teeth of the fox, and the companion crushed in a shapeless mass upon the jagged rocks 1000 feet below.

#### THE SEALERS.

The natives of the seal islands, although of common origin with those of the Aleutian group, have long sought closer contact with the whites and enjoying certain

privileges and emoluments arising from the seal industry are far in advance of their savage kinsmen in the group. If one may judge by external evidence, they are even better off than the average workingman in any civilized community. Every male resident of the seal islands, upon arriving at a certain age, is entitled to become a "sealer". He is made the direct supervisor of a native chief, to whom he renders implicit obedience. The Alaska Company pays him a certain price for each seal killed and skinned a certain amount, which is agreed upon between themselves and the sealers. At the end of the killing season the total number of seals killed is

counted very accurately in a manner which leaves no room for doubt, and the amount due the natives is divided into what is known as first, second and third class shares. These shares are paid in regular weekly or monthly instalments upon the regular sealant. The Church is allowed to share in this division, and two first-class shares are annually set aside as a fund for the assistance of distressed widows and orphans.

PROSPEROUS PEOPLE,  
and of St. George v.

## GOOD DANCERS.

Dancing is indulged in by old and young alike and forms one of the favorite amusements of the natives to while away the tedious hours of the day during the long, dull, sealing season so much attention must be paid to the business of taking seals that but little time is left for amusement. When this work is completed, however, a grand ball is usually given which gets to the hall. The native belles come gaily decked in silks and satins fresh from San Francisco, and the men stalk solemnly around, resplendent in top hats, bow ties and paper collars. They take good notice of the collar for it may happen that, in the excitement of the dance, in the maddening whirl of a grand "all-hands-around" movement, one's hat may wander at its own sweet will down the back or over the ears of its oblivious but happy owner. The orchestra generally consists of two striking fellows armed with fiddles, a cordon of drummers and a corner by a line of chairs. The *one* is a premonitory bass note, a short struggle with the bellows and then a stirring Russian waltz or polka peals forth. Each gentleman seizes the lady next to him and, according to his color and previous condition of servitude, finds to his surprise that he has secured a good partner, for they all dance remarkably well. J. C. CANTWELL

## PROFESSOR SAXMAN DROWNED

## Fate of a Canoe Party in Stormy Alaska Waters.

Professor S. A. Saxman, formerly of Al-  
leghany City, Pa., who was commissioned  
to take charge of the United States Gov-  
ernment School at Lorine, Alaska, was  
gowned recently in Clarence straits,  
Southeastern Alaska, while on his way to  
Port Chester, to examine into and report  
to the Bureau of Education upon the con-  
dition of schools in that district.  
The professor and his wife had moved to Port  
Tongas for the winter, and in accordance  
with instructions received from the General  
Agent of Education in Alaska, the  
Rev. Sheldon Jackson, he left Tongas  
December 13th, in a canoe, in company  
with two natives, contrary to the advice of  
the Collector of the Port, Col. W. H. Bond,  
whose experience suggested extreme cau-  
tion in attempting the passage of the open  
straits in a small boat in winter, and  
with the consciousness of duty before him,  
Professor Saxman bid farewell to his wife  
and boldly set out, expecting to make the  
trip and return, in five days at the fur-

A strong north wind set in two days after his departure, and blew continually until January 1st, when it became possible to start out from Tonga with a search party, headed by Captain C. H. and his son, a lieutenant, one of them the brother of Louis Paul, a native teacher, who had accompanied Professor Saxon on the trip. They had been separated from him, and drowned with him. A hazardous search of over five days finally discovered the canoe ashore on some rocks on an island near the shore. The canoe was broken in two, the rudder, oars, and paddle wedged in among drifts and badly wrecked. A search of the beach for several miles above and below discovered flour, provisions, and a bundle of blankets belonging to one of the

atives, but no trace of the bodies or any of the ill-starred voyagers, which had evidently been swept out into Dixon's entrance and thence into the open ocean by the prevailing currents in the channel.

It is supposed that the crew, under sail at the time of the accident, the mast, step and thwart being found in such a condition as to warrant the belief that a violent gale must have overtaken the vessel. The rope attached to the boom was cut with a sharp instrument, and the sudden righting of the canoe evidently threw the occupants out on the opposite side before they could get ashore.

Captain Orr returned to Tongass January 6th, convinced that Professor Saxton and party had met an untimely death, but the grief of the two women was suddenly relieved when a son was born to Mrs. Paul having given birth to a daughter a few days before, that the sympathies of natives were aroused to such an extent that they sent word to Captain Orr that he might go ashore. On the 17th, without finding any trace of the missing party, Captain Orr and party had already reported their being here without hope for favorable tidings the lonely widow left Tongass in company with Mr. Max. Maxfield of Loring, Alaska, who had come to take charge of the school at Sustik, 51½ miles up the street, awaiting instructions from the Bureau of Education in Washington. As she was for a long time Assistant Principal of the Normal School at Corralito, California, and was qualified for the position of teacher, having expressed a willingness to return to Loring and carry on the work at that point, a petition has been forwarded to the Rev. Jackson at Washington that she be appointed to the school at Loring.

# City Front Gazette

Published Every Saturday

CAPT. J. F. JANES, Editor and Proprietor

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**OUR POLICY.**

FIRST—That the article published is true.  
SECOND—That it was published from good motives, and for justifiable ends. That it is the war of the right, and defender of the people.

Entered at the San Francisco Postoffice as  
second-class matter

OFFICE: No. 18 Market Street, San Fran-  
eisco, Cal. Room 7. June 11. 1887.

## AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY.

The Republican government liberated the negroes and enslaved Russians in Alaska.

When W. H. Steward, the purchaser of Alaska, was in San Francisco, I said to him that the Alaska Company and government officers abused the Russians. Then he answered, "if they are not satisfied with the American government let them go home." I replied, "that the Russian natives of Alaska lived as had no other

of Alaska claimed or had no other home but the land of their birth. Give them time to become acquainted with their new form of government; let them be treated with kindness and justice by those placed in temporary authority over them, and they will prove themselves good citizens to the United States."—[Alaska Herald, July 15, 1869.]

They petitioned the government several times.

"That—morally, religiously, socially and commercially, our destiny is in the hands of the lessees of the Government. We are the slaves of these lessees, and at their mercy. That merchants and traders are excluded from our shores by these lessees, and competition is thus cut off, and we are dependent only on the mercies of our masters. The employees of the Miller company often beat, and violently assault us, threatening to drive every Aleut from the Island.

"We beg respectfully of the United States government and of our fellow citizens all over the Republic, to regard us not as Indians—we are not such—but as fellow citizens, struggling to advance in civilization, and to become worthy to be esteemed as fellow citizens of the Republic."

February, 15, 1872, the memorial of the citizens of San Francisco was entrusted to G. C. Perkins for the legislature of Sacramento, to advocate before Congress in Washington, justice for Alaskans. Perkins surrendered the sacred memorial to Miller & Co.

In 1872, when an investigation was proposed by Congress, the committee was hushed.

In 1876, the same.

The investigation of 1884, proposed by Congressman Barclay Henley, fresh in the memory of the people, was also hushed.

"The Aleuts are in a state of bondage even more unbearable than was that of the Southern negroes. They are slaves in their native land."—[N. Y. Sun.]

Editors' office of the Sun, March  
3, 1884.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Dana would be pleased to receive an article from you concerning the wrongs in Alaska. I would suggest: First, an article concerning the Aleuts and their petition; a history so clearly and completely written, that even a bootblack can understand it. Second, an article on the Miller monopoly, showing in the same clear and concise manner, how completely they have the country in their possession. Third, whatever additional you may deem right and interesting. Such articles will be paid for.

Yours truly,  
AMOS J. CUMMINGS,  
N. Y. Sun  
“FATHER AGAPITUS.”

I wrote according to order, and sent six registered letters, articles on Alaska wrongs; they did not publish them. Mr. Dana wished to learn from me about the Miller monopoly, and sell my knowledge for high price to the cruel corporation.

June 2, 1884, N. Y. Sun called the Miller Company, "The Benevolent Firm," (\$ \$ !!).

November 13, 1884, N. Y. Herald said: "Ah? So it was the Alaska Fur-Seal Company whose money, about one hundred thousand dollars, contributed to the Blaine corruption fund carried California. Well we live and learn. The Alaska Fur-Seal Company, what business has that goes with presidential politics? Congress ought to look into this wealthy monopoly. If it has money to spare to carry the state for Blaine; that surplus ought to go into the Treasury of the United States."

February 7, 1871, when J. F. Miller was struggling to get the "Alaska Seal Fishery Lease" in Washington, J. G. Blaine was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and helped to pass the villainous law.

United States Congress appropriated money to print in the Washington government printing office false reports on Alaska; they assisted this merciless corporation to rob the country and Russians there.

W. H. Seward, Halleck, Grant, Hayes, Sherman, Cole, Schurz, the whole gang of the San Francisco press, N. Y. Tribune, N. Y. Sun and many others received shares from the treasuries of Alaska; and what has the Republican Government done for the Russians there from 1867? Established no schools, only murdered, robbed and whipped them, if they conceived a feeling that they were free citizens of the United States.

San Francisco News Letter said: "Men sneer at mob rule, and reverse the reign of law. Let us think. The one exterminated Casey, the other tolerated Honchareko!" This is the manner the San Francisco press treated freedom defenders of Russians in Alaska, being paid by the Alaska Fur-Seal Company.

How many millions has this merciless corporation spent to hush Congress and the press in the

last 18 years, to impress every movement of liberty for the Russians in Alaska.

"The natives of Alaska are peaceful, honest and capable of transacting ordinary business quite well, and would doubtless improve themselves if they had a chance; but their present complete enslavement and robbery by an unsavory ring of speculators, will ever prevent such a progress."—Report of Brevet Maj. Gen. Jeff. Davis, Commanding Department of Alaska, to the Secretary of War, August 20, 1870.

"If the American heart is not palsied or dead, all parties will promptly unite to redress this national crime of plunder and oppression now being perpetrated on Alaska."—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

AGAPIUS IONCHARENKO.

## The Great Alaska Steal.

### The Pirates of the Arctic Zone.

### The U. S. Government in Co-partnership.

### A Gigantic Scheme to Remove the North Pole.

### Seal! Seal! Steal!

CAPT. J. F. JANES—

Dear Sir: I received a copy of your honorable paper—CITY FRONT GAZETTE. I saw an article headed "More Bear."

Owners of San Francisco fishing and whaling fleets in the Arctic sea should support your paper, and now, is just the time, as the pirates, thieves and murderers want to renew the term of plunder, and it is a good time to expose the Alaska wrongs, tyrannies and despotism supported by the wretched United States Government. It is the worst governed country on the globe excepting Russia.

Alaska is a great country—Louis Schloss & Co. made it a prison—there is great room for industry. It has immense wealth in earth and in its waters. If you wish any information I will supply you.

If Alaska had been prosperous the Siberians would have had their liberty also. Your admirer,

P. S.—Murderers mean para-gorack—by speaking murderers of seals.

The following matter concerning the Alaska Commercial Co. and their illegal lease to the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, is furnished us by A. E. Redstone, who secured restitution in the case of Taylor, Bendel & Co. vs. Alaska Commercial Company, some years ago, and who is again on the warpath. Captain A. A. Stout also has favored us with certain

knowledge on this same question:

This lease to the seal fisheries of the islands of St. Paul and St. George requires that the natives shall have provided for them, by the lessees, educational advantages, and the means provided for "their comfort and maintenance."

Now, we refer you to the several petitions that have, by perseverance and determination on the part of the victims of this soulless corporation, reached the people of the United States, wherein these Aleuts or natives of these islands—now citizens of the United States—have been and now are treated by the Alaska Commercial Co. as slaves, wild Indians and brutes, to the extent that they are driven by force and necessity, introduced by the said company, to submit to treatment worse than the mining slaves of Russia.

All this affair, connected with this dishonest negotiation of franchise by jobbery and fraud and deception and bribery and railroading legislation is a thing so hideous, if seen is only to be abhorred, and we now propose to lift the dark mask and disclose it in all its villainous depravity.

We intend to show that this Alaska lease was from its first conception a piece of disgraceful jobbery, a fraud in its letting by the Treasury Department, and that the lessees have violated all its provisions; that the said lease was illegally given to the Alaska Commercial Co., and that their several acts in the operation of their power have been tyrannical, criminal and disgraceful to a civilized christian republic. We refer to the proceedings of the United States House of Representatives of July 1, 1870, from which a partial copy of the same is herein copied, which show too clearly to be misunderstood collusion between some of the members of the House and the said Alaska Commercial Co.

As to the manipulations in the Treasury Department in the letting of the lease, we refer to the paper marked "Exhibit Two."

And concerning the usurpation under and violation of the terms of the lease, will refer to the sworn documentary evidence marked "Exhibit Three."

We also refer to statements made through the public press, which we believe to be substantially true and thoroughly borne out by the sworn testimony in possession and referred to; prima facia evidence of the bill being a "job" from its birth, engineered through the House by Mr. Dixon of Rhode Island, in the interest of the Alaska Commercial Co.

This was a substitute for the bill originally referred to the Committee on Commerce (Senate Bill No. 32) to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. As soon as the substitute was read Mr. Washburne of Wisconsin asked to offer an amendment.

Mr. Dixon would not allow it, saying: "I cannot give the floor to the gentleman for that purpose."

Mr. Washburne said he hoped the gentleman would not refuse to have it read.

Custom presumed the amendments could be offered after Dixon had spoken.

Dixon—This may interfere.

Washington then asked if he (Dixon) proposed to allow amendments to be offered.

Dixon—I do not.

The speaker asked Dixon if he would yield to give the amendment read for Washburne.

Dixon reluctantly yielded the floor to the clerk to read the proposed amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after line 2, section 2, page 3, down to the word "years," in line 8, and insert the following:

"Shall, after public advertisement in two daily papers in each of the cities of San Francisco and New York, receive sealed bids and lease to the highest bidder, for the term of ten—"

So that it will read:

That immediately after the passage of this bill by the Senate of the Treasury shall, after public advertisement in two daily papers in each of the cities of San Francisco and New York, receive sealed bids and lease to the highest bidder, for the term of ten days from the first day of May, 1850, the right to engage in the business of taking for seals, etc.

In lines five and four, in section five, strike out "twenty" and insert "ten."

Washburne asked to have a amendment offered, but Dixon would not allow it.

Then Washburne asked if the gentleman from Rhode Island had proposed to put this bill through without allowing any amendment or time for discussion.

Mr. Dixon reported: "I have the floor and I do not yield it."

Dawes asked the gentleman from Rhode Island to permit him to offer an amendment. "No, sir, you can't," answered Dixon. And Dawes urged the House to understand that the gentleman declines to let me offer an amendment.

Dixon then said: "I do; I decline to yield the floor to the gentleman from Massachusetts."

After Dixon had explained his idea of the meaning of the different sections of the bill through section four, inclusive, Washburne hastily demanded to know what it meant, "Will you please to ask the gentleman from Rhode Island what it means; I see in lines five, six and seven that these fisheries are to be rented to the best advantage of the United States, has no regard to the interest of Government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in the trade. What does that mean?"

Dixon explained that it meant that the islands shall be leased for the best interests of the Government, the parties who have been there, if they will give as much as anybody else for the privilege.

Washburne asked him: "Suppose they will not give us as much as anybody else? I think the gentleman had better strike out the part about the parties heretofore engaged in the trade."

Dixon—"Oh, no."

Dawes asked why the gentleman objected to the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Dixon—"Because I do not propose to accept it; that is all."

Cullom insisted that Dixon had better consent to strike out the words parties heretofore engaged in the trade."

Dixon—"Well, I do not think I had, and went on explaining sections five and six. After which Cullom stated to him that he would like to know what made the difference spoken of in the sixth. The same question was again only worth one half the value of those hereafter to be taken.

Dixon—I have been inquired of in relation to that sixth section."

Dawes asked the gentleman if both these companies a company from California and a company from Connecticut that went there are not now represented in this bill.

Dixon—Neither of them is represented in it, that I know of.

Dawes asked who are the men to be taken care of under this bill.

Dixon—Some men who have been on these islands have had their property protected under the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury.

When Dixon got through he wound up pretty well cornered by saying, I now call the previous question.

Dawes—I ask the gentleman to yield to me a few moments before I raise the previous question, in order that I may submit a few remarks upon this bill. I have prepared with some care a few amendments which I wish to offer to this bill, and desire to make a few remarks upon them before calling the previous question, so that the House, if they shall deem that they are worthy of consideration, may vote down the call for the previous question. Of course, after the call for question, I have no objection to their being used in addressing the House upon the subject of amendment to this bill.

Dixon—I will yield to the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Starkweather, for a moment.

Peters—What is the evidence in regard to these skins having been injured by being kept there?

Starkweather stated that the Secretary of the Treasury fixed the sum one dollar per skin as a fair price to be paid for the skins on the Islands.

Dawes—I suppose the gentleman is aware that the Secretary of the Treasury has?

Starkweather—The Secretary of the Treasury, after taking into consideration all the facts of the case, said that one dollar would be fair, equitable and just, and he fixed that amount.

Dixon—I now call the previous question.

Dawes—I ask the House to permit me to say a few words before they order the previous question.

Schenck—if more debate is allowed I shall want to be heard.

The question was then taken upon seconding the previous question and upon division, the yeas were 80 and the nays 27.

On the previous question was seconded. The question then was, shall the main question now be put?

Mr. Dawes called for the yeas and nays and said:

The question was taken upon ordering tellers and not one fifth of a quorum in the affirmative, 15 votes being given. Tellers were not ordered, and the yeas and nays were not ordered.

The main question was then ordered, which was upon agreeing to the substitute for the Senate.

Mr. Dix—*I ask unanimous consent to be heard for a moment on this question.*

Negley—Object.

Dawes—I move to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered.

Mr. Dix—*I call for the yeas and nays and the gentleman that he could not recognize the gentleman as entitled to the floor on that motion.*

Dawes—Well, I will not press it. I do not propose to force myself on the House; but I would like to be heard for one minute.

The question was taken and the substitute agreed to.

The bill as amended was read a third time.

Washburne—I call for the yeas and nays on the previous question.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was 124, yeas 53, voting 98.

Bill of Navigation—*I call for the yeas and nays and the gentleman that he would vote yes, but he would not be heard.*

It was then moved to reconsider the vote just given, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to. The yeas were 124, and the nays 53, making of the most disgraceful pieces of legislation jobbery that blackened the pages of law making body of any country.

The very nature of the debate on this Bill shows that it is a child of iniquity from birth.

What is the next link of this rascality—let us follow it to the Treasury Department of the United States. We find here that Messrs. Taylor, Bendel & Co., Messrs. Hutchison, Kohl & Co., Alaska Commercial Company, and other bidders have there deposited "seal proposals" for the lease to the islands of St. George and St. Paul, for the purpose of taking seal under this law which creates a circle that the seals should be sent to the sealers of the one or the other, making the latter "most advantageous to the Goyer," most being responsible bidders but in violation of all precedent, these bids were opened, and it was contrary to the law to do so, in as much as the law says that Messrs. Taylor, Bendel & Co. and others had bid thirty or forty per cent more to the advantage of the Government than the Alaska Commercial Co. but in the face of this the law was passed, and that law, which General John F. Miller, was President. This same Miller, one of the favored bidders, had issued a fraudulent charter to a British ship, the *Widow Miller*, which was liberally armed and fit to prey on the Alaska trade, being Collector of the port of San Francisco at the time, and President of the Alaska Commercial Co.

We can show that the said Alaska Commercial Co. have failed to comply with the terms of the lease, and the particular things they have done demand the strictest censure, nor provided for the comfort or even the necessities of the natives of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, but have been tyrannical and oppressive. What then, that the Alaska Commercial Co. have killed a large number of seals in excess of the restrictions of the said lease, that they, the said company, have not as implied in the said lease, ever returned the revenue of fifty-five cents per gallon for seal oil, or any other account.

That they have denied all the rights to American citizens to go upon the common territories of the United States. They have arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned citizens of the United States. That they have criminally stamped and disfigured the coin of the United States, and thereby forcing the natives to submit to the robbery of the trading houses. Finally, that they the said Alaska Commercial Co., have ignored everything like justice and fair dealing in the mad pursuit of their greed for gain in the bonanza, bid thirty thousand dollars for the Alaska port through the Treasury Department, and act with entire disregard of the interests of the American people, and still further, have connected with their interests a person not a citizen of the United States; another proof of violation of the law governing this bill.

Now we complain of the infliction of these wrongs, and ask the Hon. Secretary of the United States Treasury Department to do his duty at once and cancel the said lease.

We propose to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, that an honorable and acceptable plan, or the use of the seal fisheries, and one that would be best, both for the Government and the largest number of citizens would be to

restrict as to the number of seals to be taken and allow the taking by the owners of American vessels who wish to engage in that enterprise, under the proper regulations, or by an association of American shipowners, with accountability to the Government for any breach of the law, with severe penalties.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the right to speedily and impartially try cases; but this Commercial Company, disregarding the constitutional rights of these negroes, have imprisoned citizens and denied them speedy trial, and made it impossible for them to make even an appeal for justice in the courts, to communicate with their friends, to defend themselves, usurping arrogantly to themselves all the powers of government and the exercise of such law as may serve their tyrannical purposes.

This is not American; it is barbarism and brutality, and it must be stopped at once, and would be if the voice of the people could be heard, and it will be speedily.

## City Front Gazette. June 18. 1857

Published Every Saturday.

CAPT. J. F. JANES, Editor and Proprietor.

### A-LASS-KI NOTES.

The question in the minds of the many is what does the most execution in exterminating the natives of Alaska, is it powder and shot, or is it J. J. Mack & Co.'s extract of lemon, of which the Alaska Fur Company ship vast quantities to the North Pole? Evil-minded men who have been there say that the natives are all jugglers, and extract a fair class of whisky from the lemon bottles, and get tight.

We would suggest that we be appointed to inspect all goods that are being shipped by that company as lemon extracts—maybe whisky and barrel staves and breech-loading Remington rifles, both those articles being contraband, so that no kick will be made. The United States revenue cutters may act as smugglers, and when in the Arctic supply the Fur Company with what contraband articles the company needs.

French dinners and a general good drunk is a pretty good thing in the Arctic Zone, and special agents sent out to bring in the best fee-male society that has a looseness to cultivate the amorous tendencies of the revenue sailor bold! No wonder that

the United States revenue vessels are so prompt to seize all vessels found in the Behring Sea, tow them into an Alaska port, throw the master and crew into a prison, deliver up the vessel and have it plundered by the pirates of the Pole.

Every piratical act done by American officials on American is lauded to the skies by the subsidized press as a Christian act, and with uplifted hands cry "good Lord save the seals." But how is it that all their lady acquaintances in the Government department here and at Washington can wear such magnificent fur seal cloaks, when visiting or at the opera. There they sit, resplendent in Alaska fur seal cloaks. Even their hairless poodle,

pup has his back and sides adorned with the pelt of an Alaska fur seal pup.

We have seen some of the money of the United States which is a legal tender, and the law says that it is a State prison offense to mutilate the coin of the realm. Now this Alaska Fur Company do this, or their agents or some one else. But there is their brand on United States money.

The bonus of fifty-five cents per gallon on each gallon of oil was agreed upon by the company, and the United States was dodged. One hundred thousand seals by law is killed—100,000 seals not by law is killed. The average number of gallons per seal, that is large and small, eleven gallons, at fifty-five cents per gallon 200,000 times eleven, at fifty-five cents per gallon. Don't you think we could build another ironclad?

The schooner Czar, which sailed for Alaska last week, will, we bet, deliver over to that company many things not down on the list.

Persons who have lived in Alaska say that as the law does not allow the Fur Company to sell loaded Remington rifle cartridges, they will sell you powder in the morning, balls at noon and shells at night, and on Sunday give you the outfit to make them with. Several gentlemen who have been there say that that is what the agent in Simeonofsky did to them.

When the schooner Lookout was wrecked on the Island of Sanack, the Fur Company's agent came, and the first thing he asked the captain was if he had any whisky or contraband rifles for sale. When notified that there was none he left for his station, leaving the shipwrecked sailors to take care of themselves, and who would have starved had not some fishermen taken them to a vessel.

We would like to ask the public a question. How did the United States acquire the Behring Sea? Did the Russian Government give them a deed for it describing it by meets and bounds? Where did the Russian Government get their title; was it from Adam? How can any republican Government accept or lay claim to the ocean, and as the Behring Sea is over two thousand miles wide and three thousand miles deep, how can they claim it as American waters. Has the United States become pirates or gigantic swindlers; or are they lending themselves to a pack of alien foreigners who are not American citizens, and who are here to suppress and imprison American citizens for taking or hunting seals or fishing in what this Government claims to be American waters. If parties would give me a vessel and arm her I would sail for the Behring Sea, and would then and there take the rights of an American citizen, as a master, and shoot seals on the ocean highway with

impunity, and be it not forgotten, if interfered with by the United States Revenue vessel would fire into her, scuttle her, and if we captured her would put a prize crew on board of her and bring her in company to San Francisco and deliver her up, together with myself and men to the Government, be tried and acquitted with the knowledge and assent of the American people, on the grounds that the minions of the law and the public servants had overstepped the law, and had, although sailing under the authority of the United States laid them amenable to it. And we call the attention of the American ship owners to the fact that the lease of that company was obtained by fraud, and that each and every section of the contract made by the Government has not been carried out as the law interpreted it. Great Britain, although a monarchy, is more prompt and jealous of the rights of her subjects than this Government, and will, without ceremony put her strong arm down at that moment. Then after that Government can settle the question by her arbitration.

We hope each and every person will do his best politically to prevent a second lease being granted to the Alaska Fur Company or any other company, and that the Government own and be responsible for the preservation of the seals and Alaska's other interests.

Any information that will be furnished us which will be the truth and will tend to suppress the evils which now exist, will be published free; all parties will please give full name and address, as no anonymous documents will be given any more attention than the waste basket, and any article that bears upon its face the truth we will individually and personally stand between you and those who are breaking the laws of this country.

The telegraph brings the news that the American schooner Laura, a sealing vessel has been seized by the United States officials, not for selling contraband goods or breaking the law, but for sealing so fine fifteen miles off shore. The law says that vessels must not shoot seals within three miles of shore. Now this case was not an encroachment on the hunting seal preserves of the Alaska Fur Company, but in American waters several hundred miles from the Behring Sea. Now this seizure was not on the excuse ground, or waters covered by a lease, but an American vessel in American waters. This case is one where the authorities at Washington should investigate and put an end to the farce that has been played so long by the United States officials, bringing this Government under contempt of all foreign nations.

The schooner Laura, which sailed for the Arctic, had a new forward cabin built for the crew. Stuffed up-

holstered chairs and lounges were placed there for their accommodation. A billiard table is also part of the fittings, so that the crew may play on the green in the midnight summer's day in the Arctic.

## City Front Gazette June 25, 1887

Published Every Saturday

CAPT. J. F. TES, Editor and Proprietor.

### CENTENNIAL DISCOVERY OF SEAL ISLANDS.

[Special to the CITY FRONT GAZETTE—By our Alaskan Correspondent.]

A Cossack, named Herasim Gavrilovich Prebeeloff, who for several years was hunting and trading on the Aleutian Islands with his vessel St. George, early in the spring of 1787 explored an island north of the Aleutian chain and called it St. George, after his vessel, and on the 29th of June, 1787, as the atmosphere was very clear, they saw north of St. George another island, which was named by Prebeeloff and his companions St. Paul, in memory of the Apostles St. Paul and St. Peter, according to the Christian calendar of that date. The present year, June 29, 1887, will be the centennial discovery of fur seal on the Prebeeloff group.

Our forefathers, the glorious Cosacks, explored the north Pacific, not for the gain of pelt, but for science and the good of humanity. Eternal memory to them.

M. I. Archimandritoff, the Aleutian prince (tazou) was educated in the best schools of Europe. He was a man of culture and refinement, and sympathized deeply with his countrymen, and often conversed about their bondage. He brought a petition from the Aleuts to San Francisco, and it is said that an agent of the Controlling Power invited him to dine, stole his petition and shanghaied him to Siberia, where he was poisoned.

No more Czars for Alaska. Let the door be opened and the poor oppressed slaves, who have been in captivity for twenty years, have their freedom. We are poor people, and our wives and daughters do not need seal skin sacques and cloaks. We want plenty of good fish, fish, which is abundant in Alaska, and seal oil, which is needed, and our young men will have good exercise digging out Alaska gold.

Our regular Washington correspondent gives us in another column the result of an interesting interview with Mr. R. D. Crittenden, who has lived on the Pacific Coast since 1849 and who has had adventures enough to set Jules Verne wild with delight. He is thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of Alaska, to which place Governor Swineford has been sent.

Alaska is a part of our domain of which, as yet, we know very little. No one can tell, however, how soon she may apply for admission into the brotherhood of States. Things move so rapidly with us that if a few gold mines should suddenly be discovered in that far away territory half the world would put on its seven-league boots, and in a couple of years Alaska would have, first, gambling houses, then a vigilance committee, and after that a form of orderly government.—New York Herald.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 22.—Several tons of ore from the Lucky Chance mine arrived at Juneau last week, assaying about \$1,500 a ton.

No further news concerning the Indian traps on the Yukon river has been received at Juneau.

A large assembling of citizens took place of Tuesday of last week for the purpose of drawing resolutions to be sent to Washington, setting forth the grievances of Alaska citizens in not being accorded the political and other privileges granted to citizens of other Territories. Hon. T. W. Ferry delivered an eloquent speech. He said there were two principal reasons why Alaska had been so cruelly neglected. The first was ignorance and the second official indifference. A. H.

#### ALASKA'S WRONGS.

##### THE SUPPRESSED PETITION.

We, the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States, by virtue of Treaty Stipulations, feeling aggrieved at the mismanagement of the affairs of this Territory, resulting in serious grievances to us, availed ourselves of the medium of a petition to the General Government, in the hopes of accomplishing through such means, such reforms in the management of Alaskan affairs, as would tend to ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we found ourselves placed.

This petition was framed in 1869, and was entrusted to the care of our countryman, I. Archimandritoff, to be forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington for their action thereon in our relief; but we are sorry to say it never reached its destination. Again we prepared the petition, and this time, to assure its delivery to the authorities at Washington, we entrusted it to Mr. N. Buynitski, a United States official from Washington, at the time present on the Island. This officer received the petition in 1870, and promised faithfully to present the same to the authorities at Washington; but on his return amongst us in the year 1871 we were again destined to disappointment, for on our urgent inquiry as to what had been done with our petition, we received no answer. We have, in view of these facts, been forced to the conclusion that our petition to ensure us the redress of our grievances addressed to the Supreme authority at Washington, has been suppressed.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, forward for publication in the Alaska Herald a copy of the said suppressed petition, in hopes that it may, by that means, reach the ear of the General Government, and the proper authorities thereof, at Washington.

##### PETITION.

St. George Island, Alaska, August 5, 1871.

We, the undersigned natives of St.

George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States, consider that we have been treated by the United States Government without due consideration to our wants and necessities.

That we can read and write and are capable of holding correspondence with the Government.

That Government, without consulting us, or understanding our situation, wants and necessities, leased the Island on which we live for twenty years, thereby virtually sentencing us to a twenty years imprisonment.

That we recognize by this act, that we have been reduced to a species of slavery, and that we are compelled to labor and to receive therefor only forty cents per fur seal skin, or 50 cents per day for labor—when we can procure it—an amount entirely inadequate to our wants, and which leaves no dependents and partners, checking our prosperity, and impeding the progress of our civilization.

That in consequence, the education of our children, a privilege secured to other citizens of the United States, must be abandoned. Morally, religiously, socially and commercially, our destiny is in the hands of the lessees of the Government.

We are the slaves of these lessees, and at their mercy.

We are shut out from all intercourse with other portions of the Republic, and are consequently barred from improvement by mutual correspondence with sister communities, and from learning through such intercourse how to advance in the common civilization of our country.

Even merchants and traders are excluded from our shores by these lessees, and competition is thus cut off, and we are dependent only on the mercies of our masters. The employees of the company (lessees of our Island,) often beat and violently assault us, threatening to drive every Aleut from the Island, and that they have that power, through this lease obtained by them from Government, at a cost of many thousand dollars. These employees are careless and indifferent about the fur seal,—our only resource and support for ourselves and families. The lessees are permitted to kill 25,000 per annum. When we bring them skins, they select only the first-class skin, and order us to take the rest out of their sight. By this means, out of one hundred skins, about 75 are purchased by them and the rest, 25 skins, have to be thrown into the sea. The rejected skins which are cast into the sea and destroyed, would find a ready sale with other outside traders who are eager to purchase them; and thus are the fur seals gradually disappearing; our labor is partially lost, and 25 per cent. of the wealth of our industry is lost to us, because no one is allowed to visit our shores to trade with us, but the lessees of our Island, whom we are compelled to regard in the light of masters and even tyrants.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully of the United States Government, and of our fellow citizens all over the Republic, to regard us not as wild Indians, we are not such, but as fellow citizens, struggling to advance in civilization, and to become worthy of to be esteemed as fellow citizens of the Republic.

Peter Rezantow, Andronic Rezantow, Niciphor Veculow, Peter Rupi, Alexia Shvetcow, Egor Kolechow, Ivan Philemonow, Sarba Kolechow, Job Philemonow, Zachar Ustugow, Platon Veculow, Ciprian Mercuriow, Peter Chlebow, Ustin Shvetcow, Semen Philemonow, Alexis Galamin, Gabriel Galamin, Boris Galamin, Alexis Ustugow, Bartholomew Malovanski, Ivan Shein, Ivan Popoff, Alexander Ustugow, Sebastian Mercuriow, Neophit Shvetcow, Joseph Shvetcow, Nicholas Ustugow, Phoca Shein, Ivan Akupski.

We hope that the public will, when they read this, consider it well before accepting it for truth. But we think and do believe it has truth on its face. We have other things that we will bring before the public, thinking that they are published for the gen-

eral good. We do not know a single individual in the Alaska Company, nor do we wish to. With their wealth and power we defend them, as we do all others who place themselves in the characters of pirates, thieves and scoundrels. Fear we have none. There is no jury in California who will bring a verdict against us for telling the truth. Never in the many years have we ever accepted a bribe or suppressed or published an article for money or for selfish or personal gain.

The land to-day is full of free thinking men, let them be called socialists, communists, nihilists or dynamiters. These isms do not grow like mushrooms. There is cause for all these isms. If I was treated as cruelly as report says the Alaska Commercial Company has done to the natives of Alaska I would not hesitate to knock every one of them on the head, as they do the innocent and helpless fur seals. Yes, I would be a nihilist and dynamite the whole tribe if they trod on me and robbed me of my liberty, as it is claimed they have done to the Aleuts and Alaskans. It is oppression that make men or bodies of men organize themselves into societies for self-protection and a right to live. Now we rest on our oars and see if this gigantic monopoly will dare to enter suit against us. With all their wealth we defy them, as we have done the great American monopolists, Stanford & Co., and all our other local corporations. The end is coming and someone must suffer, and we don't see why we cannot pose as a martyr for others. Forty-nine lawsuits charged

with every crime on the calendar, but never convicted or found guilty by the railroad corporations, steamship corporations and their tools. We still stand before the public an upright, conscientious and honorable man. Next week we will publish some facts that will make these tyrants hesitate before they try to crush us.

#### THE ALASKA MAILS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Post Office Department has issued an order for a change of the steamboat service from June 27th between Port Townsend and Sitka, ordering two additional trips a month by the steamer Olympian to Fort Wrangle, Juneau and Sitka until September 30, 1887.

Price ten cents. *The Sower & Mission Monthly*

Sept. 1887.

THE STORY OF METLAKAHTLA, BY HENRY R. WELLCOME, ILLUSTRATED. Saxon & Co. of London and New York.

This story is full of interest, but at the same time full of pain to the reader because of gross outrage upon an Indian Canadian Community recently converted to Christianity by the single-handed agency of Mr. William Duncan in the most remarkable manner.

"This successful work is now threatened with utter destruction. In spite of Mr. Duncan's protests, the Church of England Missionary Society through its bigoted Bishop, has attempted to force those simple-minded Christians to adopt its elaborate rites and ceremonies. The Indians resent this, and reject the Bishop." Hence they must be excommunicated! Alas, for the Church of England! Get, and read it.

Those of our readers who have become interested in "The Story of Metlakahtla" will be glad to learn that our government has granted permission to these Tsimshian Indians to remove from Metlakahtla and locate in Alaska. An "advance division" had sailed at last accounts for Port Chester, and it is probable the rest have followed before this. The history of missions furnishes no more striking example of the power of the Gospel, under a wise mission policy, than that of this mission to the Tsimshian tribes of British Columbia. Thirty years ago these Metlakahtlans were "notorious for treachery, cannibalism, and other hideous practices." The account of their savage and neglected condition in some way reached the ears of William Duncan, a benevolent Englishman of the Established Church, and he gave up his business and went out single-handed to begin work among them. He proved to be a man eminently endowed with the requisite elements of success. Few have ever come so near exemplifying the ideal missionary. For tact, courage, generalship and varied resources, he takes rank with Livingstone, Moffat, Carey and Taylor. It is now nearly thirty years since he entered the field, and as the reward of his labors, a Christian community of one thousand persons has been gathered, that "will compare favorably with almost any village of its size in England or America for intelligence, morality and industrial thrift." For years he worked on in patient seed-sowing without seeing any marked results. Then slight changes began to appear. He says: "The first little prayer I remember was from the lips of an old man. Just as I was going to bed one night, I looked out to see the fire. They have to keep large fires burning for our protection. I saw the old man going to bed on his little mat, but before he laid down, he simply looked up and said, 'Open thy compassionate heart, Jesus, to me.'"

This mission was conducted under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and the wisdom and ability of Mr. Duncan were so fully recognized that for years he was allowed great discretionary power. The converts were received into church membership, and the ordinance of baptism administered to those who had become well established in grace, and beyond the liability of depending upon the rite; but the Lord's Supper was prudently withheld for reasons that ought to have weight with every candid mind. First—it was a law of their community never to touch wine. Second.—It was feared that the ritualistic teaching of the Anglican Church as to the "body and blood of Christ" in the sacrament of the Supper, might convey a dangerous suggestion

to these Indians who had once been cannibals. To the mind of this missionary these local considerations justified a departure from the established usage of his church; but, unfortunately, a bishop was appointed to the supervision of that diocese who thought differently, and insisted that it was not a true Episcopal mission in the absence of this rite. The little community resisted his authority, and asked our government to relieve them of this sectarian oppression and allow them to remove to Alaska, where, it is to be hoped, the mission may now be restored to its former prosperity, and not again disquieted by ecclesiastical interference.

### THE NEW METLAKAHTLA.

#### TWELVE HUNDRED BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS UNDER UNCLE SAM'S BANNER.

From a gentleman who arrived on the Ancon last week a reporter of THE ALASKA learned some interesting points about the trip, in addition to which the visitor mentioned being present at a ceremony at Port Chester, Annette Island, where much transpired that is worthy of the attention of every American citizen.

Among the passengers on the steamer was Mr. William Duncan, the famous English missionary, who for thirty years has been in charge of the mission at Metlakahtla, B. C., where he had established a town and gathered together 130 Indians, all of whom have before civilized and been converted from the customs of their savage condition to well-behaved and industrious citizens. The children have all been educated, or have had the advantages of schools and religious teaching, while a large number of the adults have had the benefits of the same training. Many of them are educated and very intelligent. On account of some differences which have arisen between Mr. Duncan and the provincial government's to the title of the land upon which these Indians have built their village, Mr. Duncan has determined to remove them to Alaska and to place them under the protection of the American government. He has already taken out his naturalization papers and has visited Washington, and other parts of the United States in the interest of the people under his charge.

Mr. Duncan landed at Port Chester, on Annette Island, at the point selected by him as the new settlement for the Indians. He was met upon the beach by a number of these people who had previously come over in their canoes and had before his arrival put up several cabins, a large store and shed. They had brought with them one of their school bells which had been hung to the limb of a giant hemlock on the shore. Attended by a number of passengers Mr. Duncan landed on the beautiful shelving beach and met with a cordial welcome from his people who had not seen him for eight months. The meeting between this good man and his followers was exceedingly touching and impressive; old men and women, young girls and boys, all gathered around him and expressed with tears their intense joy at his coming. Mr. Duncan had with him a beautiful U. S. flag, which had been presented to him at Independence Hall, Philadelphia. This was immediately raised upon an improvised flagstaff and the Indians and passengers all gathered under its folds.

Mr. Duncan then addressed the Metlakahtlans in their native language, and introduced Hon. N. H. R. Daw-

son, U. S. Commissioner of Education, who, at his request, delivered an address of welcome, congratulating them upon their advent to American soil and assuring them that they would have the protection and sympathy of the government in their homes, and that although the general land laws of the United States are not now in force in the territory, that they would not be disturbed in the use and possession of any lands upon which they might settle and build houses. But that when those laws are extended over Alaska, they would doubtless be allowed to enter and purchase these lands, and hold possession in preference to all others. In the meantime they would have the same advantages of education open to them which are now extended to all the inhabitants of the territory.

Although most of the Metlakahtlans speak English, Mr. Duncan thought it best, in order that they might understand the more exactly their new relations and surroundings, to interpret Mr. Dawson's remarks. Efforts had been made to impress them with the idea that the American government was unfriendly to them and would show them no favors. This impression Mr. Dawson successfully dispelled in his address which was received with great satisfaction by the audience and evoked a burst of enthusiasm.

One of their principal or select men replied in a short but elegant speech, expressing the thanks of himself and people for the kindness which had been manifested towards M. Duncan during his visit east, and the satisfaction which was felt among the tribe at the assurance of protection and friendship the commissioner gave them on the part of the government of the United States.

The Indians chanted a beautiful psalm in their own tongue, and the laity passengers also sang a hymn.

Rev. Dr. Frazier, of Oakland, California, who was also a passenger, then concluded the ceremony with a touching prayer and benediction. The day—Sunday, August 7th—was perfect in temperature and sunshine, seeming to be an auspicious inauguration of the enterprise. The location is strikingly beautiful. Locked by mountains and with a fine stream flowing in its vicinity, no more beautiful situation could have been chosen than this miniature archipelago.

At sunset the school bell was rung for the first time at the new home and a number of the passengers went from the ship and joined the Indians in their evening service, which was conducted by Mr. Duncan, assisted by Dr. Frazier who delivered an excellent sermon. It was an occasion well calculated to rouse the highest feelings of enthusiasm and patriotism.

The Indians will all remove from their old settlement, during the fall, to their new location. In abandoning

their old settlement they give up comfortable homes, well built and strongly constructed, together with a gothic church, built of cedar at a cost of \$12,000, a large public hall, capable of seating 1,200 persons, a cannery which put up nearly \$50,000 worth of salmon last year, and a large number of stores and other buildings, all the product of their own labors. The aggregate losses sustained by the Indians will exceed \$50,000, and all this for the sake of conscience and freedom and for the protection of themselves and the enjoyment of their property.

The old name, Metlakahita, will be retained, Mr. Duncan having decided to christen the new settlement by that title. His postal address in future will be Metlakahita, Alaska. The mail steamer will deposit all postal matter for the Metlakahitans at a contiguous point whence it will be conveyed to the settlement.

It is gratifying news, indeed to learn that Governor Swineford promptly and warmly welcomed Mr. Duncan as soon as he learned of his advent on Alaskan territory. His Excellency sent to Mr. Duncan by the last mail his commission as justice of the peace, together with the assurance that he would extend all sympathy and support in his new undertaking.

## THE METLAKAHITA SCHOONERS "STORY OF METLAKAHITA." *Met June 12, 1883* A PERSECUTED COMMUNITY SEEKS REFUGE UNDER UNCLE SAM'S FLAG.

### Remarkable Missionary Work of William Duncan on the British Columbian Coast-Cannibal Indians Converted and Civilized—Gross Injustice and Oppression to Which They Have Been Subjected.

Those whose eyes have been molested and whose indignation has burned over the pathetic story of "Evangeline" and the exiled Acadians will be surprised to find its counterpart or worse in the "Story of Metlakahita," a settlement of converted Indians on the coast of British Columbia. It is a recital of even greater injustice and oppression of a people than moved the world in Longfellow's rhythmic tale. The Acadians had within them the resources of a civilized people. The Metlakahitans, groping their way under a noble and self-sacrificing leader from a state of barbarism and savagery to an industrious and orderly community, find their path of development blocked by the blockings of a clique of professed Christians, the tranquillity of their settlement disturbed, their lands invaded, their property practically confiscated and their natural rights disregarded. If the half that is told be true, one would search the pages of modern history a long time to find a parallel case of injustice to a people.



THE METLAKAHITA CHURCH,  
built entirely by the Indians.

Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, whose sympathy has been enlisted in behalf of this struggling community, has put their story into a book, which is to be issued this week in New York and London by Saxon & Co. He has no interest to serve save that of humanity. The entire profits of the book are to go to the public fund of the Indian settlement. Making all allowance for overstatements which his enthusiasm may have prompted, the bare recital of the facts of this remarkable story should make the ears of Christendom tingle with shame and arouse popular indignation to make generous amends for the injustice which has been done. It is a book with a purpose, which cannot fail to appeal to the justice-loving and liberty-loving American people.

This Indian community is now seeking refuge under the American flag from the gross and seemingly malicious persecution to which they have been subjected by the Canadian authorities and a Bishop of the Church of England. Only thirty years ago this people consist of some of the most ferocious Indian tribe of this continent, given over to constant warfare, notorious for cannibalism and other hideous practices. At great personal risk Mr. Wm. Duncan, as a lay missionary man, single-handed, the work of regeneration and civilization. He educated the Indians, taught the Christianity in its simple and practical aspects, at the same time gradually introducing peaceful industries. By his system of applied Christianity he wrought in a single generation a marvellous transformation. The history of missions probably can not parallel his work.

Mr. Wellcome in the advance sheets of his volume states, from personal observation and investigation, that "the model, oil-supporting village of Metlakahita—now consisting of a community of 1,000 souls—will compare favorably with almost any village of its size in England or America for intelligence, morality and industrial spirit. There are also several thousand other displaced Indians, of nearly the same standard, who, under similar conditions under his influence, will, aggravated by similar causes, will doubtless follow the Metlakahitans. This successful work now threatened with utter destruction. Despite Mr. Duncan's protests, the Church of England and the missionary society through its bigoted Bishop, as attempted to force these simple-minded Indians to adopt its elaborate rites and ceremonies. The Indians resent this and refuse the Bishop's threats. Their efforts to obtain their independence of the Metlakahitans, and compel them to surrender to its dictation, has through its representatives resorted to all manner of intrigues, intimidations and even schemes to entrap them into a trap. The Indians, however, through their measures, the society's emasculations through great career influence have succeeded in inducing the Government to seize a portion of the Metlakahitans' land without compensation or treaty, and it is now held by the Canadian authorities."

"All appeals of the Metlakahitans to the Dominion and Provincial governments have been treated with evasion or contempt. All demands of Indians, British and American sage and repeat declarations of Earl Dufferin while Governor of Canada and the authoritarians have proclaimed that the Indians of British Columbia as but beggars and have no right to remain on their lands, and the all the land belongs to the Crown. Recently the government, MR. WILLIAM DUNCAN, authorities have declared war and taken steps to effect their destruction to avert the spread of the law-abiding Metlakahitans; and in consequence of urging their rights by simple protests, without violence, several of the Metlakahitans, who had armed and convoyed like soldiers six hundred miles from their homes and thrown into prison. Despairing of justice in their own country, and preferring peaceful solution of their grievances rather than avenging themselves in war, they have presented their case to Mr. Duncan to treat with the Government at Washington for homestead land in Alaska, the boundary of which is but thirty miles distant from their present abode, where they may remain and re-establish their homes, re-organize their communities and secure to their children full right and title to their possessions. These sorely oppressed people naturally turn to the United States of America."

Mr. Wm. Duncan, a British subject, the following letter signed by several of the most distinguished residents of British Columbia:

To the *Liberator Civil and Religious Liberty in America*:  
The bearer, Mr. William Duncan, for thirty years a devoted minister of the gospel, has labored among the British Indians, and during the whole of that period well known to the undersigned, is on his way to Washington to depose before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, on matters affecting their interests and deserves the plumbum of the nation. His life and conduct are irreproachable. His frank and thrifty flock seek a refuge from grievous wrongs, and hope to find it under the American flag. We therefore endorse the claim of these Indians to a portion of the precious ground of their land and the intercessions of religious friends and interested ones. We therefore heartily commend Mr. Duncan and his mission to such brothers and sisters in our sister country, the land of the free, as are disposed to use their influence in aid of the oppressed.

E. CRIDGE, Bishop R. E. C. Resident since 1854.  
W. H. PEASE, Chief Commissioner Land and Work, B. C. Resident since 1854.

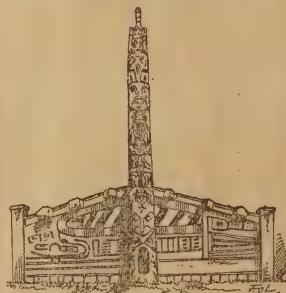
W. J. MACDONALD, Life Senator of the Dominion Parliament of Canada from British Columbia, Resident since 1850.

T. TURNER & CO., Merchants, B. C.  
F. T. TURNER, Member Provincial Parliament, Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Wellcome's acquaintance with the subject date from a visit to the North Pacific in 1873, when he learned much of Mr. Duncan's work in civilizing work. He states that the chief object of his book is not to panegyze either Mr. Duncan or the Metlakahitans, but simply to place the story of the Indians before the American people and enlist their sympathies. He tells the tale in a simple, graphic way, and subjugates literary effect to the recordance of facts.

A very interesting account is given of the miseries, disease and wantonness of the Indians in the establishment of the community. He volunteered as a lay missionary under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society of London to undertake the work of reclaiming some of the savages of the North Pacific. Impelled by the many warnings received from those familiar with the customs of the murderous hordes on the Pacific coast, he pushed his way to Fort Simpson, a fortified trading post on the Hudson River. This was the centre of the Tsimshian tribes, notorious for their cannibalism, cruelty and treachery. But, despite their barbarity, these people showed evidence of superior intellect and capacity. In front of every hut was a "totem pole," elaborately

carved in figures of birds and animals. They were also very skilful in engraving bone, wood and copper. Prior to the white man's coming they produced fire by the friction of sticks. They were extremely superstitious, and largely under the influence of their medicine men. They were extremely practised archers. Some of their arrow orgies they were in the habit of condoning a slave to death and rending the body limb from limb devoured the raw flesh while still warm. No written language existed among them, and their traders communicated with them mostly through the Chinook jargon and a sign language common to the coast.



THE INDIAN TOTEM-POLE.

Mr. Duncan secured the services of Clark, one of the most skillful Indian interpreters, and learned the dialect of the tribe yet within the stockade walls. Then he sent to the chiefs a message that a white man had come, not to barter, but to teach them a message from the Great God and to tell them a kindred of those men in which the white man was superior to the red man. This excited the curiosity of the Indians and secured him an audience. In spite of the warnings of the chiefs of the Indians, Mr. Duncan was received by the chiefs and the people, who regarded him as some supernatural being. Gradually he attained their confidence, and after a while opened a school at the house of one of the chiefs. The first prominent opposition came from the medicine men, who, seeing their own power waning, laid a plot to assassinate him. His boldness and timely intercession of one of the chiefs saved his life. By degrees the Indians, however the tribe was scattered, did not confine his operations to preaching, but showed the natives the practical side of civilization by initiating them into the use of tools and in various ways improving their hunting and fishing. After the end of four years he found about him a fair number of sincere converts. But experience had shown that the proximity of the trading-post retarded the work, and he resolved to remove his followers and himself to a location more remote. Metlakahita, the site of an ancient Tsimshian village, was chosen for this purpose. He pulled down his school-house and rafted the materials to the coast. Clark, his wife, women and children followed him. Each member of this community subscribed to a set of rules. They promised to give up "shild," or Indian devilry, medicine men, gambling, painting their faces and drinking liquor. They agreed to live in clean, inmates of moral and honest in trade, to build neat houses, to send their children to school, to pay the village tax, to rest on the Sabbath and attend religious services.

Extraordinary as it may appear, the new settlement began in a few years a veritable Acadian village. School-houses and a church were built, new industries introduced, roads were made, wells and drains dug, a saw-mill erected and a grist mill or flour mill built. The Indians were paid and paid with regularity. It is not to be supposed that the Indians relinquished their barbarous customs without a struggle. The influences of the opposite nationality, but Mr. Duncan's zeal and ingenuity finally triumphed, and Metlakahita became in many ways a model community. The in-

marked measure of civilization exhibited increased taxes on lands and to emancipate those Indians introduced new industries and facilitated the old ones by purchasing a trading vessel, whereby the natives could do their own transportation down the coast and return with their products to the interior. Alaska with a new church and enlarged and improved private buildings became necessary, and they were erected, together with a town hall, dispensary, reading-room, market-houses, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, tailors, and work-shops. It was the building of a massive sea-wall to protect the village. And thus prosperity continued. The public improvements were largely the result of the Indians themselves, and they also directed the trade, expeditions of the villagers, but were assisted by the contributions of friends of the mission and Mr. Duncan's private funds.

In 1858 Mr. Duncan paid a brief visit to England and learned weaving, rope-making, twice-spinning, brush-making, and other trades, introduced them on his return. His arrival at Metlakatla was the occasion of a great meeting on the part of the converted people. The years that immediately followed were happy days for the Indian community. It was a record of remarkable progress in the arts of civilization. The example of the Metlakatlaans was followed by the other tribes of that region. Some of the converted Indians volunteered as missionaries, and their own expense went along the coast and into the interior to spread the news of the gospel throughout that had been made. The hunters and fishermen, in mingling with the people of other villages, told them of the changes wrought by the new life and the benefits of the gospel. The Indians throughout the region of British Columbia, and has done much to soften the barbarity of the various tribes, to lessen the evils of slavery and other atrocities that therefore are generally prevalent. Mr. W. J. Macdonald, in his valuable testimony of Earl Dufferin and many other prominent people to the remarkable practical success that had crowned Mr. Duncan's self-imposed efforts and the results of his labors.

The school of Metlakatla continued to prosper, and humanity and civilization seemed to triumph over all this region, were suddenly in the autumn of 1881, a form of pent-up rage, from an unexpected quarter, broke over the settlements, and has continued to rage ever since, until it now threatens to undo all the good work. The trouble had its origin in a conflict of the views of Mr. Duncan and the chief missionary society to the converts of the mission work. During the preceding twenty years of Mr. Duncan's efforts the society, under whose auspices he was working, and praised him and his work, had given issue to an order to the missionaries, urging evangelistic work on the plan so successfully carried out by him. But a change had come about in the personnel of the society's officials, and a radical change in its views toward the Indians, and the school was soon closed. The school, it is stated, insisted on a closer resemblance between the Indian church service and the elaborate service of the Church of England. Mr. Duncan, who had no objection to ceremonial would bewilder them simple Metlakatlaans, and that some of them would be liable to misinterpretations and might work an absolute injury. The society, especially as represented by the Rev. Mr. Newell, Canadian missionary, was a constant source of irritation to Mr. Duncan and the leading chiefs of the settlement. Complications followed. Mr. Duncan offered to resign, but his offer was not accepted, and he was compelled to give up the office of Bishop of New California, and the difficulty and delay in communicating with the officials of the society in London, led to further misunderstandings, and finally Mr. Duncan was forced to resign his offices. Finally Mr. Duncan received a letter disconnecting him with the society and calling upon him to quit his work at Metlakatla. When the Indians were told that he had resigned they were greatly incensed, and hurriedly entreated Mr. Duncan not to forsake them, but to remain at his post and carry on his work as heretofore. Mr. Duncan was induced to accept this task, and after repeated representations from the Metlakatlaan people resolved to hold his ground.

Mr. Welcome in his book makes very serious charges touching the conduct of the Bishop of New California in taking up and attacking Mr. Duncan, and doing violence to another evidence. It is hardly necessary to review all these details. The measures of coercion adopted to reform the Indian settlements, and secure conformity to the church service, were often applied to an particular loss of the far-away mission officials in London, remained in much intrigue, turmoil, dissension and discontent. The Indians regarded the society's agents as vagrants, and worthless persons, but zealously supported Mr. Duncan. The trouble threatened to culminate in open insurrection, and English men-of-war on various occasions were ordered to the assistance of the Indians, but nothing of the kind had ever occurred. The Indians applied to the Canadian Government for the privilege of conducting their own affairs as they pleased, and were reluctantly granted, by the recommendation of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. But the Government was vacillating in its policy and took no action satisfactory to the Metlakatlaans.

The Indians, however, the rightful and sole owners of the land which their fathers had lived upon and which they had received and improved, gave notice to the agents of the Bishop to remove from their property. To their surprise the natives were told that they had no rights in the land whatsoever. More serious complications ensued, and to-day the Indian settlement is said to be in some distresses, crushed and disheartened by the failure of the society even a meagre measure of justice and redress.

Unable to secure fair treatment, civil or religious liberty in the lands, and to obtain a home where they could live in peace, the Indians have resolved to seek refuge in Alaska, under the United States Government, and there endeavor to re-establish their model village.

In February last a com-

munication was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, asking permission to take the steamer "Alaska" free of duty. A. M. Swainson, Governor of Alaska, cordially endorsed this request, adding that—

"The removal of these civilized and largely educated Indians into Alaska will not only add a number of industrial enterprises, but have a beneficial

effect upon the natives of that Territory. They will also give employment to citizens whose inducement the native tribes of Alaska will go far towards their complete civilization."

The Treasury Department ruled that the request might properly be granted. But under the existing law, the Indians were not entitled to receive land, and to set apart any reservation in Alaska. Congressional action will be needed to meet the case.

Meanwhile the Indians are to be permitted to remain in Alaska and settle upon unoccupied land, under the arrangement that a sum of \$100 be made to meet the necessities of all land-aiding Indians tamis."

The migration is therefore determined. In the words of Henry Ward Beecher, the Indians "are not ask for more than what they need it."

Impoverished by the misfortunes of recent years, which have brought upon them, by no fault of their own, the Metlakatlaans are too poor to meet the necessary expense of the transportation and rebuilding of their villages under the law of Uncle Sam. Fortunately the Alaska line has thirty miles of their route free of charge. It is estimated that some \$50,000 will be required to assist the Indian community in their migration and the reconstruction of their village upon a proper basis. Mr. W. J. Macdonald, and others, have sent to David L. Leach, the native Secretary of State, or to Bishop Crudge or Senator W. J. Macdonald, Victoria, British Columbia, will be certain to render the people and apply as the contributors in design. To secure the local sympathy of the American public in behalf of this interesting but grievously oppressed community is the worthy purpose of the "Story of Metlakatla."

## Southern Workman

### Sept. 1886.

To the ordinary reader, a "Report on Education in Alaska" does not hold out any special promise of interest, but there are reports and reports, and somehow Mr. Jackson has contrived to make of his, not only a valuable, but a very readable and attractive piece of work. That his material is of rather an unusual character must be granted, for there are few educators of whose field it can be said, as Mr. Jackson says of his, in regard to the establishment therein of the "U. S. Public School System."

"To inaugurate such a system in Dakota and stage lines, is one thing; to do the same thing in Alaska, with its vast area, not only without public conveyances, except a monthly steamer in the southeastern corner, but without roads, and largely without any means of transportation save the uncomfortable log canoes and skin bidarkas of the natives, is another and quite different thing. And yet the establishment of schools in Alaska will require tens of thousands of miles of travel—a fact which becomes obvious on a careful survey of the field."

The descriptions which follow of the physical features, the climate, and the population of Alaska, are exceedingly interesting, and being supplemented as they are by extracts from letters and reports of government agents, missionaries, and explorers, furnish a storehouse from which the would-be student of Alaskan history may draw much valuable material.

In March, 1885, the Secretary of the Interior assigned the work of making provision for the education of children in Alaska to the Bureau of Education, and, in April, directed the establishment of the office of "General Agent of Education in Alaska," to which position Mr. Shelden Jackson was appointed.

His own statement of the risk which lay before him supplies the salient points of so curious a picture, that we cannot forbear quoting it in full:

"It was a work of great magnitude, on a new and untried field, and with unknown difficulties. It was a work so unlike any other that the experience of the past in

## HAMPTON, VA.,

other departments could not be the sole guide. It was a problem peculiar to itself, and must be worked out by and for itself. It covered an area of one-sixth of the United States. The schools to be established would be from 4,000 to 6,000 miles from headquarters at Washington, and from 100 to 1,000 miles from one another. And that in an inaccessible country, only one corner of which has any public means of intercommunication. The teachers of five schools in southeastern Alaska will be able to receive a monthly mail; the larger number of the others can only receive a chance mail two or three times a year, and still others only once annually.

"It was to establish English schools among a people the larger portion of whom do not speak or understand the English language, the difficulties of which will be better appreciated if you conceive of an attempt being made to instruct the children of New York or Georgia in arithmetic, geography, and other common school branches through the medium of Chinese teachers and text-books. Of the 36,000 people in Alaska, not over 2,000 speak the English tongue, and they are mainly in three settlements.

"It was to instruct a people the greater portion of whom are uncivilized, who need to be taught sanitary regulations, the laws of health, improvement of dwellings, better methods of housekeeping, cooking, and dressing, more remunerative forms of labor, honesty, chastity, the sacredness of the marriage relation, and everything that elevates man. So that, side by side with the usual school drill in reading, writing, and arithmetic, there is need of instruction for the girls in housekeeping, cooking, and gardening, in cutting, sewing, and mending; and for the boys in carpentering and other forms of wood working, boot and shoemaking, and the various trades of civilization.

"It was to furnish educational advantages to a people, large classes of whom are too ignorant to appreciate them, and who require some form of pressure to oblige them to keep their children in school regularly. It was a system of schools among a people, who, while in the main only partially civilized, yet have a future before them as American citizens.

"It was the establishment of schools in a region where not only the school-house but also the teacher's residence must be erected, and where a portion of the material must be transported from 1,500 to 4,500 miles, necessitating a corresponding increase in the school expenditure.

"It was the finding of properly qualified teachers who, for a moderate salary, would be willing to exile themselves from all society, and some of them settle down in regions of arctic winters, where they can hear from the outside world only once a year.

"To the magnitude of the work, and the special difficulties environing it, is still further added the complication arising from the lack of sufficient funds to carry it on, there being appropriated only \$25,000 with which to commence it."

The account of the way in which these difficulties have been attacked reads more like one of Jules Verne's romances than like an official resume of facts. For example, Mr. Jackson says:

"If I wish to visit the school at Bethel, I take a mail steamer from Sitka to San Francisco, 1,600 miles; then wait until some vessel sails for Unalaska, 2,418 miles; then wait again until some trading vessel has occasion to visit the mouth of the Kuskokwim river, 461 miles, and go from thence in a bidarka (sea-lion skin canoe) 150 miles up the river, a total of 4,629 miles. By the same tedious route the teachers receive their annual mail, except that it starts from San Francisco."

The stories of these voyages might well fire the hearts of young adventurers, and yet they are from the pens of some school teachers and earnest missionaries, who know what their work in its true meaning includes, and who are equipped to give that training of "heart, mind and hand," which alone can help the semi-savages of this strange land.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Mr. Jackson is an enthusiast for industrial training, and has apparently shown much wisdom in grafting his work upon that already begun by the missionaries of various English and American societies.

His plan, so far as shown in this report, is based on thorough knowledge of the conditions, and in his hands the work seems full of promise. Certainly no one who reads his report for 1886 will fail to look with interest for its successor.

## ALASKA.

### INTERESTING AND RELIABLE INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

CONTAINING ALSO THE

### Organic Act of the Territory.

By B. K. COWLES,

Commissioner for Alaska to the American Exposition,  
New Orleans.

For Sale by Booksellers Generally, and Mailed to  
any Address by the Publishers or Author  
on receipt of Price.

MADISON, WIS.  
Democrat Co., Printers and Stereotypers.  
1886.

## PREFACE.

I have adopted this method as a brief, concise and hope satisfactory manner of replying to thousands of questions and dozens of letters received by me asking for information relative to the country which is just now attracting such widespread attention.

It has been my aim, not to elaborate on any particular point, but briefly to give such information as, judging from the general nature of the inquiries made a great majority of persons are desirous of acquiring.

B. K. COWLES,  
Sitka, Alaska.

Where is Alaska? Strange as it may seem to many, this is a question often asked, and I will reply to it first. It is the extreme northwest portion of the United States, extending from latitude  $54^{\circ} 40'$  to the totally unexplored regions of the Arctic Sea, and lying between longitude  $131^{\circ}$  and  $193^{\circ}$  west from Greenwich, that is to say, covering 62 degrees of longitude.

It was discovered by Vitus Behring in 1741, was originally known as Russian America, was purchased from Russia in 1867 for the sum of \$7,200,000, and is the largest possession of the United States. The land portion contains 531,491 square miles. Its extreme length north and south is 1,100 miles, and its extreme breadth 800 miles, a distance greater north and south, than from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, and almost equal east and west from the same lake to New York City.

The Aleutian Islands, which are a part of Alaska, extend so far into the Pacific Ocean that the geographical centre of the United States east and west is found in that body of water about 500 miles west of San Francisco. From the above figures a faint idea can be formed of the immensity of this territory.

#### HOW DO YOU GET THERE?

We will suppose your starting point to be east of the Rocky Mountains. You will go to Portland, Oregon, undoubtedly by the Northern Pacific R. This line offers the inducements of through trains from St. Paul with a deservedly popular Dining Car service. The ride from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast on the N. P. R. R. is replete with interest and combines the maximum of comfort, safety and speed. At Portland you can take the steamer between the first and third day of each month, direct to all points in Alaska.

If you desire to avoid the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River, as well as several hours of open ocean, you can go by rail to Tacoma, thence by boat on Puget's Sound to Port Townsend, where you can await the arrival of the steamer that you might have taken at Portland. By leaving Portland the same day that the steamer sails, your stay at Portland will not be tedious, having to remain there only about twenty-four hours. This steamer carries the Alaska mails and takes them on at Port Townsend, so there is no danger of one's missing the boat; and the trip from Tacoma to Port Townsend across Puget's Sound is a very delightful one. The fare in both cases will amount to about the same thing. (See table of fares). If you desire a short stay at Victoria on Van Couver's Island, instead of stopping at Townsend, continue your journey to Victoria by the same boat. A visit to this delightful island will fully repay any one, and the Alaska steamer can be taken at that point, as it stops there after leaving Port Townsend. The fare from Port Townsend to all points in Alaska is the same as from Victoria, and the latter place is by far the pleasanter of the two.

Should you make a stop at Victoria, by no means fail to call at the "Driard." The excellence of its table is famous the entire length of the Pacific coast, and the name of its proprietor, Redon, is a synonym for all that is hospitable, gracious and polite. Its charges are the same as other first-class hotels in the States.

Shopping in Victoria, however, is out of the question as persons of ordinary means can not afford to pay the prices asked by Victoria merchants. The chief point of interest is the harbor of Esquimalt where generally lie five or six English men of war. From Victoria the steamer will go to Nanaimo to take on coal. Nanaimo is on Vancouver's Island seventy-five miles from Victoria, and is the last point touched by the Alaska steamer before starting on its voyage of a thousand miles to Sitka. Leaving Nanaimo the steamer turns its head northward and plows its way through the waters of the Gulf of Georgia. At the further end of Vancouver's Island, Queen Charlotte's Sound is crossed, and here for about three hours is felt the swell of the Pacific.

The rest of the voyage is, with one or two exceptions, scarcely worth mentioning, made through the narrow channels of the Archipelago, and is spoken of as the inside passage, and without doubt is one of the most wonderful, beautiful and delightful trips, not only on this continent, but in the entire globe.

To latitude  $54^{\circ} 40'$  the voyage is through British waters, but at this point the boat again enters the United States' possessions. Its first stop will be made at a trading post called Loring, its next at a fishing station called Kas-a-an. This fishery is owned by Capt. Carroll the man in command of the steamer which carries you to Alaska. The next stop will be

Fr. Wrangell though possibly the boat may put in at old Ft. Tougas, both of which places were formerly occupied by United States troops, but are now abandoned, and quiet and decadence reign supreme. At Fr. Wrangell parties who are desirous of visiting the Cassiar Mines in British Columbia, leave the Alaska boat and voyage up the Steekene River in canoes.

Leaving Fr. Wrangell the steamer makes its way to Juneau; the most important mining camp at present in Alaska, containing six hundred inhabitants. Opposite Juneau is Douglas Island, upon which is located the famous Treadwell Mine. The mill at this mine is said to be the most complete and largest of its kind in the world, having 120 stamps under one roof. The vein of gold bearing quartz is 430 feet wide but of a low grade of ore. It is most favorably situated in relation to tide water and pays net about \$6,75 a ton, turning out per month from \$70,000 to \$100,000. The property is owned by San Francisco parties.

About three miles back of Juneau is the Silver Bow Basin, phenomenally rich in gold bearing quartz and placer claims.

About 60 miles beyond Juneau is the Chilcat country. From this place the miners and Indians have a trail some 35 miles in length, to a chain of lakes about 300 miles long which connect with the lead waters of the Yukon River. This river is not only one of the largest on this continent, but one of the largest in the world, and from the point at which miners strike it, to its mouth, is a distance of two thousand miles. Valuable mineral discoveries have been made on the banks of the river and I have reliable information that one miner has staked a claim on a vein of gold bearing quartz, six hundred feet wide.

From Juneau the steamer makes its way 180 miles to the southwest to Sitka, the capital of the territory and located on Barbonoff Island. The population of Sitka is as follows: 60 native Americans, 240 Russians, and from 500 to 1,200 native Alaskans. The native American population of southeastern Alaska probably does not exceed 1,000 souls, though the white population of the entire territory is estimated by Gov. Swineford in his annual report at 1,900.

Tourists who have seen every harbor of note on the globe declare the Sitka harbor, in point of beauty, to have its equal only in the harbors of Rio Janeiro and Nagasaki, in Japan.

The government buildings are located at Sitka, also a Greek church and a Presbyterian Mission School. There are five trading stores, which do a considerable business, and a photograph gallery, and an establishment for the exclusive sale of Alaskan curios will be opened this coming spring of 1886. A United States man-of-war is generally found lying either at Juneau or Sitka, and at the latter place a body of marines are quartered under the command of a United States naval officer. The present commandant is Lieut. Barnett, of the marine service, who hails from Wisconsin, and is a graduate of the Annapolis Naval School. The only physician in Sitka, is the surgeon of the man-of-war, and when that nomadic institution is not "present or accounted for" the capital of Alaska has no one to cure the ills that Alaskan flesh is heir to, and it occurs to the author that a fine opportunity is offered for a worthy disciple of Aesculapius to establish himself in a good business at Sitka, as the native Alaskans need the services of a physician to an alarming extent. The law is looked after by several able and talented followers of Blackstone.

On the Aleutian Islands and at Sitka, and throughout southeastern Alaska generally, root crops are raised without much difficulty. Extreme dampness and want of summer heat, prevent the ripening of grain. Many kinds of edible berries are plentiful and at the foot of Mt. St. Elias, strawberries in their season are found in the greatest abundance. Timber abounds both on the mainland and islands, and there are five species of valuable woods. Commercially considered they range as follows: Yellow cedar, spruce, hemlock, elder and a species of fir or black pine.

The yellow cedar, susceptible of taking a very fine polish, is considered valuable for boat building and finishing purposes. It sells for \$80 per thousand in San Francisco. It possesses a delightful odor which like camphor wood, it retains for a long time, and manufactured into boxes and chests is very valuable for packing furs and other goods as it is said to be a moth preventive.

A good quality of white marble is found on Lynn Canal. Valuable coal discoveries have been made near Killisnoo, at which place also the Northwest Trading Co. have a very extensive establishment, where they manufacture oil and guano from the herring, and pack and export codfish in large numbers. Gold, silver, copper, cinnabar and iron are found in apparently inexhaustable quantities throughout the territory, and in the vicinity of Sitka, the most valuable gold claims yet discovered, are about being developed by a company incorporated under

the laws of Wisconsin, which has lately purchased the properties. One taken at random from these mines has assayed into the thousands.

Twenty-four miles from Sitka is Mt. Edgecomb, an extinct volcano. The contour of the mountain plainly shows the old crater, and is an object of great interest to all visitors and tourists. Do not fail to take a look at this mountain of extinct fire and flame.

The fur-bearing animals of Alaska are numerous and among them are to be found the beaver, fox, marten, ermine, otter and wolf. Cinnamon and black bear are found in great numbers in all parts of southeastern Alaska, while further north, near the great river Yukon, the reindeer and the grizzly bear roam undisturbed by man. The islands literally swarm with deer and venison, and fish of various kinds are the main food supply of the Alaskans.

Game fish of many kinds are caught both in the fresh and salt water. At Sitka two distinct species of brook trout are taken in the mountain streams. Salmon trout are caught in the Indian River, and in the salt waters of the harbor. Rock cod, sea-trout, black bass and halibut afford great sport as well as delicious food for those who are piscatorially inclined. The Alaska Commercial Company has a monopoly of the fur seal business, for which they pay to the United States an annual rental of \$55,000, and a royalty of \$2,62½ for each seal killed and are limited to the killing of 100,000 seals annually. The principal points where the fur seal is caught are the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, and thence to the "Lonely Northern Wastes," where the Mahle-moot hunts the "Morse" and the polar bear.

To the Christian reader, of course, the things of chief interest are the character, condition, customs and occupations of the people, in whose evangelization we are and ought to be interested as a long neglected element in our own domain. To all such as well as to others, we commend this fresh and valuable work.

#### REPORT ON THE POPULATION, INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES OF ALASKA.—By Ivan Petroff, special agent. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1884.

This is a quarto pamphlet or volume of 190 pages, containing a great mass of facts on the topics named, well arranged and classified. Those who wish to make a careful study of Alaska should obtain this work, if any copies are yet to be had from the department of the interior at Washington.

#### REPORT ON EDUCATION IN ALASKA.—With maps and illustrations. By Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, 1886. Washington: Government Printing Office.

This pamphlet of ninety-three pages, prepared by one who has made a specialty of missionary and educational work in Alaska, for several years, is full of information not only concerning the specific subject treated, but concerning the people themselves. In the appendices are given the Acts of Congress for the Civil Government of Alaska, passed May 1884, and other matters of interest. The engravings and reproductions of photographs by the photo-gravure process are very good. A limited number of copies are published for distribution, and can be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

*March 14, 1887.*

#### THE YORK DAILY.

YORK, PENN'A.



#### ALASKA MISSIONS.

##### Dr. Jackson's Interesting Lecture.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Public Instruction under the U. S. Government in Alaska and also connected with the Presbyterian mission at Sitka, the capital of that territory, occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church yesterday.

Dr. Jackson is a man gifted with peculiar qualifications for pioneer mission work, and a resilience there of several years has made him fully acquainted with the habits and customs of this strange people. His remarks were very entertaining and instructive. He showed up quite an interesting chapter in territorial government in relating the doings, or rather misdoings, of the gifted (if) politicians who were sent out several years ago to manage

the affairs of that new country. He said that all but one were married men, but that they left their wives and children behind them and indulged in the most open and flagrant licentiousness and debauchery. The mission school and the missionaries were a constant menace to their reckless administration of the public affairs, and they made strenuous efforts to drive the missionaries out of the territory, and had very nearly succeeded when President Cleveland, after repeated entreaties, removed the recreant lawmakers and appointed others who were under strict orders to investigate and rectify the wrongs. The doctor used a map in the evening service,

## The American.

Entered at the Post Office, Washington, D. C.  
as second class matter.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1887.

#### PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

The Woman's Presbyterial Home Missionary Society of Washington presbytery met in its annual meeting Thursday, March 10th, at the Assembly's Presbyterian church. A large attendance of ladies from all the churches of that denomination in the city gathered to listen to the reports and addresses, which were very interesting. Mrs. T. S. Hamlin presided and reports from auxiliary societies in the various churches were given and remarks made by Mrs. Gist, Mrs. D. R. James, Miss Alice Fletcher and Rev. Mr. Lamb. The ladies of Assembly church served a lunch to the ladies at the noon recess. We are indebted to Mrs. Dr. Stanford of this city for the following notes of the afternoon meeting.

At the meeting of the Home Missionary Society held at the Assembly Church Thursday afternoon Miss Fletcher, of the Museum of Ethnology of Harvard University, spoke of her experience in Alaska. She spoke of the deplorable condition of the natives of our extreme Northwestern Territory. At Juneau is one of the largest gold mines in North America which sends to San Francisco \$100,000 worth of gold bricks every month. The cost of these bricks is much greater than the sum in money. Those men away from the restraints of civilized life lead a life the degradation of which cannot be adequately expressed. Said she "I never before saw so low a place, and please God I trust never to see another. The condition of the so called savages of the Territory pales by that of their white brethren. Truly the missionaries are needed there."

"In Sitka is the main school of the Presbyterian mission in Alaska, but there the walls of the sewing room are only of sheeting with outside casing. Through the walls of the sleeping room can be seen the beautiful scenery of the neighborhood. The lady in charge of the laundry (and she is a lady) has

#### TABLE OF RATES.

St. Paul to Sitka.....	\$153.50
St. Paul to Portland.....	93.50
St. Paul to Portland, Emigrant.....	53.50
Sleeping car fare, one birth from St. Paul to Portland.....	15.00
Meals on Dining Car, each.....	.75
Portland to Tacoma by rail.....	7.00
Tacoma to Port Townsend by boat.....	3.75
Tacoma to Victoria by boat.....	4.75
Meals on boat on Puget Sound, each.....	.50
Portland to Port Townsend by steamer.....	10.00
Portland to Victoria by steamer.....	10.00
Portland to any point in Alaska.....	60.00
Port Townsend or Victoria to any point in Alaska.....	50.00

The fare on the Alaska steamer includes state-room and meals.

N. B. The N. P. R. R. furnish free of charge sleeping accommodations to the purchasers of emigrant tickets, the purchaser furnishing his own bedding.

During the First Session of the Forty-eighth Congress, the following bill, originating in the Senate, became a law:

#### Baptist Home Mission Book Notices.

OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE: ALASKA AND THE SEAL ISLANDS.—By Henry W. Elliott. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886. pp. 473. \$4.50.

This work is gotten up in the best style of the book-making art for which the Scribners are noted. It contains forty-nine full page engravings, forty-three other illustrations in the text, and five maps, including a large folding map of Alaska at the end of the volume. It has also a copious index. It treats briefly of the history of Alaska, the

to go from the washhouse, a low, mud floored hut, to her meals getting her clothes wet to her knees in the rain and slush, for it rains there almost continuously. The washing for the 100 pupils has to be done with tubs and washtubs, when really it ought to be done by machinery. When I spoke to a gentleman who has the buying of the supplies he said, O, my wife wouldn't have a washing machine in her house." "How many in family have you, sir?" "Well," he replied, two children, my wife and I, "Well, I replied, there is some difference between four in family and 100, for every one of those children have or ought to have two legs and that takes two stockings to each child, making 200 stockings alone, besides the other necessary articles of clothing to cover them." The way to civilize them is to insist on habits of cleanliness, to wash their faces and hands before they eat their meals; and when there is only one towel to every eight children you can imagine what fraction of a dry towel there is left for the eighth child." One lady asked if the government could not be asked for aid for the laundry, when Miss Fletcher replied "the government did allow a limited number of native children something over \$100 a year, and it was not probable any more could be had from that source."

There was read and then shown to the audience a very neatly written and nicely expressed letter from the especial pupil of the Washington Home Mission society, Jessie Shottter, who has been in the school only two years and is now only 13 years old, a bright and promising child. Miss Fletcher and Dr. Jackson brought with them from Alaska a bright boy who had acted as interpreter; who is to be educated in a school in Massachusetts by the Georgetown Mission, after which he is to go as a native missionary to his people. The ability to bring many more equally promising boys and girls is limited by the scanty purses. The cost of bringing a child from there would be \$100.

"I have laid the state of the school before you," she continued, "so you may know its need. The missionary work in Alaska is mostly in the hands of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church. The Greek ~~which~~ has a mission also."

Daily  Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1887.

MISSIONARY SERMON.—Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Government Commissioner of Education to Alaska, who was for many years one of the best home missionaries of the Presbyterian Church—his good work in the far West standing a monument to his memory—delivered a very interesting discourse on the missionary work of the Presbyterian Church in the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. D. Moore, pastor, on Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. Moore introduced Rev. Dr. Jackson. The missionary in his remarks referred to the various mission stations, speaking of the merits and peculiarities of each of them, mentioning the trials and difficulties yet to be overcome, and giving a general idea of the great progress made in the work. There was a large congregation present and the address was listened to with the deepest interest.

# Journal of Education.

3 Somerset Street, Boston.

A. E. WINSHIP, Editor.  
W. E. SHELDON, Manager of Advertising Dept.

Orville Brewer, 170 State Street, Chicago, authorized to receive advertisements for THE JOURNAL and AMERICAN TEACHER for Chicago and vicinity.

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THE JOURNAL IS SENT TO SUBSCRIBERS UNTIL IT IS ORDERED STOPPED AND ALL ARREARAGES ARE PAID.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO, MAR. 24, 1887.

"THAT DESERVING CASE" is popular.

WILL you try for the \$50 prize of the Woman School-Suffragists?

COMMISSIONER DAWSON's first address before an educational gathering deserves the prominence we give it this week.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.\*

BY COMR. N. H. R. DAWSON.

Since I assumed charge of the Bureau, in October last, I have endeavored to become familiar with the various parts of its work, and their relation to the work done by the schools and systems of the country. The only changes made by me in the organization and methods have been dictated by a desire to make its publications more simple and effective, more prompt, and, if possible, more useful to its correspondents. + + +

The work of education in Alaska has been placed under the superintendence of the Bureau. Many difficulties had to be confronted in the inauguration of the schools in that distant country. Most of these, however, have been overcome by the energy and zealous management of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent of the Government. Public schools for the instruction of the children, without reference to race, have been established at all the large villages and settlements in Southeastern Alaska, and in other parts of that territory. These schools are in charge of a reliable and competent corps of teachers, and are attended by a large number of pupils who are taught the rudiments of education in the English language.

The appropriation by Congress, at its last session, of \$25,000, is a worthy recognition of the claims of the children of Alaska to the aid and care of the Government in their education, and, I trust, is assurance that the system now, in its infancy, will be liberally fostered and encouraged.

\* This paper contains so much of Commissioner Dawson's opening address at the National Superintendents' Meeting at Washington as relates to the present working of the Bureau. [See editorial.]

## THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON: March 29, 1887.

CROSBY S. NOYES.....Editor.

The Gold Fields on the Alaska Line, CANADA TO SEND OUT AN EXPEDITION TO SURVEY THEM.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 29.—The department of the interior is considering arrangements for a geological and topographical expedition to the gold fields of British Columbia, lying on the Alaska frontier. The expedition will set out in May, and its work will extend over two years; the field being partly to search and explore the entire country and partly to call report for parliament on its resources, condition, &c.

The minister of canals' recommendation that canal tolls be reduced to 9 cents per ton has been adopted by the privy council.

## THE ALASKA FISHERIES.

No Change in Instructions Issued to Revenue Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Fairchild today addressed a letter to Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, at San Francisco, Cal., which will soon set sail for Alaska. In it he directs him with full powers to enforce the law concerning the killing of fur-bearing animals in 1856 or the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the killing of any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof, except as provided in sections 1860 and 1862 of said statutes and departments' regulations of April 21, 1879.

Captain Healy's attention is called to section 1861, which forbids the killing of any animal or bird, the age of which is less than one year old, and he is instructed to use the force at his command to the end that no persons attached to or connected with any vessel of the United States violate this law; and also to enforce the penalties provided for such violation. He is also enjoined to be diligent in enforcing the law against the importation of intoxicating liquors and breech-loading rifles and ammunition into the Territory of Alaska, as provided by executive order of May 4.

These orders are almost identical with those issued on the same subject last year. It will be observed that no reference is made to the alleged encroachment on our fishery rights by foreign nations. That question still forms the subject of negotiations between this country and Great Britain, and the policy of this government with regard thereto naturally remains unsettled.

### The Seal Fisheries.

The correspondence with reference to the sealing of British Columbia seafarers in Behring Sea was brought down in Parliament to-night.

The Canadian Government has demanded reparation from the United States for the seizures, but in his latest reply, dated in January, Secretary of State Bayard said he could not come to any decision until certain papers reached him from Alaska.

In the meantime he gave instructions for the release of the schooners. Since then the captain of the vessels have put in large claims for damages.

British Minister West, in conversation with Mr. Bayard, represented to him the unjustifiable nature of the seizures. Mr. Bayard conceded that the United States had obtained a right to Behring Sea from the Russians.

Mr. West then pointed out that when Russia had Alaska, the United States Government had contested claims similar to those it was now making, which Mr. Raymond admitted. Mr. West, however, in his despatch to the Imperial Government, says that Mr. Bayard was very conciliatory.

### Alaska Seal Fisheries.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The United States revenue cutter Richard Rush has been ordered to proceed to Sitka, Alaska, where she will take the United States Marshal aboard, and convey him to Unalaska for the purpose of selling at auction two British schooners seized in Behring Sea last year for illegal seal fishing.

### Victoria Notes.

VICTORIA, Jan. 28.—The steamship Idaho, from the north, arrived tonight. Among her passengers were Dr. Ayer, of the United States steamship Adams, and several witnesses to the Keith murder case.

No news of any interest. The weather in Alaska and elsewhere along the coast is mild.

1887.

The Metlakatla Indians.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the case of the British Indians wishing to emigrate to Alaska, the Attorney-General decides that the emigration of peaceful individual Indians, who have dissolved their tribal relations, is not prohibited by statute and is not inconsistent with the general policy of the government, but there is no provision assuring to such foreign Indians any legal right to acquire lands, neither can the President set aside a reservation for their occupancy.

The liquor evils of Alaska bid fair to cure themselves. At least the United States Government has taken notable action in prohibiting its introduction there for medicinal, mechanical, and even for scientific purposes. The collector of customs at Sitka has been duly notified, but on the presentation of sufficient proof can admit wine for sacramental uses.

*II. Kansas as a Missionary Field.*

Its situation is not in the *far* West as many might suppose, but in the exact geographical centre of the United States.

It is a little over 400 miles long by 200 miles wide, and contains 82,144 square miles of what was once known as the great American Desert. This is a territory nearly as large as New York and Pennsylvania combined. Until recently, not many permanent settlements have been made in the western half of Kansas. During the last two years there has been a great immigration to this part of the State, and there has been almost unparalleled progress in the rapid change from barren prairies to farms, towns and cities. It is estimated that 950 miles of new railroads have been built during the year, and as many more projected, on some of which lines work has already begun. The increase of population in the State for the year ending March 1, 1886, is 138,218. It will be much greater this year. In the western half of Kansas, now composed of 41 counties, there was March 1, 1886, 225,755 people. This was a gain of 80,000 for that one year. The present year will show even a larger gain in population. All but four of these counties are organized, and these will be very soon. In all these four counties, an area larger than the state of Ohio, with now at least 250,000 people, we have only 50 white Baptist churches, with 5 colored ones. The most of these are young, few in numbers, and weak in resources. Only three of them are self-supporting, with preaching all the time.

In 18 of these counties there is not a Baptist church. In 10 counties there is only one church in a county. There are only about 25 Baptist pastors in this territory, and not all of these give their whole time to the ministry. In 25 of the county seats and prospective county towns of Western Kansas, we are still without a Baptist organization. In 17 of these towns Baptists are already on the ground, and a church ought to be organized at once. In 17 towns of over 1,000 people we have no Baptist church. Now full-fledged towns are springing up in a sea-

son, along these rapidly extending lines of railroad, and the people are coming by the thousands for a permanent settlement. The class of people coming now, make mission work specially important and urgent. A great portion of them are thrifty families, with means to secure a home and go into business. Many of them come from churches in the East and elsewhere, and prize these privileges. The writer has recently received appeals from persons in eleven of these desolate counties, giving an account of the scattered Baptists, and calling for assistance to get Baptist churches started. Baptist people are already on the ground, waiting and longing for a pastor to lead them forward. They are members of Eastern churches, and children of Eastern Baptist parents.

Other denominations are on the ground, and in some instances absorbing our Baptist strength, and flourishing thereby.

Our foreign population though not large, only about one-tenth of the 1,406,748 people last spring, is rapidly increasing. There are about 30,000 Germans, 20,000 Scandinavians, and 10,000 French in Kansas at present. There are more or less Baptists among all classes.

*III. The Coming Year.*

*Aggressive enlargement* of our missionary operations seemed to be the spirit of our last meeting, and plans were laid accordingly. For our work in the State we received \$3,500 from the Home Mission Society, and for which we are sincerely thankful. Appropriations were made at this first meeting of the year, aggregating nearly \$8,000, and some urgent appeals had to be refused. Estimating receipts the same as last year nearly the entire resources of the year have been appropriated. We are looking for larger receipts, that the work may be further enlarged.

A District Missionary has been appointed for Southwestern Kansas, a territory of 25 counties where there are but a few churches. A radical change has been made in the mode of conducting missionary operations, by the adoption of a new Constitution, at the last meeting. By this change all the State Mission

work is put in the hands of one large Board of 43 directors, instead of four small separate ones as heretofore. Our growth seemed to demand this change, and by it we hope to accomplish more than in the past.

Our greatest need for more good Bap-

these scattered I pastoral care. Bu-

of money to suppo-

ganized, houseless,

It may be said, We money for your work grant that we ought going to make great must be recognized to develop a self shall be strong enough its mission work.

Kansas is only two years old. It has just held its first assembly. In the second year it has had as many other western States as any other western State is not a State where years, as many forces thrown together for there was no previous things to receive the work.

Many people of work of church and affairs. We have reasons at present, but are subject to many before the work is done. We are just getting churches, with strength and reach out. The churches of Eastern Kansas hard struggle to live and pay for meetings; many of them are have not had that license yet which quite increased demands.

We are not able to meet the large increase of our population in Western Kansas at the present time. We are trying to do all within our power, but many inviting fields must go uncared for, and many golden

opportunities will be lost to us as a denomination, for lack of resources to meet this sudden and largely increased demand.

### ALASKA.

#### NOTES OF A TRIP BY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

##### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Alaska was discovered in 1741 by the Russian navigator, Vitus Bering, who, after enduring untold hardships with his castaway crew, died the following winter on one of the Commander Islands. The story of the survivors upon their return to Russia, concerning the valuable fur interests of the new country, stimulated adventurers, so that between 1743 and 1799 it is estimated that more than sixty expeditions were fitted out for "Aliaska Land."

The English navigator, Cook, explored the southern shores of Alaska in 1778. The Spaniards—Mexico then extending to the southern boundary of Oregon—had an eye also upon this region. The Russian authorities, aware of these things, hastened to lay claim to the new territory. Russian acquisition and domination may be said to date from 1787, when the Empress gave her sanction to the organization of expeditions thither.

Vancouver, another English navigator, cruised in Alaskan waters in 1794, but Baranof, who formally established Russian supremacy in the country, was there a year before him, with his colonizing, commercial, and political schemes. From that time until 1867, it remained a province of the Russian Empire.

The circumstances that led to its sale to the United States are briefly these. The Russian American Company—a tremendous monopoly—whose charter for twenty years was first granted in 1769 and twice renewed for the same length of time, about 1859 through adverse circumstances and mismanagement became greatly embarrassed and appealed to the Russian government for aid in maintaining its authority in the territory. The Russian treasury, already overstrained by the expense of the Crimean War just closed, was in no condition to respond to this call. Moreover, there were conflicting views about the condition and prospects of the country. As the best way out of the difficulty, Russia made proposals first, it is said, to England in 1864 and about the same time to the United States for the transfer of Alaska for a money

# HOME MISSION MONTHLY

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No. 1.

JANUARY, 1887.

Vol. IX.

consideration. At the conclusion of our civil war the Russian ambassador and Secretary Seward resumed the consideration of the subject, and in May, 1867, the treaty was signed, and on the 18th of October the formal ceremony of the transfer to the United States took place at Sitka, Alaska. The Russian pocketed \$7,200,000 in gold, which is said to have been used largely in settling the accounts of the Russian American Company. Many people called the country "Seward's Folly." But the acquisition was by no means a barren one, as we shall see farther on, and the results have vindicated Seward's sagacity.

Governnmentally speaking, Alaska was a Territorial "commons" until May, 1884, when Congress passed an act establishing a territorial government and making some provision also for education of the people.

#### THE SIZE OF ALASKA.

Alaska is about one-sixth the entire area of the United States. It contains 580,107 square miles, the entire country besides containing 2,963,666 square miles. Or, in another form, it is one-fifth the area of the United States, before its acquisition. From north to south in a straight line it is 1,400 miles—as far as from Maine to Florida; from east to west it is 2,200 miles—as far as from Washington to California. The Island of Attu, at the western end of the Aleutian chain, is as far west of San Francisco as Maine is east. So on the lines of latitude San Francisco is the central city of a country whose breadth is about 4,800 miles, or one-fifth the circumference of the globe. Between the old northern boundary of the United States and the southern boundary of Alaska, the British possessions intervene for about 400 miles. Then northward for about 300 miles is the Alaskan Archipelago. The eastern boundary line of this portion of the Territory is along the summits of the Coast Range of mountains, an average perhaps of thirty-five miles inland. In general outline, we may call this the short neck of a bird with a large tufted head and a long slender beak, projecting westwardly. Possibly it may answer for the head of the American eagle whose tail is Florida in the Southeast!

#### THE ROUTE THITHER.

The western and northern portions of Alaska are usually reached by vessels from San Francisco, which first touch land about 1,500 miles to the northwest. This is the ordinary route to Kadiak Island and to the Seal Islands. South-

eastern Alaska may be reached by steamers from San Francisco, connecting with the Alaska steamers at Port Townsend, or Victoria, B. C. The favorite route however is via the North Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, there taking the steamer which leaves Portland and comes around into Puget Sound. Thus one avoids exposure to sea-sickness on the Pacific Ocean. From April until October, two steamers run from Portland over the Alaskan route—the Ancon, a large side-wheeler, and the Idaho, a propellor—each making the round trip in about three weeks.

To those who dread sea-sickness this is one of the most delightful salt-water voyages in the world. Nearly the whole round trip of about 2,500 miles from Tacoma is as quiet sailing as on New York Bay or the Hudson River. In crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, Milbank Sound, and Dixon Entrance, for a few hours in all, there is exposure to the swell of the ocean, which occasioned a little discomfort to a few passengers, but with these exceptions one might imagine himself on the Hudson River or on Long Island Sound.

The channel or channels run sometimes between islands and the mainland, sometimes between long narrow islands parallel to the shore line. Literally there are thousands of these islands along the route, ranging in size from a few square rods to the area of the average New England State. In and out, often in a very tortuous manner, the steamer plows her way through glassy or crinkled waters, the passage at times being as narrow as in the narrowest portions of the Hudson River and again widening to miles.

From Port Townsend, the northern port of departure in the United States, until we reach Fort Tongas in our own Territory again, we pass through British waters about 500 miles. This is somewhat more than the frontage of the British Possessions on the Pacific, since Port Townsend is a little below the boundary line of 49°. The northernmost point reached by our steamer was 59° 13' north latitude—in Chilkat Sound. This is very nearly the latitude of the southern point of Greenland.

#### THE SCENERY.

Having visited Victoria, B. C., and enjoyed a ride over the superb roads to Esquimalt, the great naval station of the British Government on the Pacific coast, we stepped on board the "Ancon," for the journey to Alaska. At our left lies Vancouver's Island, 300 miles long, with

an average width of about fifty miles; at our right numberless islands and the British possessions. Through the Gulf of Georgia the views are enchanting. Toward the northern end of the island the Gulf narrows into Johnston's Strait. Here, for over a hundred miles, snow-capped, cloud-enveloped mountains lift their heads three thousand to six thousand feet, shooting up steeply from the water's edge. "Whales! whales! There she blows!" The excited passengers crowd to the side of the boat and strain their eyes in the direction indicated by the keen observer. Yonder, a mile away, goes up a geyser-like jet of spray about twenty feet high, and with the aid of field glasses we observe the monster tumbling in the waters. Presently others appear, until six or eight are visible at once. We pass some of them within a few hundred feet of the steamer, their dark brown backs often being thirty or forty feet out of the water. Occasionally at other points also we saw whales, now and then a seal, and on the shore a few deer.

Passing through Queen Charlotte Sound, at the north of Vancouver's Island, we get an unobstructed view of the Pacific Ocean, whose gently heaving bosom made a few human bosoms on the steamer heave in sympathetic response. Passing through islands to the right of us, islands to the left of us, named and nameless, large and little, we enter Greenville Channel, which is, perhaps, the gem, in the way of scenery, in this portion of Alaska. It is about fifty-five miles long, frequently not half a mile wide, from 70 to 120 fathoms deep, flanked on either side by very steep and high mountains, down whose green sides foaming cascades, like ribbons of white, make their swift course for five hundred, a thousand, or perhaps fifteen hundred feet. Old travelers on the Rhine say that it cannot compare in beauty and in grandeur with this Greenville Channel. Down the mountains, here and there, are narrow strips of a lighter green, on the sides of which the forest trees abruptly rise. It looks as though a huge mowing machine had smoothly cut a broad swath down the mountain. These are the tracks of former avalanches, or perhaps of immense accumulations of ice, which, being loosened in the spring season, swept downward with a thundering roar carrying everything before them.

Arriving at Fort Tongas, through a very intricate channel, the odd, fantastic, ugly looking "totem poles" of an Indian village add pictur-

esquesness to the scene. Here again we touch "Uncle Sam's" land, and so, as seemed fitting after about four days in British waters, the American passengers ring out on the evening air, "My country, 'tis of thee!"

From Fort Tongas northward, we cross Dixon entrance, where the Pacific for a few hours again salutes us, then for 100 miles with Prince of Wales Island to our left, until deflecting to the right we arrive at Fort Wrangell, beautiful for location, but beautiful in nothing else. Here is an old, rickety, dilapidated town facing an island-flecked bay, overlooked by mountain sentinels. A few hours' ride beyond Wrangell we encounter small icebergs. "Where is the glacier?" Soon it comes in view on our right, its terminus three or four miles wide and 300 feet high, hidden by the intervening hillocks, its white body half concealed and half revealed among the mountains in which, thirty or forty miles away, it has its rise.

The farther northward we go the more striking are the mountain peaks. Their bare, sharp serrated points looming up five thousand to seven thousand feet, are so precipitous that the snow remains only in the deeper gorges of their sides.

Inexpressibly sublime and beautiful are some of these views. Right before you is a tranquil bay with drifting icebergs, the waters reflecting the dark green mountain forms on each side; in front winds a glacier around to the left of a mountain whose higher slopes are covered with light green verdure until met by the white mantle of snow, and then farther away grayish brown peaks thrusting themselves out of the snow, and away in the distance twenty to forty miles, lofty pinnacled peaks of a deep blue against a pale blue sky, around whose tops the clouds form and move away like smoke from muttering volcanoes. An English tourist on board, who had traveled through the grandest scenery of Europe and Asia, declared that he had never seen anything to equal some of these wonderful prospects.

We were favored one evening with a view of Mts. Crillon and Fairweather, whose gigantic ghostly forms towered up dimly against the evening sky, the former 15,900 feet high and the latter but a little less. Takou Inlet, below Juneau, and Glacier Bay and Chilkat Sound, afford the grandest mountain scenery easily accessible to tourists on this continent.

Of the "thousand islands" of Sitka, the bold mountain profiles about Juneau and else-

where, we have not space to write. A word about

#### THE GLACIERS.

The glaciers beyond Ft. Wrangel become more numerous. The great group of great glaciers lies from the region about Juneau northward into Glacier Bay and Chilkat Sound. In Takou Inlet below and to the right of Juneau, are two enormous glaciers, one about a mile wide, with a moraine in front, and gradually melting away; the other three miles distant, about two miles in width on its seaward front, which towers nearly 300 feet above the water, and winding its way down from the blue mountains in the distance. Here we cast anchor, surrounded by icebergs, sometimes two hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, and from five to fifty feet high. One, alongside of which we anchored, was aground, its summit over-topping the steamer's wheel-house.

In Glacier Bay and Chilkat Sound are twelve or fifteen glaciers, some of them of great breadth and extent. Detailed description here is out of the question. Of Muir glacier only can we speak. This is at the head of Glacier Bay in  $59^{\circ}$  north latitude. Bright, beautiful and breezy was the day spent here, with our steamer at anchor about a quarter of a mile from this huge glacier's face. What a magnificent spectacle! Just before us and stretching clear across the sound, two miles wide, is an almost perpendicular wall of ice from 225 to 300 feet high. The center of the channel is 480 feet deep, so the sheer face of this iceberg at its greatest depth, allowing for the buoyant effect of the water, must be about 600 feet. A little farther back it is estimated to be a thousand feet in thickness.

It is funnel-shaped, widening out between the spreading mountain ranges above to five and ten miles. It is composed of several converging glaciers some of which extend forty miles northward. The tremendous pressure from the rear pushes the mass down the incline, and the lateral pressure from the converging mountain ranges at its face squeezes and upthrusts the mass in most fantastic forms at the surface, turrets, columns, spires, conical peaks, between which are chasms from 30 to 100 feet in depth. The edges for half a mile or so, are covered with gravel, broken stones and enormous boulders ground off the mountains along its route. Clambering over these rugged projections where the gravelly surface affords a footing, from one

of the highest points we overlook this great frozen river, cracking, grinding its way to the sea. The scene is one of inexpressible grandeur. Returning, we pluck from the gravel, below which, perhaps 30 feet, is a bed of ice, a beautiful purple flower. Again we are on the steamer intently watching the masses of ice that are continually breaking from the face of the glacier and falling two or three hundred feet upon the water, with a resounding report like that of a cannon or at times like a whole park of artillery. Now we hoist anchor and slowly proceed nearer the glacier's face. The captain fires his rifle repeatedly at it. How the echoes ring! Closer still, but very cautiously we go. A boy throws a stone against the towering mass. We are near enough! The steamer is a black pygmy beside this white Arctic monster. There is a huge perpendicular cleavage, indicating that a vast iceberg is loosing for its final plunge. We gradually retire a little distance and wait for the exhibition. "It is going! There it goes!" As we gaze, a section of the glacier about 100 feet wide, 75 feet thick, and 200 feet high, cleaves off, topples and plunges into the waters with a great sullen roar, throwing an immense column of spray nearly to the top of the glacier and creating a wave which rocks the steamer and breaks in foam along the shore a mile away. Rarely are tourists favored with so fine a display as this. So with lingering looks we leave the great Muir glacier in Glacier Bay, but never to forget its majesty.

#### AS TO THE COUNTRY ITSELF.

Alaska can never be an agricultural country of any value. In general, the mountains rise straight from the water's edge, so that along the sea coast, except where there is an occasional narrow strip or an indenting valley, there is very little arable land.

The interior is too cold for agricultural purposes. Garden vegetables, even strawberries, are raised as far north as Sitka. Potatoes, turnips and some other vegetables are raised on Kadiak and the Aleutian Islands. Breadstuffs of every kind are imported.

The climate along the seacoast is comparatively mild for so high a degree of latitude. The mean temperature at Sitka in January, is  $30^{\circ}$  above zero, and in July  $55^{\circ}$  above; at Kadiak in January  $28^{\circ}$  above and in July  $57^{\circ}$  above; and at the Pribylof or seal islands,  $28^{\circ}$  and  $46^{\circ}$  respectively. In the basin of the great Yukon River, in the north, in January it averages  $26^{\circ}$

below zero, and in July 65° above. The mosquito is said to be a great pest here in the summer. Official statements show that the winter climate of Southeastern Alaska for many years has been the average winter climate of Kentucky and West Virginia. The explanation of this is found in the warm Japan current of the Pacific, the Kuro-Siwo, which strikes the Queen Charlotte islands 53° north latitude, and dividing, spreads southward along the British possessions and northward along the shores of Alaska. No wonder therefore, that at Sitka they often find difficulty in securing ice enough in winter for summer uses. Our steamer obtained its ice in Glacier Bay, where small icebergs weighing a ton or so were taken in strong rope netting and hoisted by the ship's crane on board and deposited in the hold.

But it rains in Alaska. In 1856 there were 258 rainy and 27 snowy days—the average number of rainy and snowy days being about 200 each year. The rainfall at Sitka is 84 inches—about the same as around Puget Sound.

The long days in summer and the long nights in winter correspond well with each other. In the longest days of summer there are about eighteen hours of sunshine, and from four to six hours of twilight. In the longest days of winter there are eighteen hours of darkness and but four to six hours of sunshine. This latter circumstance is in itself a great drawback to civilized life in these regions. A laborer at Juneau, between the high mountains on both sides, informed us that in winter outdoor work is carried on by the light of lanterns until nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon and from two or three o'clock in the afternoon, especially if the day be at all cloudy.

The timber of this country is not of a superior quality, though answering very well for ordinary purposes.

The wealth of Alaska consists chiefly in her mines, her fisheries and her furs.

It is as yet uncertain what deposits of the precious metals may be found here. The Cassiar mines, which once gave Fort Wrangel importance as the base of supplies for that region, have not met the great expectations raised. The Juneau gold mine, on Douglas Island, is indeed a wonderful deposit of low grade sulphuret ore, so exposed that surface blasting is carried on in securing it, as in an ordinary quarry. It is said that the owners have refused \$16,000,000 for it. Here are the great reduction works, with their

120 stamp mills, crushing the ore with such a thundering noise that you must shout into your neighbor's ear in order to be heard. Our steamer brought away gold ingots valued at \$95,000. Prospectors have been and are busy searching for new deposits, but where one "strikes it rich," a score are the poorer for their prospecting.

The salmon and the cod fisheries along portions of Southeastern Alaska are assuming large proportions, as also the establishments for the extraction of herring oil.

The furs of Alaska, however, are its crowning feature and its greatest source of wealth. The sea-otter is much sought after. Think of one elegant silver-gray skin, which we saw in a Juneau store, valued at \$500 in its native state. Few seals are found in Southeastern Alaska. The Pribylof islands, so named from their discoverer in 1786, and otherwise known as St. George and St. Paul, 200 miles north from the westerly portion of the Aleutian Chain, 1,000 miles west from Sitka, and nearly 2,000 miles from San Francisco, are the great resort of the "amphibian millions" of seals. Elliott, in his book on our Arctic Province, after careful calculations estimates that not less than "4,700,000 fur-seals assemble every summer on the rocky rookeries and sandy hauling-grounds of the Pribylof Islands!" Here, too, are large numbers of sea lions on friendly relations with the seals. Upon the acquisition of the territory, these islands were declared a Treasury reservation. Congress granted to the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco the exclusive right of taking a certain number of fur-seals every year for a period of twenty years. About 100,000 skins are taken each year, the company paying the Government \$3.66 for each, or about \$366,000 per annum. Twenty years' revenue from this source alone would be equal to the original purchase price of the territory. Under the wise restrictions of the government, this slaughter does not perceptibly diminish the number of seals, so that, as long as the fashionable world delights in this beautiful fur, so long will Alaska from this source alone yield a fair revenue to the government.

Concerning the people themselves, their condition and missionary work in Alaska, we must speak in a following article.



—Progress in the Tulare Association, California, is shown by the following from M. S. Featherstone, Secy.

“ Less than three years ago we arranged with the Home Mission Society for systematic mission work, and at that time the four active churches in the Association reported a combined membership of 110. We have now fourteen churches with a membership of 300. The timely aid given us by the Home Mission Society has been greatly blessed. A missionary spirit has been infused into our people, and we have been encouraged to go forward and help ourselves. Our late Association adopted unanimously, the following resolution.

“ *Resolved*, That we hereby gratefully acknowledge the aid extended to us in our associational mission work, by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.”

“ This field is white unto harvest, but the laborers are few.”

—There is great need of general missionary work among the colored people. Rev. A. M. Newman is doing excellent work of this kind in Louisiana. We should be glad to have such a man in every Southern State.

“ Much is being done to bring the Baptists together in Louisiana. I went to Shreveport, November 3d inst., and met there the Northwestern Baptist Convention. They number about 14,000, and were once members of the State Convention, but they broke off in 1883. I am now happy to say that by prayer and patient labor the Northwestern Convention is induced to come into the State Convention again, and when this is done we will have a force of not less than 65,000 all laboring together for the upbuilding of the Master’s cause. In the District Associations also, the work is very encouraging. Louisiana churches, which have been members of Associations in Texas and Mississippi for years, are coming back into their own State. I am now at work in the fourth district, and could, with very great benefit, spend another month here. I send you five new subscribers for the HOME MISSION MONTHLY.”

—Under date of November 7, Brother Roscoe, missionary and teacher at Kadiak, Alaska, writes:

“ I will write you a few lines by this vessel—perhaps the last that you will get from me until next spring. We are well. I am getting along nicely in my school work. We have made friends among the people, and they all seem to think well of us. By next spring I think my brightest pupils will be able to read well enough to understand the New Testament. At present my brightest pupils understand but little English. I am learning Russian, and I think I will be able to speak it quite well by next spring. We have been having an evening school for the benefit of some adults who have to work in the day-time. I hope to be able to send you encouraging words by next spring.”

—The opening of Tower University, at Tower City, December 1, is an important event to the Baptists of North Dakota. Rev. A. M. Allyn writes that twenty students were present at the opening of the school, and more are expected.

“ The public opening services were very successful and inspiring. Many new friends were made for the institution. All feel that our Professors, Williams and Heaton, are the men for the place.”

—Rev. Wm. Hurr, native missionary to the Sac and Fox Indians, Indian Territory, is greatly rejoiced and encouraged in his work. He says: “ One of the leading councilmen of this tribe, also his son, have come forward and joined our church. At the baptism there were a great many present, and I hope much good was done. Brother Keokuk and the church are greatly encouraged. The new brother’s name is Shaw-que-quot. He will be very useful to us, and is now at work among his relatives. I married three couples last week—full blood Iowas. Last year I married eight couples, all of the Sac and Fox tribe. We have very good meetings, and rejoice that light is now coming to this people.”

—Rev. G. Aubin, at Worcester, Mass., has cheerful results in his field. He says:

“ Of the eight that I baptized the first Sunday of October, three were pedo-baptists, one Catholic, and the four others were Baptists in convictions, but neglected their duty for several years. One of the ladies baptized has a first-class education in English and French, and all the men can be numbered amongst the best French people of Worcester. It is seldom that we reach this class, so many at the same time; they will be a power in our mission.”

—Rev. C. P. Chavez, of St. Anne, Ill., encounters opposition, notwithstanding which the good work goes on. A sister who would not comply with the demand of the school directors to stop working in the Baptist Sunday school, lost her place. She would not refuse to serve her Lord for the sake of the loaves and fishes. The members are very faithful. “ Our Sunday attendance is very good in the morning, but it is better in the night, because a good many come like Nicodemus.”

#### Church Edifice Notes.

—The reception of \$5 for the house in Mexico from the State Sunday School Convention of Louisiana, indicates that our colored Baptists are interested in mission work in other lands. The colored people only need some man like Rev. S. T. Clanton, the mission agent for Louisiana to place our benevolent operations before them and they will respond.

—Rev. A. Coffey, our missionary to the Delawares in the Indian Territory, writes: “ The great need at this place is a house of worship. We occupy a building formerly used as a cabinet shop, built of native lumber, and without ceiling or plaster either on the

walls or overhead. This is neither comfortable nor commodious enough to meet the demands of the congregation. They have concluded that they must have a chapel in order to give permanency to our religions. I think if they could be helped from the Church Edifice Fund to the amount of say four hundred dollars, they could probably raise in the field and from other sources twice that amount and this would enable them to build a chapel amply sufficient to meet their wants." Our Church Edifice Department would gladly make the grant if we had the funds. Who will furnish the money for this Indian chapel?

—The Sunday school at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, sends \$8.10 for the house in Mexico. It is a sure sign that our mission fields are properly taught, when they manifest a willingness to assist in mission work. We especially thank this Indian Sunday school for the contribution.

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### WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

Headquarters and Missionary Training School, 2338 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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#### OBJECT.

Woman's Work for Women and Children among the Mormons, Indians, Freed People and Foreign Populations of the United States.

*President*—Mrs. J. N. CROUSE, 2231 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

*Corresponding Secretary*—Miss M. G. BURDETTE, 2338 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. R. R. DONNELLEY, 2338 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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#### A BRIEF HISTORY.

On the first day of February, 1877, in the city of Chicago and, as was believed, in obedience to the command of God, and for love of Him and of a suffering humanity, this Society had its beginning.

Some thoughtful, prayerful women, zealous in promoting the interests of foreign missions, were enabled by the blessing of God, to understand the signs of the times and to grasp the fact that only a part of what was needed to be done for women, by women in Christian missions, was provided for in any then existing organizations in the Baptist denomination.

Realizing this, the next thought was to broaden the sphere of the Women's Baptist Foreign Mission Societies, making departments whose object should be the elevation and Christianization of homes, with special reference to the Freed people, the Indians, the Mormons, the Chinese, and other immigrant populations of our country. There was much consultation; the advice of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Union, and of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was obtained, and the conclusion was reached that the new work must be done by a new organization.

Great undertakings usually have their martyrs, and this did not prove an exception. There was difference of opinion and vigorous opposition, and for a time the very life of the Society was threatened.

But the smile of the Lord seemed from the first to rest upon it, and results prove the wisdom of the undertaking. Liberal contributions of money came into its treasury at the very beginning, from those whose silver and gold had long been devoted to the Lord. Consecrated talent guided the pen in defence of the new aspirant for denominational favor. Women eager to work in this part of the Master's vineyard offered themselves as missionaries.

The work widened, and when the society was six years old, representatives of it were invited and met in council with the Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Soiety, the Superintendent of Education, and the Presidents of the schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. After a full discussion it was decided that the co-operation of the Women's Society in supporting missionary teachers to aid in the religious and industrial work of the schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was both practical and desirable. A plan of co-operation was therefore adopted by the Boards of the two societies, by which missionary teachers should be appointed and commissioned by the Women's Society, the appointment to be approved by the officers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

These teachers were to be counted as regular members of the faculty of the schools to which they were sent. They were to have special charge of the department of Bible and industrial education for women; the course of instruction to be prescribed by the Women's Society, and approved by the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. They were to give daily instruction in the women's Bible classes, regular lessons in domestic arts and industries, and in physiology and hygiene, including care and nursing of the sick, and practical missionary work on the field so far as possible.

The work to be done was too momentous, too sacred to be entrusted to unskilled hands. Enthusiasm, consecration and sympathy, while indispensable in a missionary, are not enough. Zeal is a good thing, but judgement must guide it. A good knowledge of the Bible, some acquaintance with the science of medicine, and to know how to prepare wholesome food and necessary clothing are essentials in those who would successfully accomplish the work to be done by this Society.

A school for training these workers was opened at headquarters of the Society, in September, 1881. The course of study is well adapted to the needs of the pupils. All the instruction is given without charge by ministers, doctors of medicine, and others of ability. Missionaries of the Society are expected to attend at least one term before entering upon their work.

From the ninth annual report of the Society we learn that sixty missionaries have been employed





WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

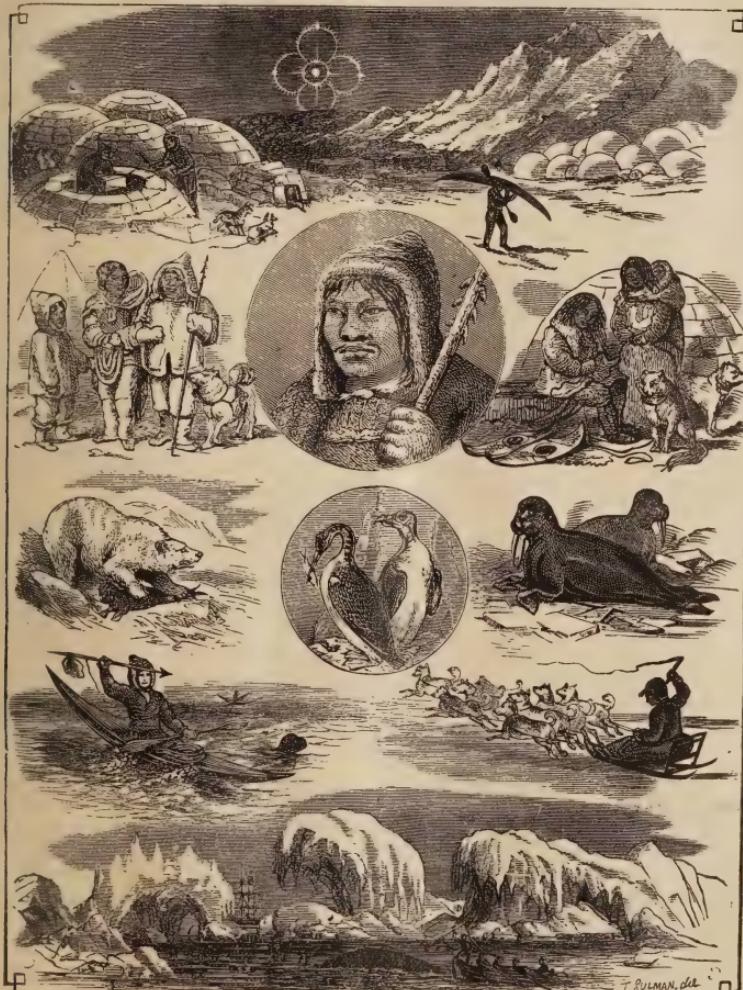
IN MORNING COMETH

# THE GOSPEL IN ALL LANDS

R. SMITH,  
Editor.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

605 Broadway,  
New York City



SCENES IN GREENLAND.

T. SULMAN, del.

# North America,

## North of the United States.

### Greenland.

Greenland is a colony of Denmark. In 1884 it reported an area of 46,740 square miles, and a population of 9,780. The Lutherans have missions among the Greenlanders, but the principal missions are those of the Moravians which were commenced by Rev. Hans Egede in 1721, and which last year reported 6 stations, 19 missionary agents, 43 native helpers and occasional assistants, 749 communicants, 115 baptized adults, 211 candidates, 475 baptized children; 29 schools with 33 teachers and 393 pupils.

*Periodical Accounts* for September, 1887, reports "All accounts from our stations in Greenland are favorable. It was very cold during the winter, but the Greenlanders and our missionaries enjoyed good health. There had been no actual want except at Lichtenfels. The payments toward church expenses at our stations, which are now required from the Greenlanders, come in more plentifully than in preceding years, and were, for the most part, given willingly."

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson gives the following account of the Greenlanders, or as they are frequently called, the Eskimos:

"The Greenlanders seem to form a connecting link between Northern Mongolian Asiatics and the North American Indians. In person they are stout, with large heads, small necks, hands, and feet, and muscles not well developed. The face, flat, with high cheek bones, is seldom washed, except in summer, and is ordinarily so smeared with soot and clotted train oil as not to show that the real complexion is fair, or at any rate not darker than that of the Portuguese. In personal and domestic habits, filth to the last degree characterizes them—their clothes dripping with grease and swarming with vermin; and the stifling atmosphere of their habitations, especially during the winter, is one which no foreigner with delicate olfactories could endure. They eat most voraciously; ten pounds of flesh, besides other food, are sometimes consumed by one person in the course of a day. A man will lie on his back and the wife feed him till he can no longer move. Cooking is not an indispensable preparation of their seal flesh, the chief article of food. Like other savages, they alternate between fasting and famishing; unlike most other savages, they habitually consume raw flesh and fat.

"Men and women dress very much alike, always in skins, and their clothes are well made. The fires kindled are chiefly for cooking, but of this there is comparatively little. It remains a singular fact that, in the coldest climate inhabited by man, fire should be less used than anywhere else in the world, equatorial regions perhaps excepted.

"Life is a struggle for mere existence. Accumula-

tion of property or knowledge seems out of the question, everything being held in common, except what may be deemed indispensable to each; namely, clothing, a boat, and in summer a tent. Toward setting up a new family, nothing besides a tent and a boat is absolutely required, and no other goods are hereditable.

"In disposition the Greenlanders are not fierce, but mild; they are envious, ungrateful, and phlegmatic, as if their constitution had been touched with frost. A stolid indifference to the perils and sufferings of others may often be witnessed. People standing on the shore and seeing a boat upset at sea, would look on with entire unconcern if the occupant was not a personal friend. They would make merry at his struggle with the waves, and, sooner than put off for a rescue, would allow him to perish before their eyes. Yet, in respect to mechanical ingenuity, more brain power is shown by them than by most other savage nations who are more favorably situated. They have great power of endurance and a cool presence of mind.

"Among the converts there has occasionally appeared a man with considerable sharpness of intellect and power of reasoning. One of them speculating on the doctrine of final causes in a manner not unworthy of Archdeacon Paley, said he often reflected that a kayak, with its tackle, does not grow itself into being, but requires to be shaped by skill and labor; a bird is made wiser by greater skill than a kayak; still no man can make a bird. 'I bethought me,' said the Eskimo, 'that he proceeded from his parents and they from their parents. But there must have been some first parents; whence did they come? Certainly, I concluded, there must be a Being able to make them all, and all other things—a Being infinitely more mighty and knowing than the wisest man.' Civil government in any definite form—ruler, magistrates, or courts of justice—hardly exists. The Eskimo language—happy circumstance!—has no words for scolding; people are expected to live in amity. Nor have they any profane words. They never make war upon one another and avoid giving offence. Annoyance with offenders is indicated by silence, the aim being to bring shame upon them.

"Heathen Eskimos used to get rid of the disabled and the dependent by letting them perish, or in some other way even worse than that. Such barbarism has ceased, and even a 'poor man's box' is now hardly needed. The natives, naturally covetous and much more ready to receive than to give, yet in the autumn make a contribution of train-oil for church purposes, and are in the habit of aiding their more indigent neighbors. When (1757) they learned how the Indian congregation at Gnadenhutten, in Pennsylvania, had been broken up, and those who escaped had lost their all 'I have a fine reindeer-skin which I will give,' said one; another, 'I have a pair of new reindeer-boots which I will send;' 'And I,' said a third, 'will send them a seal, that they may have something to eat and to burn.'

"In spite of embarrassments the most formidable,



"reenlanders as a body have risen from the condition of wild, filthy savages to that of a docile and civilized people. *I*sland, indeed, they still remain, mere children; but they are no longer brutish, nor are they idolators. The barbarities of former times have ceased; old superstitions have nearly disappeared; comparative kindness, order and decorum reign. A high degree of refinement cannot be expected, and might not be desirable; but it is a noble achievement of the United Brethren to have approached that continent of ice; to have domiciled with a tribe so stupid, so beastly in their habits, over whose heads the Great Bear circles the year round; to have given them God's Word and sacred hymns; and, along with Danish co-laborers, gradually to have drawn them into the green pastures of a rational and religious life."

### Newfoundland.

Newfoundland and Labrador, belonging to Great Britain, are under one government; that of a Governor-General assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 15 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 15 members), and a House of Assembly consisting of 33 representatives. In 1884 the island of Newfoundland had a population of 193,121, and Labrador, 4,211. The area of Newfoundland is 40,200 square miles.

Mrs S. Munn, of Braehead, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, one of our subscribers, sends us the following respecting the religious denominations of Newfoundland.

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel first sent a missionary to Newfoundland in 1703. In 1787 the first Colonial Bishopric was created, that of Nova Scotia, to which Newfoundland belonged. In 1827 Bishop Inglis, of Nova Scotia, visited this portion of his extensive diocese and found but nine clergymen and missionaries in the whole island. In 1839 Newfoundland and the Bermudas were erected into a separate diocese. The diocese is now divided into 8 deaneries and the number of clergy is 50. The total number of churches in Newfoundland and Labrador is 102 with 69,646 members.

"The Roman Catholic Church in Newfoundland was first publicly organized in 1784. In 1796 the first Bishop was appointed. In 1856 the island was divided into two dioceses, St. Johns and Harbor Grace. There are now 2 cathedrals, 40 churches, besides chapels and convents, about 50 priests and 75,330 members.

"The Rev. Lawrence Cochran was the first Wesleyan missionary in Newfoundland, entering it in 1765. In 1814 Newfoundland was constituted a separate district with a superintendent. In 1840 there were 14 ministers and 10 local preachers. At present Newfoundland is constituted a separate Conference with a president and is divided into 3 districts. St. Johns, Carbonear, and Bonavista. The total number of ministers is 60; churches 44; members 11,707.

"Congregationalism dates from 1775. In 1779 the first minister was ordained to minister in a church in

St. Johns.. There are now two additional congregational churches—one at Twillingate and one at Rendell Harbor, and two mission stations at Fortune Bay.

"The first Presbyterian Church was organized in 1842 of which Rev. Donald A. Fraser was minister. A Free Church Presbyterian Congregation was formed in 1848 in St. Johns and a second in 1855. The two congregations in St. Johns united in 1877 and built St. Andrew's Church. Members 2,200.

"There are about 600 members of the Reformed Episcopal Church in St. Johns, in Porte de Grave, and in Trinity."

The Rev. A. Woods of Southampton, Mass., formerly of Newfoundland, writes us:

"The census of 1874 showed there were in Newfoundland 64,317 Roman Catholics; 59,561 members of the Church of England; 35,702 Methodists; 1,168 Presbyterians; 461 Congregationalists. St. Johns is the chief city and the capital. The Church of England has 1 Bishop, 8 deaneries, 50 clergymen, a Theological College; the Roman Catholics have 2 Bishops, 2 cathedrals, 40 churches, 1 college, 18 convents, 45 priests; the Methodists have 50 churches, 60 ministers and a membership of 12,000; the Congregationalists have 3 churches and 500 members. All the different denominations maintain missions in Labrador."

## Moravian Missions in Labrador.

THE Moravians sent their first missionaries to Labrador in 1750, but the missionaries were slain. The effort was repeated in 1771 and was successful. From that year to the present a missionary ship has been sent each year from London to Labrador.

The report made last year gave the following as the statistics:

"Six stations and out-stations, 34 missionary agents, 59 native helpers and occasional assistants, 450 communicants, 227 baptized adults, 143 candidates, 443 baptized children, 6 schools with 5 teachers and 220 pupils."

The reports sent from Labrador in July show "fair health in the missionary households and among the members of their congregations. The winter was cold and snowy, the thermometer often standing at zero of Fahrenheit and sometimes descending more than thirty degrees below that point. Life at the stations seems to have been quiet and peaceful, not, we trust, without spiritual progress."

The following story translated from the German is published in the *Presbyterian*:

"Not many years ago a missionary from Labrador was the guest of a prominent family in London. As they were seated at the family table enjoying the bounties spread for them, they were often entertained by

the interesting accounts the stranger gave them, not only of his labors, but also of the far-off northern land in which his lot was cast. The children, too, enjoyed hearing of the curious ways and doings of the people among whom he worked, and were filled with wonder as he related some of his personal adventures. In one little boy particularly, he found a very attentive hearer.

"After a pleasant visit, as he was about taking leave of this happy family circle and returning to his chosen field of labor, he asked each and all to pray that he might have a pleasant and safe voyage. This dear boy of whom we have spoken, heard the request, and concluded at once that he, at least, would never forget his new friend, but daily ask his Heavenly Father to keep him in peace and safety. He had often heard the stranger tell of the dangers to which they were exposed in Labrador from wild animals, and it seemed to make a lasting impression on his youthful mind. That evening, after he had lisped his usual prayer at his mother's knee, he added, 'Lord Jesus, bless the dear missionary and keep the Polar bears from hurting him.'

"He never seemed to grow weary of repeating the same words, and day after day, to the joy, and perhaps also to the mortification of his parents, sent up his humble petition.

"A year passed away; the father wrote to his friend in Labrador of the never ceasing intercessions of his boy on his behalf, asked for some account of his life since he had visited them, and inquired if in the course of the year he had had any further adventures with the Polar bears. A few months later came the reply. The missionary thanked him for telling him of the love and prayers of his dear son, gave a short account of his work, and added that, although so far he had been mercifully protected from the attacks of the ferocious bears, he earnestly hoped that his little friend would continue to ask for him the protection of the Savior.

"Not long after this the missionary was appointed to preach to a Christian family who lived in a lonely coun-



try place many miles away. He embarked in a small ship, such as are generally used in that country, and placed himself under the guidance of two natives who were to row him in the right direction. Suddenly they swept around a rocky corner, and were just about steering through a narrow arm of the sea when they saw on a steep precipice, overhanging the water, one of these powerful animals, which seemed waiting to spring at them.

"Master," said the rowers, "shall we not turn back? The sea here is so narrow that the monster can reach us in one bound, upset our boat and plunge us into the greatest danger." For one moment he paused to consider, then added cheerfully, "No, we will go on. There is a little boy in England who has been praying for the past year that God would protect me from these very creatures. He will do it. In His name I go, to offer the Bread of Life to the hungry."

"They rowed carefully on, as far from the dangerous coast as possible, but the threatening bear had selected his prey. With one mighty effort he sprang into the water and came swimming towards the little ship Quick as thought one of the men fired his pistol at the foe. The ball must have wounded him severely, for instantly the water was dyed with his blood, and one could see that it was with the greatest difficulty he, reached the shore. A second ball ended the victory and after a few minutes the animal lay dead on the shore.

"Now," said the missionary, "give me my axe. I will send the paw of this bear as a sign of our danger and deliverance to my little friend, whose prayers God has to-day so wonderfully answered." With a few strokes the mighty paw was severed from the body and the little company proceeded happily and safely to their destination. The missionary had the paw dressed and beautifully prepared and sent it with a kind letter to the faithful, trusting lad in England. Years have passed—the boy is now a man. In his house, among many other valuable curiosities, he treasures this bear's paw—and the one who relates this interesting story has seen it there himself."

### Canada and its People.

Canada is divided into the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, with an area of 3,470,392 square miles, and a population in 1881 of 4,324,810. The population in 1886 was estimated at 4,450,000.

The seat of government of Ontario is Toronto; Quebec is Quebec; New Brunswick is Fredericton; Nova Scotia is Halifax; British Columbia is Victoria, V. I.; Prince Edward Island is Charlottetown; Manitoba is Winnipeg; Northwest Territories is Regina.

The Northwest Territories are divided into the districts of Assiniboina, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca and Keewatin.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. The Dominion of Canada is presided over by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was born Jan. 14, 1845, and assumed the government Oct. 23, 1883.

"The first settlement made by Europeans in Canada was by the French navigator, Jacques Cartier, or Cartier, in 1535. He explored the coasts of Newfoundland, previously discovered by Cabot, and those of Nova Scotia and part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and took possession of them in the name of Francis I. For two centuries and a quarter thereafter Acadie and Canada were provinces of France; and when in 1759 they passed to English rule, a French population of 65,000 souls changed their allegiance. Everything was then done, consistent with British honor, to make the change as easy as possible. They were secured in the undisturbed possession of their lands, and in the free exercise of their religion. All ecclesiastical property was respected, and the rights of the church so effectually guarded, that the only remnant of a State Church in the Dominion is the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec, with its great wealth, its control of education, and its right to levy tithes and other church dues from its adherents."

An official report in 1883 gave the number of Indians in Canada as 133,137. At the census of 1881, on the basis of origin, the population was classed as follows: 1,208,929 of French origin; 881,301 English; 957,403 Irish; 669,863 Scotch; 254,319 German; 30,412 Dutch; 108,547 Indian; 21,394 African; 4,383 Chinese, and the remainder divided among Danish, Icelandic, Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, Welsh, Swiss, Spanish, and Portuguese.

The census of 1881 showed that the people were divided religiously as follows:

Roman Catholics.....	1,791,982
Presbyterians .....	676,165
Anglicans.....	574,818
Methodists.....	742,981
Baptists.....	298,525
Lutherans.....	46,350
Congregationalists.....	26,900
Miscellaneous Creeds.....	79,686
Of "no religion".....	2,634
No creed stated.....	86,769
Total.....	4,324,810

"The Church of England (Anglican) is governed by 14 bishops with 800 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by 1 cardinal, 5 archbishops, 16 bishops and about 1,200 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada with 900 ministers. The Methodists have 1,500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools.

"Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, the number of its adherents there in 1881 amounting to 1,170,718, or nearly 70 per cent. of the total number in the Dominion."



INDIANS OF CANADA ON A JOURNEY.

### Country and People of Alaska.

Alaska has an area of 531,409 miles and the partial census of 1880 reported a population of 33,426. From Washington the following information is received, dated October 2:

"The report of the Commissioner of Education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, has just been completed. N. H. R. Dawson recites in details the operations of his bureau, describes the publications issued, and mentions the improvements made or under consideration. The report shows that the condition and progress hitherto characteristic of American education have been in general maintained during the year. Occasional instances of retrogression and reaction have been more than balanced by healthy growth and judicious improvements. A brief account is given of the measures taken in the interest of education in Alaska. The commissioner says there are 15 government schools in operation in that territory located at as many different points. The average attendance at these schools is about 1,250. The school population is estimated at 5,500 and to meet the urgent needs of the people the commissioner recommends the establishment of schools at 23 other points in the territory; 2,000 children of school age have no advantages whatever. The commissioner says that the schools as far as organized are in a flourishing condition. Under the advice of the commissioner a territorial school board has been established, consisting of the Governor, the Judge of the United States Court, and the United States General Agent of Education. This board will have the general supervision of the schools, the selection of teachers and the like. The commissioner is much interested in the removal of Mr. Duncan's colony of Indians from Metlakahtla in British Columbia to Port Chester in Alaska, and recommends the colony to the protection and care of United States authorities. These people are educated and self-sustaining and their removal to the United States, says the commissioner, may be regarded as a very great acquisition. An appropriation of \$50,000 is asked for the organization of schools in Alaska."

The Rev. W. H. Weinland, Moravian missionary in Alaska, wrote last January a series of letters respecting the people of Alaska. They were published in the *Moravian*, and from them we make the following extracts:

After living amongst these people for two years, it may be in order to express an opinion concerning their character. But, in order to prevent future misunderstandings, I must make a distinction. The inhabitants all along this north-western coast are commonly called Eskimos. There are, however, several distinct tribes, or, I might almost say, races of people amongst them, having distinct languages, customs and manners. Those about Nushagak and Bethel call themselves "Yuutes;" those above the Yukon are the Mahlemutes,

while in the interior live the Ingalicks, Kaltehanese, etc. We have seen specimens of all these tribes, but we have only to do with the Yuutes, and of them only will I speak.

Taken as a class, the Yuutes are decidedly phlegmatic in temperament, and are content to take things as they come. Be it sickness or starvation or intense cold, all seem to be regarded as so many phases of life which must necessarily be experienced, and to try to alleviate their sufferings by judicious living, they scarcely dream of. To them life is one prolonged series of sufferings, such as but few else could endure; and yet suicide is unheard of amongst them.

They are deeply rooted in their habits and manner of living, and it is a difficult matter to get them to adopt even the most striking and most evidently necessary changes. White men have been living in their midst for half a century, and yet to-day their mode of living is rude and extremely filthy.

They are dishonest, thievish, and their word can not be trusted. In trade they will rarely acknowledge their debts, and it seems to be their highest ambition to defraud the traders. They cannot be called robbers, for they are too cowardly to steal any large article or any large amounts; but pilfering under circumstances where detection is difficult, this is common, and to be found out appears to be a greater disgrace than the wrong-doing itself.

But there is a better side to their character, as you would soon see for yourself if you could look in upon our home and observe the natives about us. We have found them all to be friendly, but some have been specially drawn to us, through sickness and our endeavors to alleviate their suffering, through timely aid given when they were in great need, and in many other ways. They soon forget injuries, but kindness produces genuine, lasting gratitude. Differences of opinion are common amongst them, but quarrels are unknown, for great deference is shown to the opinions of older people. This deference to their elders is their principle of government, for they have no chiefs and no councils. Each community resolves itself into many small companies according to tastes and affinity of dispositions, in each of which the word of the eldest is law.

The above applies to the Yuutes generally. A distinction must be made, however, between those living on the low flats toward the mouth of the river and those living nearer the mountains in the interior. The former, living on the products of their fish traps and fish nets, requiring no special exercise of ingenuity and but little work to gain a livelihood, are sluggish, dull, and filthy, while the latter, living in great measure upon the chase, are quick in judgment and execution, keen in comprehension, and breathing the free mountain air produces in them a freshness and boldness of manner, thus presenting a delightful contrast to their kindred down the river, who are stupid and listless.



AN ESKIMO'S FAMILY, FISHING AND HUNTING HELPS, ETC.

## HEALTH.

A visitor to any village is at once struck by the large number of children under twelve years of age, compared to the number of grown people. Amongst the children, many are found to be deformed or badly crippled in one way or another. Exposed as they constantly are to dampness, destitute of all comfort, their parents unable to care for them properly in case of sickness, it is a great wonder that any grow to manhood and womanhood. "The survival of the fittest" seems to explain the principle of their existence. And indeed, those who grow up seem capable of enduring an almost unlimited amount of hardships.

As regards the diseases found amongst them, those of the lungs are most general. Many of the young men begin with spitting of blood and a tight hacking cough, such as would lead one to suppose the person to be in an incurable consumptive. But these symptoms often continue in more or less aggravated forms for many years, and the man will cough to his grave at a ripe old age.

Dropsy, apparently connected with heart disease is frequently found amongst them, and generally proves fatal. Scrofulous diseases are not only common, but general. Of medicines they possess none, their only source of relief in case of sickness being the "shaman"

or medicine-man, who generally informs them that they are under the influence of some other "shaman," but cure the disease itself he cannot. They frequently come to us with their ailments, and gladly take whatever we give them. Under the blessing of the Lord, and that only, we have been able to assist them in some cases. But I feel convinced that we cannot do justice to this important part of the work. An intelligent attention to their diseases and ailments on the part of one who understands medicine, would be of inestimable value in winning their confidence, thus paving the way to their accepting our faith and doctrines. That any mission station, so far removed from medical assistance, should be without a thoroughly competent physician, is unwise, to say the least. If these lines should fall before the eyes of any member of the Brethren's church who is a student of medicine or who has the medical profession in view, let me say to you that a most important work awaits you if you find it in your heart to consecrate to the Lord and to His service the natural bent of your inclinations, and come to Alaska! We feel that this is an important adjunct to the all-important work of caring for the souls of these neglected people, and that its needs should be attended to at once. Under the blessing of the Lord we have been able to accomplish something in this line. Hence I call upon my

readers to join us in rendering unto Him thanksgiving and praise, and at the same time, to pray with us that what we have necessarily left undone through want of medical training, may not reflect discredit upon, and be a hindrance to the cause of Christ in this field.

#### POSITION OF WOMAN.

Among the Yuutes woman is not a slave to her husband, but to her children. Very rarely does the father assist in their care. That a mother who is left to care for a large family of children is thus bound down, you will readily believe when I tell you that the child is never punished for any misdemeanor. The will of the child is supreme, and it naturally becomes a willful, tantalizing torment. The marriage relations of any people may be looked upon as giving a correct insight into their true moral condition. The Yuutes have no marriage ceremony, and, alas, the marriage relation is not held sacred. A man takes to himself a wife, and without further ceremony he casts her off as soon as he becomes tired of her. Neither is there any regard paid to their relative ages. There is one case within our certain knowledge, where a wife, fifteen years of age, has been rejected. One man, also within our positive knowledge, has had three successive wives within the last three years, and now the third wife has left him and he is going back to the first. Strictly speaking this is polygamy, the three wives being still alive, although rejected. We would not be surprised to find cases in which several wives were also acknowledged as such, though we have no positive knowledge of there being any such cases.

One deplorable case came to our notice quite recently. Last Autumn, a family, consisting of an aged man, middle aged woman and her sixteen-year old daughter by a former husband, moved into our neighborhood, and the girl attended our school as day-scholar. Martha and her mother had come to live with this man when the former was a little more than an infant. Recently this old man conceived the idea of rejecting Martha's mother and taking Martha to be his wife, but a relative interfered and rescued Martha.

Of the school I wish to write later. But let me point to the above case as one evidence of the great need of a native girls' home, where protection can be given to such girls as Martha, and where young women shall receive a good Christian education and training. We have opened a boys' boarding school, to which we have also admitted girls as day scholars. Situated as we are, with our present small working force and with very many hindrances to contend against, we cannot open a girls' boarding school. But, brethren, the need is great. First, the moral state of the people demands such an institution to create a better moral sentiment. And the second, but by far not the less weighty reason is, that merely to educate and train boys for future usefulness, purity and godliness, is a very one-sided work. As these boys grow to manhood, they must be able to find wives from amongst their own people, who are their

intellectual and moral equals. Else they will be likely to be dragged back into their former state of heathenism and degradation, or, at the very least, their home-life will be far from being happy.

#### LEGENDS.

The traveler who sleeps in the kashima is apt to be disturbed somewhat by the constant talking of the native appointed to this task for the night. Sometimes the narrator rehearses incidents in his own life, sometimes the history of the country is gone over, sometimes their legends are repeated. In these recitals the older men of the village generally assist by prompting and correcting the narrator whenever necessary. Many of their legends are obscene; but here is one, the facts of which I learned from Mr. Clark at Nushagak, and which Brother Kilbuck saw represented in a play at Nepaskiamute,

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE BEAR.

Ages ago, there lived a man with his family at a beautiful spot near the sea coast. Husband and wife being happy in their married life, provisions and hunting good, there was not even the slightest cloud to mar the peace and happiness prevailing in this family.

But finally there came a change, almost imperceptible at first, but none the less gradual, until a faint mist on the horizon gave place to heavens black and threatening. The husband was a valiant hunter, and, as the fur-seal were abundant along the coast, the harvest of fine furs which he gathered each season was always large. During these seasons his trusted canoe bore him on daily excursions to the retreat of the lamb-like diver of the deep. At first the only change that could be noticed in his actions was, that he absented himself from home for a longer time than usual. Then he brought home less furs, and finally he seemed to lose all interest in his home-life, all love for his family. His wife, remembering the happy days of the past, grieved sadly over the changes which even her children could not help seeing in their father's manner. When for the first time, their provisions failed, her husband not having been seen in many weeks, she started from the house with a heavy heart, and began picking berries as a scant meal for her children, who were now her sole comfort. As she knelt on the moss and gathered the berries, each berry as it fell into the pail, registered a tear. Suddenly, the cheering note of a bird was heard near by. She stopped, looked up, and the bird perching beside her, addressed her thus: "Why those tears? Follow me, and you shall find your husband."

Begging the bird to accompany her, the mother returned to her home and prepared the berries she had gathered to allay the children's pangs of hunger. Then she told the bird to lead on and she would follow. Toward night they began to ascend a steep mountain-side. The bird continued its flight, singing lustily in order to cheer the poor woman, while the moon shone brighter than usual, enabling her to pick her path over

the rugged rocks. Reaching the summit of the mountain, she beheld in the plain opposite, an immense silvery sheet of water, with which she had hitherto been unacquainted. The bird flew on, descending from the mountain, and going no faster than the weak woman's strength would allow. Finally she saw a column of smoke curling heavenward in the quiet morning air. The bird led the woman to a sheltered spot, where, unseen, she could observe everything that should transpire at or near the house. The house was neat but small, surrounded by a beautiful flower-garden. Scarcely had she observed all this, when she heard the familiar voice of her husband singing the songs of their courtship. The singing became louder, when there appeared at the door of the house two beautiful maidens. As her husband's canoe touched the shore, the maidens emerged from the doorway and danced to his singing. Oh, how her heart bled as she beheld him whom she loved embrace the maidens and disappear with them into the house. The minutes seemed hours and the hours days, but the little bird endeavored to cheer her with its sweetest notes, and, after it had succeeded in diverting her thoughts from her heart's sadness, proceeded to instruct her as to her future actions. Night came on and she slept in her sheltered nook. Early the next morning she saw her husband bid the maidens farewell and start in his canoe across the water. When he had disappeared she entered the house, plead hunger, and was supplied with a sumptuous meal. The maidens entered into conversation with their strange guest, and, seeing that her face bore some fine tattoo marks, begged to be tattooed likewise. The woman agreed to comply with their request, but explained that the operation would necessarily be painful. After boiling some oil she said it would be necessary to put some of the oil on their lips. Thus being given the opportunity, she poured a spoonful of the boiling oil down the throat of each, and, after terrible writhings, both died.

Returning to the nook in which she had found shelter, she changed her clothing for that provided by the bird. Then, placing a stone on each shoulder, she emerged from the hiding place, walking on hands and feet, eating what berries came in her way, but the while she listened for the first sound of her returning husband.

Finally he came in sight, singing as he had done the evening before, vainly looking for the fair maidens to come and dance to his singing. Furious at their non-appearance, he no sooner caught sight of this strange object on the shore, than he grasped his bow and arrow and shot with unerring precision. The arrow struck her shoulder, but the stone underneath her thick coat of fur caused the arrow to rebound and fall to the earth. Baffled in this first attempt, with anger increasing, he aimed his second arrow at the other shoulder, with the same unexpected result. Determined to change his tactics, he reached for his spear, intending to strike it

into the breast of his seemingly invulnerable object, when, to his great astonishment, he recognized his wife dressed in this apparel. As he dropped his spear she found her tongue, and, prompted by her sense of having been deceived and wronged, in the stinging, biting words taught her by the bird, she expressed herself in a manner calculated to scorch and wither the stoutest heart, and ended by tearing him limb from limb. Returning to her old home she put an end to the miseries of her poor children in the same frightful manner. And thus originated the bear, dealing death to all human beings unfortunate enough to fall into her way.

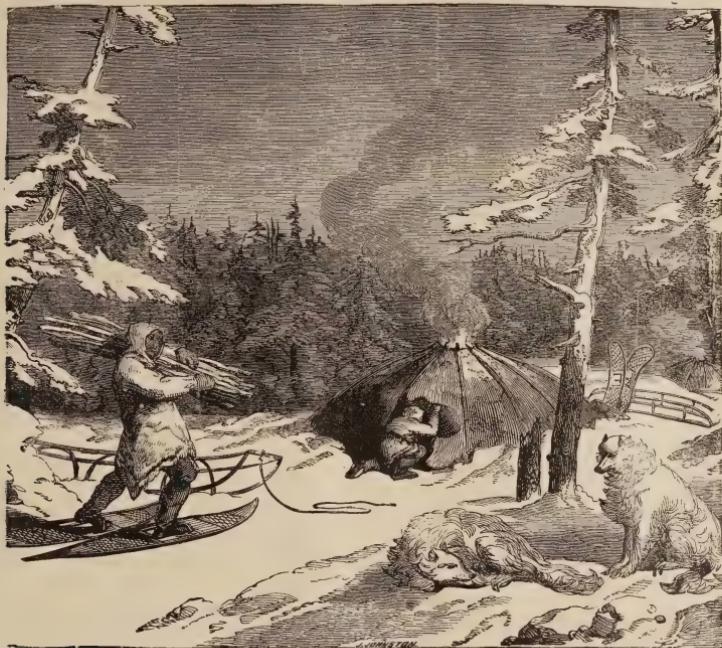
#### RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

You inquire regarding the religious beliefs of the Yuutes. Did they not originally have a religion of their own, and if so, what was it? Brethren, to learn the true facts requires a better command of the language of the Yuutes than we as yet possess. However, through the priest of the Greek Church at Ikogomute on the Yukon, I have gained some information, which may be trustworthy, and again it may not. Such as it is, I will give it, with this warning, however, that we ourselves hold the matter in doubt until we can gain positive knowledge by personal investigation.

This priest told me that originally the natives had certain religious beliefs of their own, but that the younger generation knew nothing of them, the doctrines of the Greek Church having been instilled into their minds by the efforts of Greek missionaries, extending back over a period of about fifty years. It is only the quite old people who know of this old faith, and even they can only be induced to reveal it by strategy. If taunted concerning it, they will become angry, try to defend it, and thus little by little it can be wormed out of them.

They believed both in a good and in an evil spirit. The evil spirit existed, but they had no name for it. They thought that to insure the favor of the good spirit was all that was necessary for happiness. This good spirit dwelt in the regions where the crow flies, and hence the name, "Crow." This was merely his name, for they had no images or representations of their deity. They did not sacrifice to him or pray to him. They simply possessed an instinctive intuition that there was a higher being who ruled all things. But they taught their children, "Do nothing which is wicked, for 'Crow' sees you."

They did not believe that death put an end to existence, but that there is a life beyond the present. The departed descends to the other world by four stages, each stage being one day's journey. Thus far he still retains his terrestrial nature, and must be fed from this world. At the end of his journey, he comes to a river, where he must spend one day in cleansing himself in its waters. The second day is spent in a similar manner at the second river, and on the third day he reaches a third river. Here, however, he must remain a longer time, cleansing and purifying himself until he becomes trans-



INDIAN WINTER ENCLAMPMENT.



AN ESKIMO ON SNOW SHOES.



AN ALASKA HUNTER.

parent, if possible. Finally, his friends who have preceded him come and examine him, and if they find him entirely transparent and free from earth-stains they take him with them to the realms of the happy. If not transparent, he is forever lost, being left to drift down in the current of the river.

This much we have learned from the priest. For ourselves we have noticed many little things which lead us to think, that however completely these original ideas have been supplanted by the teachings of the Greek church in the minds of those to whom the Greek church has given faithful instruction, yet the majority on the lower part of the Kuskokwim still hold to their old faith as expressed above, or to something akin to it. For example, last winter Brother Kilbuck was present when a young native breathed his last. Scarcely had pulsations ceased, when the corpse was washed, dressed as for a journey, with good fur clothing, cap, boots and mittens and propped to a sitting position in the middle of the mud-hut. This work was done by several of the elder men of the village, while his mother and aunt talked to the corpse, telling him that these were the best articles that they could provide, and seemingly explaining what use he should make of them. When meal-time came, a dish of food was placed before him, and eight of his companions came up by twos, each eating a portion of the food.

Furthermore, these provision dishes are found at all graves, sometimes with traces of food still remaining in them.

Then again, the medicine man, called by the Yuutes "Tschananet" or "Shaman," still holds great sway over their minds. In this case his means of working do not consist of herbs or drugs, but huge trickery and shrewd guess work. For example, fish are scarce, and some shaman is selected who has already gained a good reputation by previous exploits, and he pretends to go to the moon to procure a supply. The man is bound hand and foot, the kashima is darkened, the drums beaten, when a light is brought, and the man is gone. Again the kashima is darkened, when he is supposed to return from his lunar expedition, and, after a certain time, he is found still bound hand and foot. One native, whom we call the "ex-Shaman," told us that there was nothing but trickery and superstition in the whole affair; that he had pretended to go to the moon, and, when the kashima was darkened, had slipped outside and sat in the cold until he nearly froze to death, and then returned to the kashima, saying that he had been to the moon. But the majority believe in the shaman's power, and to the shaman himself this sort of trickery means an easy livelihood, for they are well paid for the good which they are supposed to do.

#### Afognak, Alaska, and Its People.

The Rev. James A. Wirth, Baptist missionary, stationed at Afognak, Alaska, gives in the August number of the *Baptist Home Mission Monthly* the following account of the people among whom he is laboring:

"Afognak is both the name of the island and of the principal settlement where we live. This settlement consists of two villages separated from each other by an open space of perhaps half a mile, upon which opening stands the Greek church as the connecting link between the two. South of the church live the Creoles—Russian half breeds; to the north lies the Aleut village. The aborigines here are called Aleuts, though, properly speaking, they are the Koniags, undoubtedly a tribe of the Eskimo family. Physically, both Creoles and Aleuts are strongly built and of fair average height; in fact their height would be above the average but for their disproportionately short lower limbs.

"This peculiarity is probably due to the fact that the men spend so great a portion of their time in Bidarkas (Al. Kayaks)—skin canoes, wherein their legs are always in a cramped position. They age rapidly, however, especially the women, owing to their comfortless way of living. In this place, with two or three exceptions only, all sleep on the floor. The women and children are most of the time barefooted. It is not at all uncommon to see a woman carry water, barefooted, over the snow-covered, frozen ground; but they are never seen without a shawl or cloth of some kind covering their heads. As a matter of course, consumption carries off a great number.

"Religiously, both Creoles and Aleuts are members of the Greek Church, *i.e.*, they have adopted the rites and ceremonies of that church, to which they cling with superstitious tenacity and devotion. How much of truth they may have received during the Russian occupation of these islands, I cannot tell. But it is certain that the present generation has not a ray of evangelical truth. Every house has a picture of some saint, before which the people cross themselves upon entering the room, and before which candles are kept burning during church time and high religious festivals.

"In every house, too, are an abundance of chalk crosses, put there each year on a certain day to keep out the devil. The men, also, carry little saints' pictures with them on their hunting expeditions before which to cross themselves, which seems to be nearly if not quite all they know of prayer. Once a year the priest comes, when church services are held for a number of days, and all go to confession. In the absence of the priest one of the three or four men in this place who are able to read a little, read a few short selections, which are accompanied by one or two chants by a choir and joined in by the congregation. During this service, which on high occasions lasts for two, three, and even five hours, the congregation stand, constantly bowing and crossing, and occasionally touching the floor with their foreheads.

"My wife and I attended the Easter service. It commenced at midnight with firing of guns and ringing of bells. The reader first read a short selection. After this, each member of the congregation, men, women, and children down to three or four years of age, lighted a candle which they held burning in their hands during

the remainder of the service. A portion of the congregation then formed in procession, and with banners and crosses in addition to their lighted candles, they marched around the church. After the procession the whole congregation settled down to the singing of a single chant, which they repeated over and over again for at least two hours, the whole lasting three hours and ten minutes. The service closed with the kissing of a cross which the reader placed on stand in the center of the house. This kissing was accompanied by bowing, crossing, and with many by prostration.

"After the close of the service, but before leaving the church, the people all kissed each other. It is called the Christian kiss of greeting, which all observed on and during the two days following Easter. It consists in a kiss on each cheek and on the lips. The custom appears to be quite innocent and even beautiful as you see it performed by parents and children. But during the day when the adult portion of the people have become, almost without exception, drunk, it does not look quite so innocent or inviting.

"There seems to be no conflict whatever, between the most superstitious devotion to their church and beastly drunkenness. In fact their Sundays and holy days, of which latter there are a great number, are the days for general dissipation. Church at 9 A. M., drinking during the day, and a dance in the evening, is the usual programme. At such times not only men, but even women, can be seen staggering around in their intoxication. Never and nowhere have I seen such general and downright drunkenness as here. This is a prohibition country; but the people have somehow learned how to manufacture their own whiskey. It is safe to say that all the graham flour and nearly all the sugar or molasses sold here is used for the purpose of distilling.

"The one redeeming trait about their drunkenness is that they are quiet and peaceable, even in their cups. Their stolidity and phlegmatic temperaments seem to keep them from getting maddened with strong drink. If they were a nervous, excitable people, there would be as many fights and murders as there are Sundays and holy days. We have no law here, no justice of the peace, no police, and yet I have not heard of a single fight during our eight months' residence on this island. On the other hand this very stolidity which makes them quiet and peaceable, clothes them in almost invulnerable armor against any attacks upon their reason or conscience. It will be hard, indeed, to penetrate this armor, strengthened as it is by vain rites and ceremonies, which to them constitutes the only true religion on earth. Yet we are not discouraged, for 'with God nothing is impossible.'

"In order to do any real service here it is necessary that the teacher or missionary should first of all acquire the Russian language. If the government schools are kept up, one may be able to preach the Gospel to the coming generation in English. But at present, and for many years to come, a knowledge of Russian is essen-

tial, and if possible one ought to add the knowledge of the Aleute also. Right here, in this little settlement, we have both these languages, and by far the greater portion can express themselves in one or the other only. Most of the Aleutes understand Russian enough to buy and sell, but beyond that they cling to their own language. In Kadiak, where there are quite a number of English-speaking people and where a dozen of the school children are American half-breeds, a knowledge of those languages is not so absolutely necessary as here, where we have no interpreters. Yet even in Kadiak no one will be able to do good missionary work without a knowledge of the Russian language, at least. Hence I have given all my spare time to the study of Russian, in which I am thankful to say I am making fair progress, learning also a little Aleute along with it. Thus we shall be able to do very well, in regard to teaching, by the time the new school year opens. For real efficiency in missionary work somewhat longer time will be necessary. The schools, however, are both a good preparation of the soil in the hearts of the children, and a means of fitting the teacher for more purely spiritual labors."

#### Missionary Work in Alaska.

The Rev. G. Frederick Wright, D.D., Professor in Oberlin Theological Seminary, visited Alaska last year, and in an article published in the *Independent*, September 29, 1887, witnesses to the value of the mission work in Alaska, especially that of the Presbyterians. We make the following extracts from the article:

After the transfer of the territory to the United States in 1867, there were several years when nothing whatever was being done for the elevation of the native races of Southeastern Alaska. They were left to the tender mercies of the traders and adventurers who flocked, in great numbers and without any definite aims, to the region. When, after several years, the army was withdrawn, there was for some time a state of indescribable terror and anarchy throughout the district. In the winter of 1877 there was a fearful state of things at Fort Wrangel. Several hundred miners had come down as usual from up the Stikine River to spend the winter and return at the opening of spring. There was no government. There were no laws. There was no restraint which any one respected. The situation was the worst possible both for the whites and the small tribe of Indians that centers there.

Into this seething cauldron of iniquity Mrs. A. R. McFarland went single-handed to take up and carry on for the Presbyterian Missionary Society a work already begun by some Christian Indians temporarily working there. And she has wrought wonders. She was recognized at once as a center around which the better elements of the whites rallied in the formation of a vigilance committee, and measures were soon instituted for the establishment of a home for girls, where they

could be protected from the cupidity of their parents and the lusts of the dominant race.

Subsequently other Presbyterian missionaries followed her, until now there are seven or eight stations so situated as to reach nearly all the population of the district. The boarding-school was afterward removed to Sitka, where, through the interference of the unworthy set of government officials sent out by President Arthur, it was nearly broken up two or three years ago. But under the protection of the present officers, it is now rapidly regaining its former prosperity. Mrs. McFarland has transferred herself to Howkan, among the Hydah tribes, where she is building up another school for girls.

It was my privilege to meet all but two or three of the missionaries, and to visit nearly all the stations, and I can bear testimony that Mr. Duncan is by no means a solitary specimen of true devotion to the interests of the people in that region. Mr. Duncan has been in his field long enough for his seed to bear fruit, and, until recently, his isolation gave him a fair field in which to operate. Other such centers as he has created are growing up under the fostering care of the Presbyterian missionaries.

At Fort Wrangel, which is now nearly deserted by the whites, I found in Mrs. Young, the daughter of the Rev. Lewis Kellogg, for twenty-five years the widely known pastor of the Presbyterian church in Whitehall, N. Y. She was among the first to offer herself to go to Alaska as a teacher. Later she married one of the missionaries, and her life is most fruitful in every form of good work, and her devotion to her charge is almost unexampled. Through her influence an industrial school has been established, and a farm bought (almost the only farm in Alaska), and stocked with cattle and provided with horses. A small steam-yacht has been purchased, and she is contemplating the purchase, for the mission, of a salmon fishery, to give employment to the natives. Her pupils publish a monthly paper, doing all the work themselves. Being an only daughter, the care of her mother naturally fell upon her after her father's death a few years ago. She wrote to her mother that she could not leave her charge, and asked the mother to come and spend her remaining days with her in the field. This she did; and her grave in Alaska, tenderly cared for by her daughter's hands, is a living witness to the natures of the devotion to them of their missionary teachers.

I have elsewhere told of the impression made upon the small Taku tribe of Indians by the brief labors of Dr. Corlies, of Philadelphia, who has since found it necessary to return to the Atlantic coast. The whole tribe laid aside their heathen customs, banished their medicine men and built a church. It was interesting to see the impression made upon our Taku heathen guide, who had, as it were, but touched the hem of the missionary's garment, but had learned more from even that brief contact with such Christian devotion than the

most of us learn from much greater advantages. What ever may be thought of the strictness of Presbyterian doctrines in the abstract, our man "Jake" had caught the spirit of Christ from the men who brought the doctrines; as his creed, which we drew out of him by questions one Sunday morning, testifies. As translated to us by the other guide, who could speak broken English, "Jake's" creed was as follows:

"1st. God is the Boss of us fellers and of every man all."

"2d. God loves us fellers and every man all."

"3d. I feel in my heart that I love God. I love my brother, my sister, every man all."

"4th. I wish every feller loved Jesus. Then they good ; no bad, no fight."

On further inquiry we found that Jake had been most deeply impressed by the care which Dr. Corlies had bestowed upon him during a serious illness, and that a temperance pledge which he had made on that occasion had been most carefully kept, and we came to trust him implicitly.

At Juneau, the present center of the white population and of mining industry, we found Mr. and Mrs. Willard, who had lately been transferred from Chilcat. Upon inquiry we found that the chief reason for their leaving Chilcat was the custom referred to in my previous letter. An Indian girl from Chilcat had been sent down to the boarding school at Sitka, where she had died of acute pneumonia. Mrs. Willard would not herself admit that she had fears, but the general feeling among the other missionaries and white population was that some of the tribe would be likely to make reprisals upon the missionaries by taking the life of one of Mr. Willard's children. Still the work begun at Chilcat did by no means cease upon their temporary removal. Enough of the natives had been converted and educated to carry it on with a considerable degree of success.

Just as we were leaving Juneau, a year ago, the Rev. John McFarland and wife were setting out, in one of the large native canoes, carrying them and their household goods, for their winter's work among the Hooniah Indians, 130 miles from Sitka. This station is not in the ordinary line of communication, and there was little likelihood that for the coming nine months they would see the face of any white person outside of their own family. Yet here they cheerfully labor year after year, with a spirit of devotion that must make a deep impression upon that tribe. Since returning, I have met in Steubenville, O., the intimate friends and early associates of this Mrs. McFarland, and find that she, like so many other of the young women who offer themselves for missionary work, was among the choicest and most accomplished women in the place where she lived.

At Sitka we found Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo E. Austin at the head of the boarding-school. Mr. Austin was formerly a business man in New York City, a member of Dr. Taylor's church, and a successful mission school

superintendent. Since going to Sitka he has been ordained, and is pastor of the native church. His influence is of the most salutary kind in every respect, and his plans with regard to the natives are as comprehensive as could be desired. He has fearlessly opposed the corruption of the whites, has gathered a large congregation upon the Sabbath, has through his influence in the introduction of civilized habits of life, transformed the appearance of the Indian village and made the boarding and industrial schools a marked success. He has been at his post without cessation for the last eight years. The attachment of the pupils at Sitka to their teachers is very affecting, and well it may be, for the sorrow and degradation and the brutal treatment at the hands of their nearest friends from which many, especially the girls, have been delivered beggars description.

Two or three years ago, Dr Jackson, who is now the Commissioner of Education for Alaska, was the object of a most violent persecution on the part of the government officials. They had him arrested for a trivial matter in a manner almost as arbitrary and embarrassing as that in which Mr. Doane has recently been arrested by the Spanish Government at Ponape. The secret of the opposition was the success with which he was interfering with the practice of the natives of selling the girls, over whom they had power, to the base-minded whites. Any one who read the papers with care a year and a half ago must have noticed various references to Dr. Jackson, inspired by the corrupt ring at Sitka and sent on to Washington to work up prejudice against him and against the missionaries in general.

But, as intimated before, that ring has been defeated at every point and completely broken up, and the present character of the government officials is as different from that of those who were there two and a half years ago, as it is possible to imagine. As Commissioner of Education, Dr. Jackson labors under the twofold disadvantage of the interminable distances separating the different portions of Alaska and the meagerness of the government appropriation (\$25,000).

I have already alluded to the removal of Mrs. A. R. McFarland from Sitka to build up another boarding-school at Howkan among the Hydahs. It was my privilege to be for several days a traveling companion with her on her way to the station. The steamer had not been there before for two years, and it was uncertain when it would go again. On previous occasions Mrs. McFarland had made the journey of twelve days, from Fort Wrangel to Howkan, in an open canoe. Here at Howkan we found also the same broad views of missionary work. The Rev. Mr. Gould, who has charge of the station, is a man of rare energy, good sense and devotion. One of his first moves was to erect a saw-mill; and now, when Mrs. McFarland's work and the predominant influence of the Hydahs in that region, the station of Howkan is to be a most important center of influence.

I have thus given, with considerable detail, the grounds upon which I have been led to have a very high admiration for the *personnel* and the work of the Presbyterian missionaries in Alaska. The growth of industries among the mines and fisheries in Southeastern Alaska, must, in the main, proceed in accordance with the ordinary laws of business; and the willingness of the natives to work, is among the most hopeful features in the case. But, so far as I can see, their deliverance from utter moral decay, through contact with vicious whites, must be at the hands of the missionaries.

### Present Protestant Missions in Alaska.

The Swedish Reformed Church sent last summer two missionaries to Alaska. One has gone to Cook's Inlet and the other to St. Michaels.

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The following is taken from the report on Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church just issued:

"The Rev. Octavius Parker, accompanied by Mrs. Parker and their children, and Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Parker's companion, left San Francisco, under appointment of the Board of Managers, for St. Michael's, Alaska, May 11, 1886. After a voyage of eleven days they reached Ounalaska, a town of about fifty houses, and on May 24th went ashore and attended divine service in the Russian Church. They learned there that the Russian Church was actively engaged in strengthening its missions in the Territory.

"At Ounalaska Mr. Parker was detained until June 25th for lack of means of transportation to his destination, and was obliged with his household to live in great discomfort.

"On the 25th of June they left Ounalaska for St. Michael's by steamer, via the Seal Islands, reaching that place at the end of the month, and finding that the only quarters in which they could be housed were two small rooms made by dividing one room which was 12 by 15 feet. To this the Alaska Company afterwards added a log kitchen.

"On arriving at St Michael's Mr. Parker found that no quarters of any description could be obtained for church or school purposes, and every effort made by him for founding a school was frustrated, and the Indians of the vicinity had evidently been prejudiced in advance against his mission.

"On the 18th of November Mrs. McDowell became ill, and, growing gradually worse, on the 10th of December (her birthday), to the great distress of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, breathed her last.

"On April 1, 1887, Mr. Parker made an unsuccessful attempt to arrange for a trip to Anvik, a town in the interior about five days' journey from St. Michael's, where he had learned there was a favorable opening for a school among the Indians.

"On the 14th of April he had the satisfaction of re-

ceiving a visit from ten sled-loads of Ingeleets (Anvik men) who, without any suggestion from himself, asked him to visit Anvik. He accordingly made a contract with one of their number to take him to Anvik and bring him back to St. Michael's. The journey was immediately taken, the ground inspected and found favorable for work, and a comfortable house was selected and has since been purchased for his occupation.

"On the 25th of June the Rev. John W. Chapman, who had been appointed by the Board to assist Mr. Parker in his work, arrived at St. Michael's on the steamer *St. Paul*. It was then determined that Mrs. Parker should return with their children and the body of Mrs. McDowell to San Francisco, which she did by the same steamer, and that Messrs. Parker and Chapman should proceed to take up work at Anvik at once. In a letter from Anvik, where they arrived in safety after ten days' journey, dated July 27th, and the last letter received by the Board, Mr. Parker reports that they found their house commodious and were favorably impressed by the station as a place for their work, which they expected to begin immediately.

"Dr. Jackson, the United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, incidentally affords the information that Fuller, who shot the Roman Catholic Archbishop upon the Yukon last November, also attempted the life of Rev. Octavius Parker at St. Michael's. The culprit is held for trial at Sitka."

#### BAPTIST MISSION.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society is represented in Alaska by Rev. W. E. Roscoe and wife at St. Paul, Kadiak Island, who arrived there last December, and by Rev. James A. Wirth and wife at Afognak, about thirty miles northeasterly from St. Paul. Mrs. Roscoe is supported by the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society. The August number of the *Baptist Home Mission Monthly* gives the following extracts from a letter recently received from Mr. Roscoe:

"We have had about 60 pupils under instruction, but our attendance has been irregular in both public and private schools. Many of our pupils have done very well both in learning the meaning of English words and in learning to read and write the language. If I could only have a good attendance I could achieve a grand success in the educational work, and no doubt in the course of time converts to Christianity could be gained.

"We have very strong hopes of being reinforced by the arrival of Miss Nettie Parkhurst, of Lafayette, Contra Costa County, Cal., whom we expect Dr. Jackson will send to Wood Island about one and a half miles from Kadiak Village. She is a teacher of many years' experience, a Baptist, and full of missionary zeal. I am on very friendly terms with the people of Wood Island. Some of them make frequent inquiries as to when their teacher is to arrive. As soon as I can speak enough Russian, or as soon as some of the people can understand enough English, I will endeavor to preach to them. Before long we hope to be able to have a regu-

lar Sunday-school. A few of my pupils have already read well enough to read in the New Testament, but cannot yet understand very much of what they read. There is a vast deal of prejudice against learning English among these people, the result of the teachings of the Greek Church, and it will require much patient work to overcome this prejudice. We will do the very best we can."

#### PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America made the following report last May respecting the Alaska Presbyterian missions:

"The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., took an extensive trip among the islands last fall planting schools and mission stations among them.

"Sitka, which is the central and most important mission, has been freed from the outside oppressions of last year, and has made rapid progress in good work and favor with all who see and know it. The workers are much the same—the Rev. Mr. Austin as minister, Mr. Kelly as superintendent, and Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Winans, and the Misses Kelsey, Rogers, Pakle, and others. We miss the name of Mrs. McFarland, who, at her own request, has been transferred to the Hydah mission to labor with Mr. and Mrs. Gould.

"Rev. and Mrs. Willard are at present laboring among the Chilcats and other tribes who gather at Juneau to get employment at the mines. Rev. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland are at Hoonah, laboring at some disadvantage because of the migratory habits of the tribe; but they still report a large school and hopeful work. Rev. S. Hall Young is at Fort Wrangell, where a church of 54 members is reported, some of whom are bright examples of the power of Christian faith. Louis and Tillie Paul labored at Tongas, but the sudden death of Louis Paul and Mr. Saxman, the Government teacher, in December, 1886, by drowning, has for the time closed this mission. At Fort Wrangell are 53 communicants and 200 Sunday-school scholars. At Juneau are 13 Sunday-school scholars."

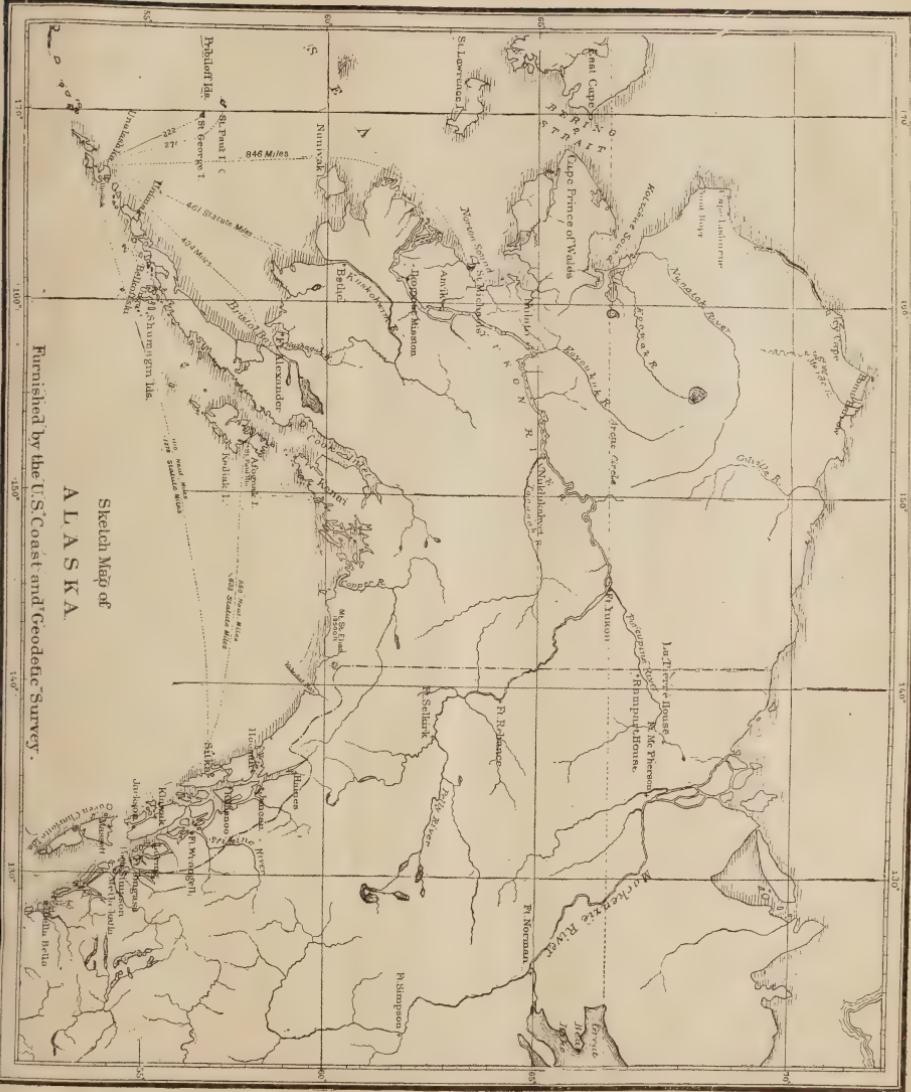
#### MORAVIAN MISSION.

The Moravians have two missions in Alaska, one at Bethel, on the Kuskokwim River, 75 miles from the mouth, and one at Nushagak, 150 miles distant. At Bethel are Rev. John H. Kilbuck and wife, and at Nushagak are Rev. F. E. Wolff and wife and Miss Huber. Rev. W. H. Weinland was obliged to return to the United States last summer on account of his health.

At Bethel a school has been organized with 13 scholars, and the missionary is acquiring the language and winning the confidence of the natives.

Rev. F. E. Wolff wrote from Nushagak, June 15th, that he arrived there on June 11th, on his return from the United States, and found the house erected last year just as he had left it last fall. It stands three miles from Nushagak, upon a little hill in the Eskimo village of Kanuluk, where there is a cannery of the Arctic Fishing Company.

The mission was commenced in 1885, and though one missionary was drowned and another disabled by sickness, the Moravians are determined to persevere, and believe there are good prospects of ultimate success.



Sketch Map of  
Furnished by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
**A L A S K A.**

## General.

### Annual Meeting of the American Board.

The Annual Meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions was held last month in Springfield, Mass. The report of the treasurer, Langdon S. Ward, shows that the entire expenditures of the Board for the year ending August 31, amounted to \$679,377, of which \$642,658 was the cost of missions, thus distributed (cents omitted): West Central Africa, \$14,711; East Central Africa, \$3,427; Zulu, \$25,138; European Turkey, \$30,108; Western Turkey, \$102,902; Central Turkey, \$28,291; Eastern Turkey, \$45,196; Marathi, \$42,767; Madura, \$50,138; Ceylon, \$11,947; Foochow, \$19,416; Hong Kong, \$395; North China, \$62,845; Shanse, \$9,405; Japan, \$103,322; Northern Japan, \$10,715; Sandwich Islands, \$11,241; Micronesia, \$28,809; Western Mexico, \$7,315; Northern Mexico, \$10,978; Spain, \$14,414; Austria, \$9,177. For salaries of district secretaries, traveling expenses, etc., \$9,901; *Missionary Herald* (including salaries and free copies), \$16,627, less receipts, \$14,015; net, \$2,622; all other publications, \$1,746; total for publications, \$4,368; less amounts received from sales of books and credit to *Mission Dayspring*, \$1,767; net for all publications, \$2,601; cost of administration, \$24,218. The balance on hand August 31 was \$1,577. Receipts from donations were \$366,958; from legacy of Asa Otis, of New London, \$48,808; legacy of S. W. Swett, Boston, \$154,320; other legacies, \$98,415; interest on general permanent fund, \$11,071; total, \$679,572. The remainder of the legacy of Asa Otis is set apart for new missions, and the balance remaining in securities is \$236,788. The legacy of Samuel W. Swett is set apart to meet special calls in evangelistic and educational work, especially at present in Japan and China, and the balance of legacy remaining is \$223,130. The *Morning Star* fund for repairs, amounting to \$14,967 at the beginning of the year, was increased by receipts and income to \$16,438; the expenditures were \$5,668, and \$10,770 remains invested for repairs. The general permanent fund, counting \$500 added in the year, is \$215,387; the permanent fund for officers is \$59,608, the income applied to salaries being \$3,908. The Hollis Moore memorial trust received in April, 1886, from Dr. E. K. Alden, \$5,000. The mission scholarship fund has been increased by \$1,646 from a legacy from Dr. Hugh Miller, of Helensburg, Scotland, and is now \$3,746. The Charles Merriam female scholarship is \$3,000.

During the past year there have entered upon missionary work abroad, or are now on their way, 9 missionaries and 35 assistant missionaries—14 men and 30 women—a total of 44, 18 more than the annual average for the past 12 years. Their names and places of designation are as follows:

For the Zulu mission: Rev. David H. Harris, Miss Annie McMahon.

For West Central Africa: Ardell H. Webster, M.D., Mrs. Marion M. Webster.

For Western Turkey: Rev. James P. McNaughton, Mrs. Jeanie G. Crawford, Mrs. Isabella P. Dwight, Miss Jane C. Smith, Miss Helen L. Wells.

For the Marathi mission: Rev. James W. Sibley, Mrs. Minnie C. Sibley, William N. de Regt, Miss Emily Bissell, Miss Elizabeth M. Lyman, Miss Anna L. Millard.

For Madura: Miss Caroline S. Bell.

For North China: Rev. Alexander B. Winchester, Mrs. Euphemia J. Winchester, James H. Ingram, M.D., Mrs. Sallie V. Ingram, Henry J. Bostwick, Mrs. Amelia L. Bostwick, Miss H. Grace Wychoff, Miss E. Gertrude Wychoff, Miss Luella Miner.

For Foochow: Miss Caroline Koerner.

For Japan: Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Mrs. Cora M. Gulick, Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Mrs. Harriet M. Clark, Rev. Horatio B. Newell, Samuel C. Bartlett, Jr., Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Miss Almona Gill, Miss Mary Poole, Mrs. Eliza C. Kendall, Miss Matilda H. Meyer.

For Northern Japan: Rev. George E. Albrecht, Mrs. Leonora B. Albrecht, Miss M. Louise Graves, Miss Cornelina Judson.

For Micronesia: Rev. Daniel J. Treiber, Mrs. Rose E. Treiber, Miss Lucy M. Ingersoll, M.D.

There have returned to their field of labor, or are now on their way, after temporary rest in this country, 42 missionaries and assistant missionaries, including 8 who have been re-appointed—some of them after several years' service in this country—whose names are as follows: Mrs. Laura B. Bridgeman, to the Zulu mission; Rev. Henry C. Haskell, Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell, Rev. Frederic L. Kingsbury, M.D., Mrs. Luella L. Kingsbury, Miss Sara E. Graves, to European Turkey; Rev. Edwin E. Bliss, Mrs. Isabella H. Bliss, Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, Rev. Edward Riggs, Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, Rev. Henry O. Dwight, Miss Phebe L. Cull, to Western Turkey; Mrs. Emily R. Montgomery, to Central Turkey; Rev. John K. Browne, Mrs. Leila Browne, Rev. Willis C. Dewey, Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Rev. George C. Knapp, Mrs. Alzina M. Knapp, to Eastern Turkey; Rev. Lemuel Bissell, D.D., Rev. Robert A. Hume, to the Maratha Mission; Rev. Joseph T. Noyes, Mrs. Martha J. Noyes, Rev. John S. Chandler, Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler, to Madura; Rev. C. C. Baldwin, D.D., Mrs. Harriet F. Baldwin, to the Foochow Mission; Rev. Arthur H. Smith, Mrs. Emma J. Smith, Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich, to North China; Rev. Francis M. Price, Mrs. Jennie Price, Daniel E. Osborne, M.D., Mrs. Mary L. Osborne, to Shanse; Rev. Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Rev. M. L. Gordon, D.D., Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Miss Martha J. Barrows, Miss Julia Gulick, to Japan; Mrs. Alice G. Gulick, to Spain.

The Board sustains 22 missions among unevangelized people in all parts of the earth. In almost 1,000 populous centers a force of 2,500 laborers, foreign and native, is preaching the Gospel in 25 different languages, and conducting a great evangelistic and educational

savages about Jesus, and how to love and obey Him. What is being done to teach the people of Greenland how they may be saved?"

MAMMA.—"Missionary operations were begun in 1721, by Hans Egede, of Norway, after thirteen years of special prayer for the poor Greenlanders. He was joined in 1733, by several Moravian missionaries, and Egede, by earnest solicitation, induced the king of Denmark to establish at Copenhagen, a flourishing institution for the training of missionaries for Greenland. Zinzendorf, Christian David, and other faithful laborers were sent out by the Moravian Brethren, and many have been converted to Christ—renouncing their foolish superstitions, their idle and uncleanly habits and immoral lives, and becoming earnest, true and faithful followers of our blessed Savior."

DAISIE.—"Does this good work continue and increase?"

MAMMA.—"As always where the Gospel is preached in simplicity and purity—the number of converts to the truth has steadily increased. In many portions of the island, heathenism no longer exists, the knowledge of Christianity is rapidly spreading among all the races; but there needs to descend from God's own presence, copious showers of Divine grace, to quicken the dead, and clothe 'dry bones' in the beauty and power of true holiness. The mists of heathenism have not yet given place to the full blaze of Gospel light; but the good seed is being sown, and let us pray more earnestly that for even that frozen land, the "Sun of Righteousness may soon arise, with healing in his wings."

#### Country and People of Alaska.

BY FANNIE ROPER FEUDGE.

The little party of nephews and nieces being assembled in AUNT SOPHIE's parlor, for their missionary talk, the following dialogue took place:

AUNT.—"Well, Master John, what is the subject you have selected for our consideration, this evening. You all have the advantage of me, in being able to read up and consult together about the country and people you select for the occasion, while I am taken quite unprepared. But by putting our stock of information all together, I trust we may be mutually benefited. So now for our subject."

JOHN.—"I have selected Alaska, Auntie, because there are so many things I want to know about it; and so little has been written on the subject that we are all hoping to find you quite prepared to answer all our questions."

AUNT.—"But for a lecture I heard recently delivered by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, about the country and people of our



AN ESKIMO CHIEF.

western territories, I fear I should have little information to impart concerning this latest acquisition of our government. I was, however, so deeply interested in what this gentleman said of Alaska, that I have since read every thing I could find on the subject. So if you will name some of these 'many things you want to know,' I will do my best to gratify this very laudable curiosity. What is your first query?"

JOHN.—"I find by the map, that Alaska comprises that portion of North America that lies west of the 141st degree of W. longitude, together with a narrow strip between the Pacific Ocean and the British dominions, and also the Pribilof Islands, and those of the Aleutian Archipelago with two exceptions. It looks, perched up there on the left-hand corner of our maps, like rather an insignificant sort of a place, to have cost our government \$7,200,000, and I wonder how large it really is?"

AUNT.—"I might tell you that the whole area, including the islands, is 580,170 square miles; but you will better comprehend its size, when you learn that it occupies as much space as do all the

States east of the Mississippi and north of the Gulf States; and Sitka, one of its eastern settlements, is about as far from Attu, the most western island of the Aleutian Archipelago, as is Washington from San Francisco, while the area of its islands alone, would make a State as large as Maine."

OLIVE.—"I had no idea that Alaska contained half so much land; and in fact, I never thought much about either its size or importance. I suspect a good many others are to be found in the same category; for not one of the many people John and I asked have been able to give us any considerable information concerning this *terra incognita*. Will you tell us, Auntie, how long it has belonged to the United States, and how it came into their possession? I saw that it was called, on some of the old maps I examined, 'Russian America,' while on the later maps the same region bears the name of 'Alaska.'"

AUNT.—"Alaska is a corruption of the Indian name *Al-ak-shak*, which means 'great country,' but it was known as 'Russian America' while it belonged to Russia. Since it was purchased by our

government in 1867, it has been known only as Alaska—that is, so far as it has been known at all; for until the recent awakening, I think the majority of our people were barely cognizant of the existence of this great territory."

DORA.—"Why did the Indians call it 'great country'? What is it that entitles Alaska to the name? One of my classmates, quite an intelligent young lady, called it, 'a land of icebergs and polar bears'; and said we 'must be hard up for a missionary theme, to select so unpromising a subject as this bleak and desolate region with its handful of frozen Indians!'"

AUNT.—"Probably your friend has not taken the trouble to inform herself on the subject, or she would never have so called a country of grand, natural beauties, rich in mineral springs and valuable ores, with a charmingly salubrious climate, and scenery beautiful and sublime even in comparison with that of the Alps. Over so large an area, the climate is, of course, varied. It is cold in the northern and central portion, but temperate in the south, and especially so along the coast, where the warm water of the Pacific known as the 'Japan current,' has the same effect as the Gulf Stream upon the west of Europe; so that the winter climate on the coast of southern Alaska and the adjacent islands is milder than that of New York City."

JAMES.—"Will you tell us, Auntie, something of the natural features of the country? I remember reading recently, that the Yukon is one of the largest rivers in the United States—being about 3,000 miles long, and 70 miles wide across its five mouths and intervening deltas."

AUNT.—"This river is navigable for 2,000 miles; and there are four other beautiful rivers that vary in length from 112 to 500 miles. Mt. St. Elias towers 19,500 feet above the sea, 5,000 feet higher than Mt. Hood, and is the highest peak of North America. Stretching along the Aleutian Islands are sixty-one volcanoes, ten of which are active. The great Shishalden, rising nearly 9,000 feet above the waves that wash its base, may be seen at a great distance, belching forth fire and smoke, while the lesser craters of Akuten, Makushin, and others, vie with it in splendor.

In one of the gulches of Mount Fairweather, is a glacier that extends fifty miles to the sea, and then breaks into a perpendicular wall of ice three hundred feet high, and eight miles broad. On the Stickine river, above Wrangel, is another glacier forty miles long, that rises between two mountains 3,000 feet high; and opposite this huge mass of ice, just across the river, are the Boiling Springs. One of them, Goreloki, is a vast smoking caldron, eighteen miles in

circumference; and other hot and mineral springs abound in such number and variety, as would seem to furnish a panacea for all the diseases known to mortals."

JOHN.—"Are there not some valuable ores or minerals found in Alaska?"

AUNT.—"Yes, copper, gold, iron and coal mines are abundant in many portions of the territory. Coal and iron are said to be five times as plentiful as in Pennsylvania; and at Juneau, in Southern Alaska, is found one of the largest gold mines and mills that ships monthly to San Francisco more than \$100,000 worth of gold."

CLARA.—"What other sources of revenue has the country? The fisheries are said to be very productive."

AUNT.—"Yes, a country with water on three sides, and penetrated by magnificent rivers has, of course, an unending amount of good fish. Halibut, cod, salmon and others abound—the salmon catch alone bringing in three millions of dollars annually. Fish is supplemented by the wondrous bird-life of the country, no other section of the known world being so well stocked with wild geese and ducks. The fur trade is another important industry. The seal skins of the world's commerce are said to come mainly from the Pribiloff Islands; and the sea-otter are also taken in immense quantities."

UNCLE GEORGE.—"The Alaska Commercial Company pays the government \$55,000 rental per annum for these islands, with the privilege of taking 100,000 seal skins, for which they pay a royalty of \$260,000, and amass big fortunes besides—as several of the members told me."

AUNT.—"So, Dora, dear, you can assure your friend that Alaska is something more than a 'land of icebergs and polar bears,' and advise her to make a summer tour and see."

DORA.—"She would be surprised, I know; and would doubtless find among its people more than 'a handful of frozen Indians.' Will you or uncle tell us of its several races?"

AUNT.—"The whole population foots up to about thirty-six thousand, composed of several native races, who live in clusters of small settlements scattered all over the country, with a small sprinkling, especially on the water courses, of Russians and Americans. At a post of the Hudson Bay Company, on the upper waters of the Yukon, lives a Scotch missionary, in a home so remote that tidings from the outside world would reach him only once a year; and on the banks of this great river live thousands of others, who proudly call themselves 'Men of Yukon,' and care naught for what transpires beyond their

own broad domain. Now Uncle George will tell you something of the several native races as he saw them.

UNCLE GEORGE—"These consist of the Innuit or Esquimo, Aleuts, Thlingits, and several smaller races. The Innuit are by far the most numerous and important of all. They live mostly on the seacoast and river banks, and are bold navigators and hardy fishermen. In appearance they are tall and muscular, with high cheek bones, thick lips, coarse brown hair, small dark eyes, and fresh, yellow complexion. They are a good-natured, well-to-do people, fond of trading and of athletic sports, quite capable of self-support materially, but sorely needing schools, churches, and teachers who will reside among them to guide as well as advocate. Their houses are circular in form and look on the outside precisely like huge grass mounds; they are without windows, and, of course, dark and ill-ventilated. They wear garments made of skins and birds' breasts, and subsist on fish, water-fowl, seal, walrus, and the flesh of fur-bearing animals—eaten nearly always without salt, an article held by the Alaskan in utter abhorrence. Smoking is universal, even among children."

OLIVE.—"Are the Alaskans a moral people generally?"

UNCLE GEORGE.—"On the contrary, gambling and drunkenness are common vices, slavery and polygamy are generally practiced, and among all the heathen portion of the races the superstitions and cruelties of heathens prevail. They are firm believers in the presence everywhere of good and bad spirits, and that the latter need constantly to be propitiated by sacrifices and offerings; and from this belief spring sorcery and devil worship; and the old, the sick and deformed are put to death with horrid rites."

DORA.—"Who are the 'medicine' men that seem so largely to influence the people?"

UNCLE.—"They are the priests, and are supposed to have control over departed spirits just in proportion to the number of dead from which they have eaten flesh. They are consulted on all occasions, and wield a powerful influence over the people."

CLARA.—"Are these people willing to be educated and instructed in religion?"

AUNT.—"Yes, most touching petitions have been received from them 'for the Book sent by the Great Spirit to the white man;' and here, as everywhere, the 'entrance of God's word giveth light.' Polygamy, devil worship and witchcraft are set aside, woman is no longer treated as a slave or beast of burden by her husband, but both are made 'one in Christ Jesus.'"

**Dare to do Right.**

BY ELIZA CARROLL SNELL.

"Aint you ready, Addie?" asked Tom, as he stood by the front gate and swung his basket to and fro, in his hand.

"Almost," replied his sister from the front hall. "Where is my basket, I wonder? Oh, here it is! Now I'm ready," and she ran down the gravel walk, and joined him at the gate.

"I think you're just as nice as you can be, Tom," she said as she slipped her little hand into his. "Daisy Dorsen's brother won't ever let her go anywhere with him, and you let me go with you most always, and that's one reason I think you're so nice. I hope you'll get lots of grapes, Tom, so's you can have plenty of money to take to missionary meeting. But say, Tom, maybe you won't find any grapes."

"Oh yes I will," he answered pleasantly, looking down from his height of five feet and six inches, on the little chatterbox by his side. "I was up in the woods yesterday, and the grapes were thick all around Sawyer's Spring. Halloo! Who's that! The fellow in the gray jacket, looks like Frederick Spear.

"Where, Tom? Oh yes? 'Tis Fred Spear, Tom, and his sister Margie, and that other big boy, with the straw hat, is John Calhert, I think. See, Tom, they're coming this way, toward us."

"Halloo, Thomas! Where are you bound?" called Fred, as the two parties neared each other.

Tom lifted his hat politely to Margie, nodded to John, and then replied to Fred's boyish salutation, with "Halloo, Fred! I'm going to the woods, with Addie here. Going to pick grapes."

"Fox-grapes?"

"Yes. They're as thick as you please, around Sawyer's Spring."

"What are you going to do with them, Tom?" asked Margie. "I should think it would hardly pay to go all that distance for a few grapes."

"I am going to sell them, I—Look out, Addie! Don't touch that—it's a hornet's nest."

"Sell'm!" exclaimed Fred, "What a fellow! I can imagine you marching through town, trying to sell fox-grapes." Wouldn't you look nice!"

"I'm not going to march through town—mother's going to buy them of me. I want the money, and she wants the grapes; so we've made bargain that I shall pick all I can to-day, and she shall pay me for them. She wants them to preserve."

"Oh! that's different. Look here, old fellow," added Fred, taking a step toward Tom, "there's a crowd of us boys, going out on the lake to-morrow, and we've just been looking for one more to join us, and throw in his cash; you

see, we haven't quite enough to pay for the boat and refreshments, but if you'll come along, and help us out—you'll be doing us a good turn, and have a jolly time into the bargain. Come, you needn't look glum," said he, as Tom shook his head in a decided negative manner, "we're not up to any of our larks, so you needn't be afraid to go with us. Why! Doctor Willington's going along himself; won't that convince you, with all your prim ideas of right and wrong, that there's nothing the matter with our excursion?"

"Oh, it's not that!" answered Tom, laughing and shaking back his black locks. "The trouble is, I want all the money I've got for another purpose."

"Yes," broke in Addie, not seeing Tom's warning look, "he's going to give all the money he gets to the missionaries. He's only got a little money now, but when mamma pays him for the grapes, he'll have lots, and he's going to take all to missionary meeting—every cent. You see he spent all his money for a printing press a little while ago, or he'd give some of that. Tom's always giving money to the missionaries and the heathens; he gave a dollar just a little while ago, and now he's going to give all his grape money, when he gets it."

"Yes, I am," said Tom firmly, "that's just the very thing I'm going to do with my money," and he took Addie's hand again, which he had dropped, ashamed that he should have been vexed with her for speaking.

"Thomas Hayward! Well, I don't believe you're such a fellow as all that!"

"Well, I am—just such a fellow. If I was ashamed to own it at first, I'm not now."

Fred laughed scornfully. "Just listen to that, will you?" he exclaimed, turning to where John and Margie stood, a few steps away, "Here's Tom Hayward, a great fellow sixteen years old, if he's a day, tramping off with that precious little sister of his to get fox-grapes so he can have some money to take to 'missionary meeting.' Ha! ha! ha! What a milk-sop! I'd buy a rag-baby if I were you, and go and play with the little girls."

"Come Addie!" said Tom, with a great effort controlling himself, and turning to go away.

"Yes, I should think you'd sneak off," continued Fred, "I should think you'd be ashamed to be so mean. A regular baby, I declare! Selling grapes to get money to send to the missionaries! Well if that isn't too rich for anything! Trying to be goody-goody, ain't you?"

"Look here, Fred," said Tom, turning back, and drawing himself up, with a flash in his eyes, "Look here, Fred,

listen to me a minute, will you! No sir, I'm not going to fight, but I want to ask you something. Didn't you stand up with me, a year ago, and declare yourself to be a Christian? Didn't you say to all the world that you had become a follower of the Lord? and didn't you promise to do all you could to help on His cause? Didn't you say you would strive in everything to please Him, and labor for His honor and His glory? And now you sneer at me, because I, who promised the same things as yourself, am trying to do a little to help on the Master's cause. Perhaps it does seem strange to you that I should sell grapes in order to obtain some money for the Lord; but that is no reason why you should sneer at me. I don't mean to be angry," he said, lowering his voice, "but if you knew how I was tempted just now, to deny that I was trying to do something for Him, you would be more careful in your way of speaking, and not try to discourage; I'm sure it is hard enough now, for me to do right, and if you are what you say you are, Fred; I—I think you would do well to show your colors, and not try to keep others from showing theirs. Now Addie," and he turned quickly, and walked away.

"Humph! Quite a nice sermon, wasn't it?" said Fred, with a forced laugh, as he walked slowly up to John and Margie, trying to assume an air of indifference, though his face showed plainly, that he was disturbed. "Oh, bother the fellow, anyway," he added, dropping his careless air, "I'd like to know what's the matter with him. I declare, he's a—"

"Brave, noble boy," interrupted his sister. "I think if all took a lesson from him, it would be a good thing. Fred, there were five of us, besides Tom, who joined the church that day, and I don't think any of us have been as brave as we should have been, except he. We go to church service once a day, and to Sunday-school, and think we're doing as we should. Tom works, and denies himself, and stands a great deal of unkind treatment, I expect, from those who ought to help him, all because he's trying to do right. As for missionary meeting—I don't care how dull it is, I'm going next week, and see if I can't do something, if it's only a little—to make it more pleasant."

And Fred had not a word to say.

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We'll work by our prayers,  
By the pennies we bring,  
By small self-denials;  
The least little thing  
May work for our Lord in His harvest.  
The fields are all white  
And the reapers are few;  
We children are willing,  
But what can we do  
To work for our Lord in His harvest.

**Mission Books on America and Europe.**

The following are the most helpful of the books relating to the mission fields or the missions in America and Europe. The date of publication is given in some instances. Where the prices are given in shillings and pence, they are generally published only in London.

## AMERICA.

Labrador (W. A. Stearns), 1886. Whidden. \$1.75.

Native Religions of Mexico and Peru (A. Revillé), 1884. Scribner. \$1.50.

Aztlan. History of New Mexico (Wm. G. Ritch). Lothrop. 75c.

Travels in America (Mackay). Harpers. \$1.50.

Greenland (A. F. Tytler). Harpers. 75c.

Missions in Greenland and Labrador. Phillips & Hunt. 45c.

The People of Greenland (H. Rink). Paul. 10s. 6d.

Tour of Greenland (A. E. Von Norden-skjold). Macmillan. \$1.50.

Northern Coasts of America (P. F. Tytler). Harpers. 75c.

The Wild North Land (W. F. Butler). Porter & Coates. \$1.75.

Central and South America (H. W. Bates), 1882. Stanford. 21s.

The Pampas. In Argentina (A. R. Hope). Whittaker. \$1.25.

Across the Pampas and the Andes (A. Crawford), 1884.

Between the Amazon and the Andes (M. G. Mulhall), 1884. Stanford. 12s. 6d.

The Argentine Republic (W. L. Jordan), 1878.

The Argentine Republic (R. Napier).

Progress and Condition of Chile (G. R. Innes), 1875.

War Between Chili and Peru (C. R. Markham), 1883. Worthington.

Chili and the Chilians (R. N. Boyd). Allen. 10s. 6d.

Travels in Ecuador (A. Simson), 1887. Low. 8s. 6d.

The Patagonians (Capt. Munster). Murray. 7s. 6d.

Wanderings in Patagonia (J. Beer-bohm). Holt. \$1.00.

Adventures in Patagonia (T. Coan). Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Life of Richard Williams, Missionary to Patagonia (Hamilton). Carters. \$1.00.

Pioneers of Fuegia. Porter & Coates. \$1.00.

Our South American Cousins (W. Taylor), 1873. Phillips & Hunt. \$1.00.

Six Years with Bishop Taylor in South America (O. Von Burchartz Krauser), 1885. McDonald & Gill. \$1.50.

Glimpses of South America (Mary Field). Cassell. 2s. 6d.

Andes and the Amazon (Orton). Harpers. \$3.00.

Boy Travellers in South America (T. W. Knox). Harpers. \$3.00.

La Plata Countries of South America (Mrs. E. J. M. Clemens), 1886. Lippincott. \$1.50.

Camps in the Caribbees (F. A. Ober), 1880. Lee & Shepard.

Handbook of River Platte (M. G. Mulhall), 1885.

Venezuela (W. Barry), 1887. Mulhall. 6s.

Four Years in Venezuela (C. D. Dance), 1876.

La Plata, Argentina and Paraguay (T. J. Page). Harpers. \$5.00

Dutch Guiana (W. G. Palgrave), 1876. Macmillan. \$2.50.

British Guiana (H. N. P. Brockhurst). Woolmer. 10s. 6d.

Mission Work Among the Indians of Guiana (W. H. Brett). S. P. C. K. 3s.

Peru (C. R. Markham), 1881. Low.

Two Years in Peru (T. J. Hutchinson), 1874. 2 vols. Low. 16s.

Peru (E. G. Squier). Harpers. \$5.00.

History of Paraguay (C. H. Washburn), 1871.

Handbook to Uruguay and Paraguay, (M. G. Mulhall), 1885.

Travels in Bolivia (L. H. de Bonelli), 1854.

A Walk Across South America (H. N. Bishop). Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

## Alaska.

Alaska and Its Resources (W. H. Dall), 1860.

Our New Alaska (C. Hallock), 1886.

Southern Alaska (E. R. Scidmore), 1885. Lothrop. \$1.50

A Trip to Alaska (Wardman), Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

Life in Alaska (Mrs. E. S. Willard), 1884 Presbyterian Board. \$1.25.

Alaska (S. Jackson), 1880. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50

Alaska and the Seal Islands (H. W. Elliott), 1886. Scribner. \$3.00.

Among the Alaskans (J. M. N. Wright). Presbyterian Board. \$1.25.

Travels in Alaska (F. Whymper). Harpers. \$2.50.

## Canada.

Manitoba (Prof. Bryce), 1882.

Handbook to Canada, 1881. Silver & Co.

Our North Land (C. R. Tuttle), 1885. Columbia and Canada (W. R. Rae), 1878.

Nova Britannia (A. Morris), 1884. Picturesque Canada (Principal Grant), 1884. 2 vols.

The Canadian Northwest (G. M. Adam), 1885.

## Mexico.

Mexican Handbook (L. L. Hamilton), 1888. Lothrop. \$2.00.

Travels in Mexico (F. A. Ober), 1884. Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50.

Vagabond Life in Mexico (Ferry). Harpers. \$1.50.

Mexico, Our Next Door Neighbor (G. Haven), 1875. Harpers. \$8.50.

Mexico To-day (T. M. Brocklehurst), 1883.

Mexico in 1882 (L. Castro).

Mexico and the Mexicans (H. Conkling), 1883.

Guide to Mexico (A. R. Conkling), 1884. Appleton. \$1.00.

Mexico Under Maximilian (H. M. Flint), 1867.

A Peep at Mexico (J. L. Geiger), 1874. Trubner. \$2.45.

Among the Mexicans (M. Rankin), 1881. \$1.25.

Friends' Mexican Mission (S. A. Purdie), 1885.

Mexico as it is (A. Z. Gray), 1877. Dutton.

Guide to Mexico (J. A. Janvier), 1886. Scribner. \$2.50.

Winter in Mexico and Central America (H. L. Sanborn), 1886.

Aztecs (L. Biart), 1886. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.00.

Mexico of To-day (S. B. Griffin), 1886. Harpers. \$1.50.

Two Thousand Miles Through Mexico (J. H. McCarthy), 1887. Phillips & Hunt. \$1.00.

Study of Mexico (D. A. Wells), 1886. Appleton. \$1.00

Mexico, (R. A. Wilson). Harpers. \$1.50.

Family Flight Through Mexico (E. E. Hale). Lothrop. \$2.25.

Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces (W. H. Bishop). Harpers. \$2.00.

The Silver City (F. A. Ober). Lothrop. \$1.50.

Young Folks' History of Mexico (F. A. Ober). Estes & Lauriat. \$1.50.

Mexico; Its Peasants and Priests (R. A. Wilson). Harpers. \$1.50.

## Central America.

Ride Across Nicaragua and Costa Rica (P. Boyle), 2 vols., 1886. \$2.50.

The States of Central America (J. Frobé), 1853.

Ride Across Honduras (M. Soltera), 1884. Blackwood. 12s. 6s.

Honduras (E. G. Squiers), 1870.

A Winter in Central America (H. J. Sanborn). Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Here and There in Yucatan (A. D. C. Plongeon), 1883. Bouton. \$1.25.

Sacred Mysteries of the Mayas (Plongeon), 1886. Bouton. \$2.50.

States of Central America (E. G. Squiers). Harpers. \$5.00.

## Brazil.

Brazil (W. Sculley), 1868.

Brazil (H. H. Smith), 1883. Low. 21s.

Three Thousand Miles Through Brazil (J. W. Wells), 1886. Lippincott.

Journey in Brazil (L. Agassiz), 1868. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50.

Brazil and the Brazilians (J. C. Fletcher), 1879.

Brazil, Its condition, etc. (C. C. Andrews), 1887. Appleton. \$1.50.  
 Brazil (T. Ewbank). Harpers. \$3.00.  
 Round about Rio (F. D. Y. Carpenter), 1883. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.00.  
 Pioneering in South Brazil (T. P. Bigg-Wither), 1878. Murray. 28s.

*Indians.*

Mary and I, or 40 years among the Sioux (S. R. Riggs), 1880. Revell. \$1.50.  
 Our Indian Wards (G. W. Manypenny), 1880. Clarke. \$3.00.

Missionary Work among the Ojibways (E. F. Wilson). S. P. C. K. 2s. 6d.

Ten Years of Missionary Work (M. Eells), 1886. Cong. Pub. Soc. \$1.25.

Story of Metlakahla (H. S. Wellcome), 1887. Saxon. \$1.50.

Indian History for Young Folks (F. S. Drake). Harpers. \$3.00.

Antiquities of Southern Indians (C. C. Jones, Jr.). Appleton. \$6.00.

Life among the Choctaws (Benson). Phillips & Hunt. \$1.75.

Life among the Indians (J. B. Finley). Phillips & Hunt. \$1.75.

Manners and Customs of the Indians (G. Catlin). Chatto. 68s.

Life among the Indians (G. Catlin). Gall. 3s. 6d.

Customs of the Mandan Indians (G. Catlin). Trubner. 14s.

*EUROPE.*

Austria (J. S. C. Abbott). Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

Prussia (J. S. C. Abbott). Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

Germany (Baring-Gould). Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

Philosophy and Religion in Germany (H. Heine). Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.00.

Zigzag Journeys in Europe (H. Butterworth). Estes & Lauriat. \$1.75.

Travels in Europe (Dore). Harpers. \$1.50.

Stories of Persons and Places in Europe (E. L. Benedict). Routledge. \$1.50.

Land of the Midnight Sun (Du Chaillu). Harpers. \$7.50.

Europe (Stanford), 1885. Low. 21s.

Austria-Hungary (David Kay). 1880. Low. 3s. 6d.

The Magyars (A. J. Patterson), 1870. 2 vols. Murray.

Our Young Folks Abroad in Europe (J. D. McCabe). Lippincott. \$2.25.

A Family Flight through Europe (E. E. Hale). Lothrop. \$3.50.

Denmark and Iceland (E. C. Otte), 1881.

The Greeks of To-Day (C. K. Tucker-man), 1873. Putnam. \$1.50.

History of Greece (G. Finlay), 7 vols. Macmillan. \$17.50.

Modern Greece (R. C. Jebb). Macmillan. \$1.50.

New Greece (L. Sergeant), 1878. Cassell.

Hand-Book for Greece. Murray. 1884. 2 vols. 21s.

An Easter Vacation in Greece (J. E. Sandys), 1887. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.

Greece and Russia (B. Taylor). Putnam. \$1.50.

Montenegro (Wm. Denton), 1877. Daldy. 6s.

Through Holland (C. W. Wood), 1877. Bentley. 12s.

Story of Holland (Isabel Don), 1886. Rivington. 3s. 6d.

Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia (A. J. C. Hare). Routledge. \$1.00.

Servia (Wm. Denton), 1862. Church and People of Servia (W. T. Grieve), 1864.

Growth of Freedom in Balkan Peninsula (J. G. C. Menchin), 1886. Murray. 10s. 6d.

Struggle of the Balkans for Independence (A. von Huhn), 1886. Murray. 9s.

The Gospel in Bohemia (E. J. Whately). Partridge. 2s. 6d.

History of the Waldenses (J. A. Wylie). Cassell. \$1.25.

The Midnight Sun. In Norway, Sweden and Russia (J. M. Buckley), 1886. Lothrop. \$3.00.

Wanderings in Russia and Italy (W. St. C. Baddeley), 1887. Low. 5s.

Young Folks' History of the Netherlands (Alex Young). Estes & Lauriat. \$1.50.

Land of the Vikings. Norway (C. Jurgenson), 1886. Scott.

History of Norway (H. H. Boyesen), 1886. Low. 7s. 6d.

Story of Norway (H. H. Boyesen). Putnam. \$1.50.

History of Scandinavia (E. C. Otte). Macmillan. \$1.50.

The White Fields of France (H. Bonar), 1879. Carters. \$1.25.

History of Switzerland (H. D. S. MacKenzie). Lothrop. \$1.50.

Twelve Years in Bulgaria (Capt. St. Clair). Chapman. 9s.

Five Years among Bulgarians and Turks (H. C. Barkley). Murray. 10s. 6d.

*Spain.*

Life in Spain (Thornbury). Harpers. \$1.50.

A Year in Spain (A. S. Mackenzie), 3 v. Harpers. \$3.75.

Hand Book to Spain. Murray. 1882. 20s.

Sunny Spain (Olive Patch). 1886. Cassell. \$2.50.

Story of Spain (E. E. Hale). 1886. Putnam. \$1.50.

Spain and the Spaniards (N. L. Theebil). Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

History of Spain (J. A. Harrison). Lothrop. \$1.50.

Spain (E. de Amicis). Putnam. \$1.25.

Wanderings in Spain (A. J. C. Hare). Routledge. \$1.25.

*Italy.*

Italy (J. S. C. Abbott). Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

Six Months in Italy (G. S. Hillard), 1883. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.00.

Walks in Rome (A. J. C. Hare). Routledge. \$3.50.

Cities of Northern and Central Italy (A. J. C. Hare). Routledge. 3 vols. \$6.00.

Florence (A. J. C. Hare). Routledge. \$1.00.

Venice (A. J. C. Hare). Routledge. \$1.00.

*Russia.*

History of Russia (A. Rambaud). 2 v. 1886. Alden. \$1.75.

Russian Church (A. F. Heard), 1886. Harpers. \$1.75.

Russia (J. S. C. Abbott). Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

Russia Under the Tzars (Stephniak), 1885. Scribners. \$1.50.

Underground Russia (Stephniak), 1885. Scribners. \$1.25.

Russia (D. Mackenzie Wallace), 1887. Holt. \$2.00.

Boy Travellers in Russia (T. W. Knox), 1886. Harpers. \$3.00.

Studies in Russia (A. J. C. Hare). Routledge. \$2.00.

A Winter in Russia (T. Gautier). Holt. \$1.75.

Young Folks' History of Russia (N. H. Dole). Estes & Lauriat. \$1.50.

The Russian Empire (John Geddie). Nelson. \$2.00.

A Trip up the Volga (H. A. M. Johnstone). Porter & Coates. \$1.25.

History of Russia (R. Gossip). Collins. 2s.

Russia (Mrs. Chester). S. P. C. K. 5s. All the Russias (E. C. Phillips). Cassell. 90c.

Russia (H. A. Smith). Routledge. \$1.00.

*Turkey.*

Crescent and Cross (Mrs. S. T. Martyn). Am. Tract Soc. .90.

Races of European Turkey (E. L. Clark). Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

History of Ottoman Turks (E. S. Creasy), 1882. Holt. \$2.50.

The Ottoman Power in Europe (E. A. Freeman). 1887. Macmillan.

People of Turkey (S. Lane-Poole), 1878. 2 vols.

Among the Turks (C. Hamlin), 1878. Carters. \$1.50.

Constantinople (T. Gautier). Holt. \$1.75.

Turkey (J. Baker). Holt. \$4.00.

Land of the Saracen (Bayard Taylor). Putnam. \$1.50.

Christians of Turkey (W. Denton). Lofty. 5s.

Dr. Goodell's Forty Years in the Turkish Empire (E. D. G. Prime). Carters. \$1.50.

## Notes and Comments.

**PRAY FOR AMERICA.**—*Pray for the frozen countries of the North, that the people may be warmed by the Sun of Righteousness. Pray for Alaska, that this distant home field may be well cultivated for Christ. Pray for Greenland and Labrador, that the brave Moravian missionaries may continue to be successful in their work. Pray for Newfoundland and Canada, that the Lord of the Harvest may abundantly bless the preaching of His Word.*

The Annual Meeting of the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in St. Paul's Church, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York, Wednesday, November 9th, at 10 A.M.

The Board of Missions has elected the following from their body to represent them in the Missionary Committee : *Ministers*—Drs. Crawford, Harrower, Goucher, Buckley, Goodsell, King, Tiffany; *Laymen*—Alden Speare, J. D. Slayback, Gen. C. B. Fish, Charles Scott, Judge G. G. Reynolds and J. S. McLean. *ALTERNATES—Ministers*—C. S. Rogers, A. L. Brice, S. Hunt. *Laymen*: G. J. Ferry, Jas. Floy, J. E. Searles, E. B. Tuttle and J. H. Bentley.

We regret to record the death, on October 27, of Mr. J. B. Cornell, for many years a leading member of the Board of Missions.

The Rev. B. M. Adams, Presiding Elder of the Brooklyn District, New York East Conference, has been elected to take the place of the late Dr. D. Curry in the Board of Missions.

On October 25th commenced in Philadelphia the first session of the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church as provided for by the last General Convention. A resolution was adopted recommending to the House of Bishops the creation of a missionary jurisdiction in Alaska, and the appointment of a Bishop for that field.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society at its last session appointed Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Reid, to represent the Society at a Missionary Convention to be held in the City of Mexico the last of January, 1888.

Last month the Rev. D. W. Thomas, of India, was elected an Honorary Life Patron of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Board of Managers, on account of his very liberal contributions to the Society.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society at their meeting in October, adopted the following: “Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to Mrs. Rev. Dr. Eddy for the admirable portrait of her deceased

husband, Corresponding Secretary of this Society, so beautifully framed: and that we express to her our high appreciation of this valuable gift, which will hereafter adorn the room in which we assemble.”

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, reports the receipts for the year closing with September 30, 1887, as \$190,334.99; an increase of \$23,236.16.

Rev. Royal G. Wilder, died in New York City, October 10, 1887, in the 71st year of his age. For many years he was a missionary in India. Returning to this country ten years ago, he started the *Missionary Review*, which he conducted with signal ability. The *Review* will hereafter be published by Funk & Wagans, and be edited by Rev. Drs. J. M. Sherwood and A. T. Pierson.

Since the first part of this magazine was printed, we have seen the *Moravian* of Oct. 26th, which contains a letter from Rev. F. E. Wolff, written from Nushagak, Alaska, September 1st. It will be eight months before another letter can be received from him as not until late next Spring can a ship “plow the waters of the Nushagak River and find a safe anchorage near his home.” He has been busy digging a well and building a school-house and wood-shed. Mad dogs have been very troublesome. He needs a fence around the house to keep away the dogs and Chinamen, and the natives also when they play with their bows and arrows and spears. He would not be able to open the school until late in the Fall. All the members of the mission were well and happy.

### The American Board.

We have given elsewhere an account of the report made at the annual meeting of the American Board as to the receipts and expenditures, the outgoing of missionaries, and the latest record respecting the missions of the Board. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, was elected President of the Board to take the place of the late Dr. Mark Hopkins, and the other officers were re-elected. The meeting was of unusual interest because of the debate respecting the qualifications of missionaries, and we rejoice in the victory of those who are generally designated as conservatives. The claims of the progressionists have been increasing each year for at least three years, and it better to be too strict than to open the door to that which would be likely to result in a lowering of the claims of the Gospel upon both heathen and Christian.

The editor of the New York *Independent*, who was present at the debate, furnishes the following as the substance of the action of the Board on this important subject :

“1. That the Board, acting through its Prudential Committee, will hereafter as heretofore, assume and exercise the right to judge and determine upon the qualifications of all persons applying to it for appointment and support as foreign missionaries. 2. That, in the judgment of the Board, the Word of God teaches that the moral conduct of men in this life, whether living and dying in heathen or Christian lands, is determinative of their condition and destiny in the life to come, and hence that this Word excludes the hypothesis that any persons who in this life have failed to secure the great salvation through Christ, will, after death, have another probation in which salvation will be offered to them, and by them may be obtained. 3. That all persons applying to the Board for appointment and support as foreign missionaries, if holding as a positive faith or a probable hypothesis, the doctrine of a second probation or that of this life continuing into the next life, are to be regarded as not possessing the proper qualifications for such appointment and support, since in either case their position is contrary to the Word of God, and is calculated in its natural effects to impair the power of that Word over human hearts.”

### Our Missionaries and Missions.

Miss Phebe Rowe, Miss Gallimore and Miss Easton, all of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, sailed from New York Oct. 29 for India.

Rev. Neil Madsen sailed from New York Oct. 29 to take charge of mission work among the sailors in Calcutta, India.

On November 12 there will sail from New York for Singapore Rev. B. F. West and wife; for India Rev. Edwin F. Frease and wife, Rev. A. E. Winter and wife, Miss Anna Thompson and Miss A. C. Proctor.

On October 12 there sailed from New York for India Miss Minnie F. Abrams, for Bombay, and Miss Mary A. Hughes for Madras. Miss Hughes is the daughter of the associate editor of the *Guide to Holiness*.

On October 1st the following missionaries sailed from New York for Bishop Taylor's African Missions: H. Garwood, Alfred Johnson, Geo. P. Gale, Andrew Ortipp, Wm. Schneidmiller, Wilbur W. Cadle, Miss Annie Whithfield, Miss Rose A. Bowles, Miss Lizzie McNeil, Mrs. Kate D. Meeker, Mrs. Delia A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Hillman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Astley and two children, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Hardner and two children.

Rev. Joseph R. Gortner has been appointed a missionary under Bishop Taylor in Africa.

Mrs. Jennie M. Bingham, of Herkimer,

New York, writes: "Among those who sailed October 1st from San Francisco for foreign shores was Dr. May E. Carleton, sent out by the New York Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She goes to open medical work in Nanking, China. Dr. Carleton was graduated from Syracuse Medical College in 1883, and completed her studies in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. The prayers of the many, to whom her happy life of sacrifice has been an inspiration toward everything noble and Christ-like, will follow her as she goes forth to the work toward which she has been looking through years of preparation, and to which she is gladly giving her life."

"We have only lately received the intelligence of the deep sorrow that during the past year has come to Dr. J. F. Thomson and wife, of our South American Mission. Their eldest daughter died in December last, and two more daughters died in March last. Many will sympathize with them.

Dr. Geo. A. Stuart writes from Wuhu, China, August 26: "Dr. and Mrs. Beebe, of the Philanthropic Smith Memorial Hospital at Nanking, were sadly bereaved by the loss of their babe on the 18th of August. The little body was interred in the ground lately bought for a cemetery at Nanking, being the first to be placed in this consecrated ground. May the Lord bless this trial to the good of the bereaved parents."

Rev. V. C. Hart wrote from Kiukiang, China, Sept. 12, that in his late visit to the West China Mission he lived in Chungking five weeks. All was quiet and the officials pleasant. He made an overland journey, passing through the main cities and towns to test the spirit of the people and to sell books. He traveled on foot, and in chairs and by boat over 700 miles in the province without any particular trouble. He found the people quiet, orderly, and prosperous. He left Rev. H. O. Cady in Chungking, and thinks the mission should be speedily reinforced.

We sympathize with Brother C. L. Davenport, of the West Central African Mission, in the great sorrow that has come to him. We have received from him the following, written from Dondo, Africa, July 24, 1887: "I returned from the annual meeting of our mission only to find that in my absence God had called, and the soul of my companion, Mrs. Mary R. Myers Davenport, M.D., had gone to its rest above. She was sick but one day of bilious fever in an aggravated form. She died July 18, 1887, at 11:30 A.M., age twenty-eight years, six months and twenty days. We had been married two years, four months and twenty-three days. Our life together was happy

throughout. She was a true helpmeet, a loving, thoughtful wife, and an earnest, devoted Christian. I much desire to take a medical course, the Lord willing, in order to carry forward the work that she so nobly began. Christ is exceedingly precious to me at this time. Pray for me."

#### Tidings from Pungo Andongo.

BY REV. JOSEPH WILKS.

We are receiving regularly copies of GOSPEL IN ALL LANDS, and there is no paper or journal that is more welcome to our home than it is, packed full as it is every month with missionary news. We rejoice in the prospect of "A Million for Missions by Collections Only" and pray earnestly that the church will honor herself by giving it.

The Lord is blessing us in our work in Pungo Andongo, though through the prolonged sickness of my wife and the perfect indifference of the native children to receive an education, our day school has not been very prosperous; still in the other department of our work we are able to report progress.

More portions of the Scriptures, religious books and tracts have been distributed during the past month than in any previous month and the spirit of inquiry is thereby being awakened, "Como ser salvo" (how to be saved) is one of the books which have been specially enquired after. Our Sunday-school has had a regular attendance of over sixty and the interest is increasing. The Leaf Clusters, Sunday-school Advocates and reward cards sent by the friends in America have been a great help to us in our Sunday-school work.

Self-support is assured from the profits of our "Store," and we are asking for a young man for teacher as my wife's health will not permit her to attend to the school any longer. One of the difficulties of our work here is the impossibility of obtaining native female help for the house, or girls in our schools. The social customs are all against us in this respect, but we trust that the Lord will remove the hindrances in the near future.

I have to report the sad news of the death of another of our lady missionaries. Sister Mary Myers Davenport, M.D., fell asleep in Jesus, July 18, 1887, after a few hours' sickness. "I die for Thee, Lord Jesus, I die in Africa for Thee" were among her last utterances. This makes four of our lady workers who have gone to heaven from Africa.

Bishop Taylor writes that he hopes to come to Angola in a few months and no doubt will visit all the missions. His presence would be a great help to the missions just now and we all long to see him once more.

#### The Japan Conference.

BY REV. GIDEON F. DRAPER.

Our conference was called to assemble this year for its fourth session in the very hottest portion of the summer. Happily the heat was by no means so intense as last year. The date appointed was August 11, but Bishop Warren not arriving in Yokohama until noon of that day, there was no regular meeting of the conference until the next morning. The afternoons were devoted to mission meetings, and the evenings to anniversaries and addresses. The work of the conference passed off very smoothly. The routine of business was interrupted by one sad incident: the arraignment of one who had just been transferred home, and the sending of well-supported evidence of his gross immorality to his conference. Our hearts were grieved for one thus fallen who had been greatly loved and respected. On the other hand a pleasant feature of the session was the decisive step taken toward organic union with the other Methodist bodies in Japan. The Canadian Methodist Mission stands ready to unite with us whenever the General Conference gives its consent, and we hope that two of the three other Methodist missions will join heart and hand in the union at no distant date. Union is in the air. Should the Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches in Japan unite, as has been proposed, they would form so effective a working force, with such strong attractive power, as to greatly weaken the influence of a divided Methodism. The Japanese respect numbers, and cannot appreciate that diversity of sects in Christianity, which is perhaps more forcibly apparent here than in any other mission field. Moreover, they are intensely national in their feelings. The *yamato damashii*, or spirit of loyalty to Japan, being carried into their religion as well as their politics, a united Methodist Church of Japan would call forth more regard than an American or Canadian organization. "The United Church of Christ in Japan" (Presbyterian) has already appreciated this advantage.

The work of the year has been fair. Some progress is manifest in almost every direction. The full members number 1,970, a gain of 216 over last year. This by no means represents the results of the work done in the ingathering of souls, but is in spite of an extensive pruning away of unworthy members. On the rolls are 524 probationers. The collections show a net gain of 560 yen, and amount in the aggregate to 3,501 yen. This includes all moneys collected by the native church for benevolences, pastoral support, current expenses, etc. The advance toward

self-support was not, on the whole, what it should have been, though a few charges have done grandly. The problem is not yet solved. On Sunday, after an excellent love-feast, Bishop Warren ordained a class of deacons, some of whom had been elected two years before. The Bishop then preached, Bro. Davidson interpreting. The evening sermon by Bro. Kurimura was followed by the ordination of elders. R. S. Maclay was elected as clerical, and J. O. Spencer as lay, delegate to the General Conference. They were especially instructed to represent the Japan Conference as protesting against a missionary bishop for Japan so long as we remain a part of American Methodism.

Not the least notable event of the past year is the completion of Goucher Hall at Aoyama, Tokio, a fine brick building, two stories and a mansard, well suited to the needs of the flourishing English school. In its commodious chapel our conference sessions were held, and in the basement, in a large room destined sometime to be a chemical laboratory, a common table was spread and all the foreigners ate together. As many as forty were present at some of the meals. This included visitors and the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The presence of our genial bishop and his party was a pleasure and an inspiration to all. Mrs. Warren won golden opinions by the earnest sympathy she manifested in the work. Iowa has a well-known representative in Mrs. Miller, of Waterloo. The Sunday after conference the bishop preached a masterly sermon to a crowded house in the "meijikudo," the building made famous by President Warren's address. Bro. Correll took full notes, and interpreted the discourse as well as he was able after the bishop had finished. This conference session has been a successful opening to what, we trust, will be the best year so far in the history of our work in Japan. Brethren, pray for us.

Following are the appointments:

AOMORI DISTRICT.—Gideon F. Draper, P. E. Amori, K. Sawai; Hirosaki, Y. Aibara; Kurishi, supplied by T. Fujita; Morioka, S. Matsumoto.

HAKODATE DISTRICT.—C. W. Green, P. E. Fukuyama, K. Nakada; Hakodate, C. Nakayama; Hakodate circuit, T. Hasegawa : Otaru, G. Yamada.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Caroline Wright Memorial School, Miss Hampton (in United States), Miss Hewitt, Miss Kaulbach.

Woman's work, Mrs. C. W. Green.

NAGASAKI DISTRICT.—J. C. Davison, P. E. Agune, supplied by Y. Kubota; Fukuoka, K. Asuga; Takushima, S. Yamada; Kajiki, to be supplied; Kumamoto, S. Kurimura : Kurumi and Yane-gawa, R. Ushijima; Nagasaki, T. Kikuchi; Sendai, to be supplied; Yatsushiro, K. Ichiku.

Cobleigh Seminary, theological department, C. Bishop, principal ; English department, D. S. Spencer.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Kuasui Jo Gakko, Miss Russell, Miss Everding, Miss Elliott.

Fukuoka girls' school, Miss Gheer (in United States), Miss Smith.

NAGOYA DISTRICT.—W. C. Davidson, P. E. Azumi, to be supplied; Ebinura, to be supplied; Iida, to be supplied; Matsumoto, H. Hirata : Matsushiro, C. Iwai; Nishiwo, B. Onuki; Nagoya, H. Yamaka; Tahara, to be supplied; Takato, T. Otake : Toyohashi, to be supplied.

TOKIO DISTRICT.—J. Soper, P. E. Sakuyama, to be supplied; Sendai, T. Yamada; Shimosa, supplied by T. Kogushi; Shirakawa, K. Osaka; Tendo, supplied by — Matsugaira. Tokio : Aoyama, supplied by Y. Honda; Asakusa, to be supplied; Kanda, R. Ishizaka; Mita, to be supplied; Tsukiji, to be supplied; Yotsuya, to be supplied. Urawa, supplied by K. Yamanouchi; Utsunomiya, J. Oba; Yamagata, to be supplied; Yonezawa, C. Nagano.

H. W. Swartz, M.D., and J. G. Cleaveland, educational work in Sendai, members of Sendai Quarterly Conference.

S. Ogata, Gospel Society work.

G. Nakano, at school (Tokio).

Tokio Ei Wa Gakko, R. S. Maclay, general director.

Philander Smith Biblical Institute, R. S. Maclay and M. S. Vail, instructors; Y. Honda, tutor.

Ei Wa Gakko, preparatory department, J. O. Spencer, principal, E. R. Fulkerson, vice-principal, W. C. Kitchin, Sara A. MacLay, H. S. Alling, instructors.

Kaigan Jo Gakko, Miss Atkinson, Miss Watson, Miss Vance.

Woman's work—Tokio, Miss M. A. Spencer, Mrs. S. A. Maclay, Mrs. W. C. Kitchin, Mrs. E. W. Vail, Mrs. A. R. Spencer; Sendai, Mrs. C. W. Van Petten, Mrs. H. W. Swartz, Mrs. J. G. Cleveland.

YOKOHAMA DISTRICT.—I. H. Correll, P. E. Hachoji, to be supplied; Honjo, to be supplied; Kanagawa, to be supplied; Kumagaye, K. Nakagawa; Odawara, to be supplied; Yokohama, H. Kimura. I. H. Correll, publishing agent.

W. S. Worden, M.D., Gospel Society work.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—Bible Woman's Training School, Miss Holbrook; day-schools, Miss Rufolson. —Northwestern Christian Advocate.

#### The Growth of a Year.

BY REV. D. S. SPENCER.

On July 9th, 1886, I visited the town of Honjo, on the Tokio District, sixty miles from Tokio, and the adjoining village of Shimamura, accompanied by a couple of native helpers. The same evening we held, as I am told, the first Christian service ever held there. The audience numbered about eighty persons and was gathered in the dwelling house of one Tajima Zenbei, a wealthy silk producer. We, the native helpers and myself, spoke to the people till midnight, and then they were loth to leave.

Shimamura is a good-sized village composed mostly of silk workers. The next morning I baptized Tajima Zenbei and two young boys. These were the first persons baptized in Shimamura.

We then left Shimamura and returned to Honjo, where this same evening (Saturday) we held a large meeting. This is a place of about 5,000 people. There was not at that time, as I was told, a baptized Christian in the place. People who were, with perhaps one exception, unbelievers, had before my arrival secured permission of the police to hold the meeting, had rented and lighted a hall at their own expense, and had advertised the meeting all over the town, and all this out of a desire to hear about Christianity, so that at meeting time we had the hall and street crowded as far as the people could hear. The speaking lasted from 8 to 12 o'clock at night. The next day one of the hearers at this meeting followed us to the next town, where we have a church, and I baptized him with others. He thus became the first baptized Christian in Honjo. As yet no church organization had been begun at either place.

At the conference which soon followed Honjo was made a circuit, with Shimamura as one of the appointments, and marked "to be supplied," as too many of our circuits are of necessity marked. Later in the year one of the helpers who first accompanied me there was sent to work up the circuit. One year has passed and the conference statistics show the following result:

Probationers, 9; full members, 35; local preachers, 1; children baptized, 9; adults baptized, 35; number of churches, 1; value of church, \$100; paid for building church, \$100; current expenses, \$47.61; Sunday-schools, 1; teachers in Sunday-school, 4; scholars in Sunday-school, 26; contributed for education, \$1.46; for other collections \$3.40.

This point is in a good spiritual condition and very promising; and let it be observed that up to the present this work has not cost the Missionary Society of our church one dollar, except the small amount necessary to pay the above

"Porsgrund is a town with about 3,500 inhabitants, and is situated on both sides of the Skien River. In the summer-time it is a very beautiful and healthy place, but in the winter there lies often a very thick fog over the town. The prime trade is shipping of cargoes of timber, but these commerce are in the last time gone much back. Now they have begun with some fabric trades.

"Our last conference was held here in May and was presided over by Bishop Ninde. I was then removed from Sørpsborg to this place. There are 137 members in the community, and 125 children in the Sunday-school. We have a nice, though frugal church, which, before the conference, was trimmed up and also there was built a convenient sacristy. They passed the million line last year, and we will also do our best this year.

"With regard to the spiritual condition of the community, I know that God has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. We have in proportion to the place large congregations, and, thanks be to God, we receive often great blessings from Him. It is our wish to walk a holy life in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to spread his blessed Gospel to our fellow-men. May God help us to do so from day to day.

"In the State church they do not so little work in the last time, especially the so-called inner-mission, and so do also the Lutheran Free church, and though partiality yet is great in the State church, we enjoy as a people confidence and esteem."

#### November Simultaneous Meetings.

There will be held a missionary meeting in every Presbyterian Church in the State of New Jersey between the 13th and 19th of this month. The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. H. Belden, of Bridgeton, N. J., sends us the following plan of the meetings and the suggestions made to the pastors :

The Presbyterian denomination has 289 churches in 219 towns in the State of New Jersey. The plan of simultaneous meetings contemplates an all-day Foreign Missionary Convention in every one of these 219 towns. The towns will not have every one its convention on the same day, but all will occur on some one of the days of the Simultaneous Week, November 13th to 19th, 1887. The designation of "centers" (explained below) is not to interfere with the holding of identical conventions in all the towns in New Jersey where the Presbyterian Church has its organizations.

Pastors or ministers in charge are particularly requested to preach missionary sermons (historical and doctrinal) on

Sunday, Nov. 6th or 18th, and to invite public attention to the Simultaneous Week.

Women's Societies, Bands, Sunday Schools, Young People's Associations, etc., are earnestly invited to devote their meeting nearest before the Simultaneous Week to prayer for God's blessing on this movement.

While it has not been possible to arrange the N. S. M. in formal union with other denominations, we shall welcome participation by their ministers and people in our meetings, as they may find it agreeable to do.

The general plan of the exercises will be the same everywhere, viz.:

*Morning.—A Prayer Meeting. General Discussion.*

*Afternoon.—Separate Sections, as follows : Ladies' Meeting, Young Men's Meeting, Children's Meeting, Missionary Meeting, Candidates' Meeting, etc., etc.*

*Evening.—The Main Meeting.*

The following explanations may be found of value :

*Morning.—* After a prayer-meeting convened as early as a good attendance can be secured, an open meeting for general discussion of the foreign mission field, work, and workers, led by a carefully selected chairman, will follow. In some places it may be preferable to have no interval between these two sessions, and in others to arrange them, the one, say, at 9 and the other at 10.30 or 11 o'clock.

*Afternoon.—* The afternoon hours should be given up to separate meetings, held either simultaneously in different churches or halls, or else consecutively in one place, according as their number and importance may determine in each town. These separate meetings ought to be among the best organized and most profitable of the day, as they will be under the influence of already existing organizations in the churches. Particular attention should be given to arrangements for *Music* (both for afternoon and the other sessions)—the assuring of a strong choir, judicious selection of missionary hymns or anthems, etc.

*Evening.—* This is the time for the main meeting, to which the others, however slenderly attended or participated in, are exceedingly important as feeders (in addition to their own importance). The great value to this movement, of *publicity*, should be remembered in the selection of the chairman; but more, the indispensable necessity of the *devotional* spirit throughout the whole enterprise.

The evening is to include two or more prepared addresses. The general topic is: OUR RISEN LORD'S LAST COMMAND. Matt. xxviii. 19; Mark xvi. 15; Luke xxiv. 47, 48; John xx. 21; Acts i. 8; ix.

15, xxii. 21, xxvi. 17, 18. (See last paragraph, art. "N. S. M.," in *The Church* for June, p. 567.) Where the two speakers can confer together it may promote the main end in view, if one address recites historical facts demonstrating the necessity and usefulness of Foreign Missions, while the other is more concerned with the Biblical argument.

The arrangements for such an all-day meeting in every town are committed,

1. In the main, to the respective Presbyteries Committees, acting in conjunction with local Sessions and other participants.

2. In the case of 58 designated places (called for convenience centers) to Synod's Committee with advisory aid from the Presbyteries Committees. The only proposed difference between the meetings elsewhere and in these centers is, that Synod's Committee are to provide one speaker (if possible, two) and select the day of meeting for each Center. The following are the Centers selected by the Joint Committee :

PRESBYTERY OF ELIZABETH, 6.—Elizabeth, Clinton, Plainfield, Pluckemin, Rahway, Westfield.

PRESBYTERY OF JERSEY CITY, 7.—Englewood, Hoboken, Jersey City, Jersey City Heights, Passaic, Paterson, Rutherford Park.

PRESBYTERY OF MONMOUTH, 8.—Allentown, Burlington, Cranbury, Freehold, Jamesburg, Lakewood, Manasquan, Matawan.

PRESBYTERY OF MORRIS-AND-ORANGE, 8.—Dover, East Orange, German Valley, Madison, Mendham, Morristown, Orange, Summit.

PRESBYTERY OF NEWARK, 8.—Bloomfield, Caldwell, Newark.

PRESBYTERY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, 8.—Bound-Brook, Flemington, Lambertville, Milford, New Brunswick, Pennington, Princeton, Trenton.

PRESBYTERY OF NEWTON, 8.—Belvidere, Blairstown, Deckertown, Hackettstown, Newton, Phillipsburg, Stanhope, Washington.

PRESBYTERY OF WEST JERSEY, 10.—Bridgeton, Camden, Cape May, Clayton, Elmer, Merchantville, Millville, Salem, Vineland, Woodstown.

The other towns and places number 161, so conveniently scattered throughout the whole State of New Jersey, whose bounds are exactly those of our Synod (except that we have one Presbytery in the foreign field, "Corisco," W. Africa)—that, if these Simultaneous Meetings be held by all our own churches, we may fairly hope to stir the whole catholic Christendom of New Jersey in love and obedience toward

OUR RISEN LORD'S LAST COMMAND.

**Blessing for Giving the Million.**

The California *Christian Advocate*, of Oct. 19, says:

"We most ardently hope we have this year the million for missions, but if not, the deficit cannot be charged against the Pacific Coast. We have paid our share. Already the progress of missions looks more like business than anything we have ever seen before."

"Nearly every steamer bears one or more missionaries to Japan, China and the far East, and, occasionally, a large party goes together. The enthusiasm of our churches here is kindled to flame by these departing missionaries. Many go to see them off, and encourage and bless them. It is a part of our service and pleasure to go and see these departing servants of God, and rejoice with them in their heroic work."

"Rev. Spencer Lewis goes back to the very point from which he was driven by a mob, and not for his own faults. We cannot afford to give up any place in account of opposition. It is a delusion to suppose that we can save 'our heathen at home' and not try to save all men. God thrusts the heathen upon us. We can more easily extend our mission than carry on our home work without them. 'Our million' is a paying investment. Our heroic men and women at the front are making progress at home easier."

"Bringing the tithes into the storehouse brings the blessing of the Father upon us. A great missionary effort is always followed by a revival. We will not stop at a million; we can now easily march with a quicker step. Let us claim a blessing and reach out after it. A mighty revival all over the land is the thing to be sought now. We cannot stop, for that is stagnation and death. Push this work to another million, and then another. We are workers together with God."

**Donation of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.**

Notices have appeared in the public papers of the liberal donations to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church by Mr. Elijah Hayes and wife, of Warsaw, Indiana.

The treasurer of the Society, Mr. J. M. Phillips, and the recording secretary, Rev. Dr. J. N. Fitzgerald, were appointed a committee to visit Mr. Hayes and wife and adjust the terms of transfer, and this was done on Sept. 29, 1887; and on behalf of the Missionary Society they accepted at that time deeds of conveyance from them for certain lands in Kosciusko County, Indiana.

Mr. Hayes and wife reserved a life estate in a part of the lands so conveyed.

One thousand dollars per annum is to

be paid to Mr. Hayes during the term of his natural life, and five hundred dollars per annum is to be paid to his wife during the term of her natural life, the five hundred dollars to be increased to one thousand dollars from the time of the death of Mr. Hayes until the death of his wife, provided she survive him.

The value of the property thus conveyed to the Society has been estimated by some persons to be worth \$130,000—though others have placed a less value upon it. It is a very liberal donation to the cause of missions.

**Mr. Duncan's Alaska Mission.**

Miss Clementina Butler gives, in *Zion's Herald* of October 19, the following account of the opening services at the new mission in Alaska to which Mr. Duncan has moved some of the Indians under his charge from Metlakahita, in British Columbia:

"Port Chester, on Annette Island, within the bounds of Alaska Territory, has been chosen as the site for the new Metlakahita, and on Sunday, August 7, the opening services were held. The school bell that had been brought over from the old home hung on the limb of a great tree, and was joyfully rung while the American flag was raised on an improvised flag-staff on the beach, where the exercises of inaugurating the new settlement took place. Mr. Duncan was warmly welcomed by the people, and as he addressed them, telling of the sympathy he had found during his absence in the United States, tears ran down their faces, and they took courage for the future."

"Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, U. S. Commissioner of Education, then addressed the people, assuring them they should have the protection of the United States Government, and welcoming them to American soil, where they should not be disturbed in the possession of any lands upon which they might build their houses. The encouraging remarks were very grateful to the Metlakahitans, and they showed their appreciation of Mr. Dawson's kindness by hearty applause."

"One of the leaders of the people responded most fittingly to the speech of Mr. Dawson, showing by his well-chosen words and his excellent command of English, to what noble manhood Christian education can raise this people. The service was concluded by singing in the native tongue, as well as in English, with prayer by Rev. Dr. Frazier, of Oakland, Cal., who was a passenger on the S. S. 'Ancon' that called at Port Chester for the celebration."

"The Christians of our country will look on with great interest at this little colony, which, giving up home and valuable property, is establishing itself in the

wilderness to work out again the village life, for the sake of freedom of conscience. The location chosen is a very beautiful one, near a fine stream of water, and favorable in many respects, although doubts are entertained as to the quantity of fish being sufficient for their needs. If this is proved to be the case, some other place will be found on the adjacent islands."

"Mr. Duncan has taken out his naturalization papers as an American citizen, and has been appointed justice of the peace for Metlakahita. Gov. Swineford has welcomed him and his people to the Territory, and in company with Dr. Jackson, the Commissioner of Education for Alaska, has promised assistance and co-operation."

**Progress in Japan.**

Miss Ada Daughaday writes to Chaplain McCabe from Japan, September 5, 1887:

"It is now almost five years since I came to Japan, and during this time I have often thought I would write to you if it were only to let you know the great joy I feel that the Lord has honored me in giving me a part to do in the great work that is going on around me."

"It is a glorious thing to be in Japan to-day! The fields are fast ripening for the harvest. Opportunities for service are multiplying on every side, but, alas! the workers are too few, so, of course, those of us who are here must overwork. Changes take place so rapidly here; even the comparatively unimportant one, the adoption of foreign dress by the women of the country, has its moral aspects, as it has increased our influence over them, and given us opportunities to steer them through the shallows and quicksands of fashionable follies, such as tight lacing, high heels, etc., and to warn them against giving undue thought to dress and against extravagance."

"But there has been a new revolution in Japan that in results may be as far reaching as that of 1868. The elevation of woman mentally and socially has become an absorbing question with the advanced thinkers of the country."

"The Lord has regarded the low estate of His hand maiden, and hereafter give to have equal opportunities with their brothers for self-improvement, and to enjoy increased social rights. They are not slow in availing themselves of their present advantages, so our schools are overflowing with eager, industrious students, while many schools have been formed for married women. When Japan comes to appreciate a pure, happy home-life her salvation will be very near."

*Osaka, Japan.*

# Educators in the Nation's Capital.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE  
OF  
THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,  
AT  
WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 15, 16, AND 17.

[Continued from last week.]

## EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by President Young, at 7.30 o'clock.

A brief statement was made by Major R. Bingham, of North Carolina, that there are several manual training schools in Southern states, but none immediately connected with public-school work.

### *The Schools and the General Government.*

The topic for the evening was, "The Relation of our Public Schools to the General Government."

Senator Blair of New Hampshire was the first speaker, who said that in the hands of the educators lay the future of our government. The existing condition of the public mind is such that the influence for good is largely bound up in the relation of the nation to the public school. In the past, the general sentiment of the American people has been that the schools have the right and local support. The idea is new that the nation has the right and the duty to support the public school in part. The public school is, in a sense, the government of the country. The public school forms the basis of the government. Intelligence is its hope. It was the formative principle, and without it, government cannot exist in a republican form. Intelligence is necessary to the king and the czar, and, as in our country, each citizen is a sovereign and should be intelligent. If knowledge is indispensable to make, to preserve, and to perpetuate a republican government, then the national government should, for its own defence, insist upon having all of its people educated. Citizenship that is based upon intelligence is the guarantee of its continuance and preservation. It is the simple right of self-defence. Thus this power of securing intelligent citizenship should be exercised in accordance with the exigency and needs of the time. The support of the schools of the country, ordinarily, should depend upon local tax; but there may be times when the parent and the state cannot do this work, then the emergency should be met by national aid. This is an era of such transformation, and until general intelligence can become universal, through the common school, there must be help. When once this is secured, then the duty will revert to the state.

Illiteracy is the present danger. It makes no difference in what state it exists. An evil existing in one part of the nation will peril the whole country. In the southern and western portions it is remarkable how the public schools have promoted the industry and wealth of those sections. In the days of slavery labor was cheap, and the wants were few. With advancing civilization and universal liberty has increased the power of production. There is ready a growing competition between the productions of the North and South. Universal intelligence will equalize all of the conditions of society. Those that labor must have like compensation to secure like blessings of an advancing civilization. There should always be "free trade" between the states of the Union. Only by common intelligence can common blessings and luxuries be enjoyed. Wealth will thus be universally diffused.

In closing, he gave a statement of the present status of the "National Aid Bill" before Congress. The cold figures of the census, and the urgent appeals of the school men, have helped to make the need of such a "bill" desirable. It provides for \$77,000,000 as a means of correcting the evils of illiteracy. It was never a partisan measure. In the Senate the bill passed in the 48th Congress by a vote of 33 to 11. In the House of Representatives it failed. In the 49th Congress it passed the Senate by a vote of 36 to 11, and failed in the House,—although vast petitions from all parts of the country favored it,—by the action of the committees, who had the power to control the action of the House proceedings. We have hope for the "bill" in the 50th Congress, and believe it will pass triumphantly. This will be a sublime result for education and for the country.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of Alaska, was the next speaker, and said that he appeared to give an object lesson on the principles presented by Senator Blair. He gave a history of the schools of Alaska from 1867 to the present time.

Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, a United States Senator from that state, said that the relation of the common school to the government is close and intimate. Nothing but ignorance can destroy our government. This has been true in the past of all governments. We have all the natural resources necessary to prosperity. We need intelligence to overcome vice and fraud. All the complicated questions that are arising, or may arise, can only be settled by the common school. New intelligence must provide the defence for the future. Our Indian schools have failed in part because they did not begin at the bottom rather than at the top. They must be taught the elements of industry. He was in favor of the establishment of a national normal school in Washington to educate teachers.

M. A. Newell, Supt. of Schools of Maryland, said the schools must teach the nature of our government. The time will come when no small knot of congressmen can prevent the progress of the cause of liberty and education demanded by a vast majority of the people.

# THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON: FRIDAY, March 25, 1887.

## The Voyage of the *Thetis*.

THE VESSEL WHICH RESCUED THE GREELY PARTY  
TO SAIL TO ALASKAN WATERS.

The U. S. Thetis, which left the Brooklyn navy-yard for Arctic Va. yesterday, as stated in THE STAR last evening, will be remembered as one of the vessels of the Greely relief expedition, and is commanded by Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr., who was in charge of the Bear on her errand of mercy to the Arctic regions. The Thetis has been thoroughly overhauled and her ultimate destination Alaskan waters, where she will cruise three years to the northward. It is expected that she will reach Nome or Barrow, Alaska, in July, and thence to Hampton Roads will start for San Francisco. No orders have yet been received. Under sail it will take six months to reach the Golden Gate, but if steam is used, she will take four weeks. She will bring 1,000 barrels of coal, 1,000 cases of stores, 1,000 tons of coal, and arrive in San Francisco in four months. Since 1866 the seal, halibut and cod fisheries around Alaska have had no protection, except such as has been afforded by the coast guard. The star, which is a screw-steamer, was built at Bremen for an Arctic cruise, was bought by the well-equipped Dundee whaler when the Government purchased her in 1884 for the Greely relief expedition, and had then only seen service for three years. A steam whaler was then put in her place, and accounts made for crew and officers. Gen. Greely went to New York from Washington with Lieut. Emory Wednesday morning, and paid a visit to the vessel and inspected the berth he occupied on his way home after his rescue in the Arctic regions.

The length of the Thetis is 104 feet over all, beam 29 feet and draught 17 feet. Her main royal-truck is 120 feet high and she is garnished with engines of 500 horse-power. While the engine-room of the Greely expedition were stored is now the berth-deck of the ship, and the quarters of the thirty-two men of the relief expedition have been transferred into the old gun-rooms. Six cases were stored in the steam whaler. The Bear, named after Lieut. Emory's old command, and the steam-cutter Achilles, a new boat of improved pattern, just added. The gig has been christened the Despatch, after another command of Lieut. Emory.

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

### VALUE OF ONE VOTE.

HOW GENERAL VIELE SECURED 'TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EDUCATION IN ALASKA.'

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1887.—Important measures in Congress are sometimes decided by a single vote. The other day, for example, as General Viele, of New York, entered the House Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said:

"General, you'll stand by the committee (Appropriations) on the v. e. won't you?" "Certainly I will," replied the New Yorker, good-naturedly, "I don't know what it is, but I guess it's all right."

"General," exclaimed Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, "you're not going to vote against us, are you?"

General Viele, by this time thinking he had better post himself, regard to the measure under consideration, asked Mr. Breckinridge what it was. He was informed that it was an amendment to the Appropriation bill, providing \$10,000 for educational purposes in Alaska. General Viele had always favored the bill and accordingly enrolled himself in the committee. As the vote was counted it was found to be 85 to 84, nays. But for General Viele's change of front the bill would have been defeated by one majority.

RIVER.  
TO OPERATE WITH THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The number of directors of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has been increased from seven to nine. The directorate thus constituted is composed of Charles Goodall of San Francisco, John L. Howard of Oakland, Elijah Smith of New York, J. J. Higgins of New York, J. N. Dennis of Boston, Wm. Morrison of San Francisco, S. G. Murphy of San Francisco, S. V. Smith of San Rafael and John Rosenfeld of San Francisco. It is thought the line has been put under control of the Union Pacific, to operate with the Oregon Short Line.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALASKA.

Gov. Swineford Partially Successful in His Mission to Washington.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 27.—Gov. A. P. Swineford of Alaska, returning here today, said that he went to Washington to secure an appropriation of \$30,000 for the development of the Territory, but found that Randall and others in charge of the appropriations were influenced against it by the statement made by the Alaska Commercial Association, who oppose development and immigration as inimical to their business. He secured an appropriation of \$25,000, which will be used for schools and Indian police. The Governor added: The Appropriation bill, introduced by Senator George W. McCafferty, was opposed by me, and when I saw the President and Secretary of the Treasury it was withdrawn. McCafferty is supposed to have inspired the anti-Chinese riots in Alaska last summer and is believed to be "suspect No. 1" of the Phoenix Park murderers. I was asked whom I would recommend for Collector, and I left it with Postmaster-General Vilas, and he recommended Delaney, Lieut. Nichols, who went to Washington to make it hot for me. It is now awaiting a court-martial, serious charges being preferred against him while on the Alaska coast. It was he who sent Chinamen to Douglas Island at the time of the riot and refused to return them when requested to do so."

## News of the Week.

April 28, 1887.

### DOMESTIC.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Commissioner of Customs of the Canadian Government stating that an exploring expedition is now being organized by that government for the geological and topographical survey of Canada, and asking that the Customs officers of Alaska be instructed to facilitate the movements of the party in that region of country. The expedition, he says, will be conducted by Dr. George M. Dawson and Mr. William Ogilvie, and will extend its operations along the Stikine River, along the Pacific coast to the head of the Chilcot Inlet and survey the Yukon River as far as the fourteenth meridian.

## The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park

NEW YORK, June 9th, 1887.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION

BY W. H. WITHROW, D.D.

THOUGH not attracting the attention of the busy world like the great political conventions which have met in this city, the International Sunday-school Convention is, we think, of no less importance to the future welfare of both the nations most largely represented. It is the fifth of those assemblies of Sunday-school workers of the United States and Canada, with a smaller representation from Europe, which have been held triennially for the last fifteen years at Baltimore, Atlanta, Toronto, Louisville, and now at Chicago. The last we think the most successful of the entire series. Over a thousand delegates and alternates were present, and the meetings were of profound interest and of cumulative enthusiasm.

Army D, a building capable

Of the many verbal reports on Sunday-school work was one of special interest by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, from Alaska, where 1,500 Eskimo children are already gathered into Sunday-schools.



# PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

## ALASKA EXCURSIONS—SEASON 1887.

The increased popularity of the Alaska Summer Excursions and the demand for fine and fast steamers have induced the Company to secure and specially fit up for the purpose the new and largest steamer, the "Olympian." This vessel is first-class in all her fittings and appointments, being furnished with electric lights and all modern appliances and improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Her saloon is spacious and elegant. Her staterooms are lighted by electric light, and are well appointed.

She is fast, and makes the trip from Tacoma, W. T., to Alaska and return in about eleven days. She visits Glacier Bay and other interesting points in Alaska. She connects at Port Townsend with Olympia via the Company's magnificent steamer Geo. W. Elder, from San Francisco.

The "Olympian" will carry no steerage passengers, and none but first-class, and will carry no freight except perishable and Express freight.

In addition to the "Olympian," the Company is running this season the line of small American steamers, which will make the trip every twenty-eight days from Portland to Alaska and return, making connection at Port Townsend with steamer City of Chester from San Francisco. These vessels will call at all points of interest and afford a splendid opportunity of viewing the wonders of this "Wonderland of Glaciers, Majestic Mountains, Inland Seas, Aurora Borealis and Nightless Day." The excursion season extends from April to October, inclusive.

This arrangement enables the Company to dispatch a steamer for Alaska every week.

For schedule of sailing, etc., see page 6, and for further and full particulars in reference to these excursions see the pamphlet issued by this Company, entitled, "All About Alaska."

**Prices of Excursion Tickets to Alaska and Return.**  
SOLD ONLY DURING EXCURSION MONTHS, VIZ., APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

(Including Berth and Meals on Ocean Steamer, Extra Charge for Extra Stateroom Accommodations.)

From San Francisco, via Victoria and Townsend, and returning same way..... \$130

From San Francisco, via Victoria, and returning via Tacoma, Portland and Columbia River..... 140

From San Francisco, via Portland and Tacoma, returning via Victoria and points of Fidalgo Island..... 140

From Portland, Oregon, via Victoria..... 110

From Tacoma, per Steamer Olympia..... 100

From Port Townsend..... 95

From Victoria, B. C. .... 95

Alaska Excursion Tickets can be purchased at San Francisco at Company's Ticket Office, 214 Montgomery Street.

**PORTRLAND, — Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.**

**SEATTLE, — — — — — Oregon & Washington R. R.**

**PORT TOWNSEND, — — — — — H. H. Tibbles, Jr.**

**Victoria, — — — — — Welch, Bittet & Co.**

**ST. PAUL, MINN., — — — — — Northern Pacific R. R.**

Also, at offices of Canadian Pacific Railway and most of the Coupon Offices of the principal Railroad Companies all over the country and Canada.

[5]

April 4, 1887

*San Francisco, Cal  
Weekly Bulletin  
ges.*

## ALASKA TERRITORY.

**Opening of Spring in the Far North—  
Marine Intelligence—Loss of a Schooner  
—Neglect of the Territorial Govern-  
ment—Personal Notes.**

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

KODIAK, Alaska, April 5, 1887.

Our season of communication with the outside world is just opening, after an unusually severe winter, during which the mercury reached zero several times—a rare occurrence in this part of Alaska. Storms and gales have prevented nearly all intercourse with outlying settlements and stations; but, as far as known now, the catch of furs has been very limited indeed. In spite of the unusual inclemency, however, cattle and sheep belonging to this settlement have "lived out" safely with only an occasional feed of hay and shelter during the worst snowstorms. The sheep had no shelter, except a small growth of spruce trees.

### MARINE DISASTER.

At some time during last November the schooner Flying Seal, twenty-four tons, hailing from this port, was lost with all on board. The vessel had sailed from here November 3d to bring back the owner, H. Anderson, with a native hunting party.

### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The school established here last October under the auspices of the Interior Department has flourished beyond expectation. We were fortunate in having a very faithful and successful teacher assigned to us—

# PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

## ALASKA ROUTE.

Per GEO. W. ELDER from San Francisco, transfer to Steamer OLYMPIAN at Port Townsend.

Voy.	Leave San Fran'co Broadway Wharf, No. 1 9 A. M.	Leave Portland By Rail 11 A. M.	Leave Seattle P. M.	Leave Tacoma P. M.	Returning to San Fran'co
1	April 15	April 17	April 18	April 20	May 13
2	" 16	" 18	" 19	" 21	" 27
3	May 13	" 15	" 16	" 18	June 19
4	" 14	" 16	" 18	" 20	" 24
5	June 10	June 12	June 13	June 15	July 8
6	" 11	" 13	" 14	" 16	" 22
7	July 8	July 10	July 11	July 13	Aug. 5
8	" 9	" 11	" 12	" 14	" 19
9	Aug. 5	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
10	" 6	" 8	" 9	" 11	" 16
11	Sept. 2	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 7	" 20
12	" 3	" 5	" 6	" 8	" 30
13	" 6	" 8	" 9	" 10	Oct. 14

Due to connect with Steamer for San Francisco at Port Townsend and (trains at) Tacoma for Portland, and steamer thence to San Francisco.

## Per Steamer CITY OF CHESTER from San Francisco, transfer to Steamer ANCON or IDAHO at Port Townsend.

Leave San Fran'co Broadway Wharf, No. 1 9 A. M.	Leave Portland By Rail 11 A. M.	Leave Portland By Steamer F. M.	Leave Port Townsend P. M. and Victoria P. M.	Leave Pt. Townsend P. M. and Victoria P. M.	Due back Pt. Townsend and Victoria
Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 4	Feb. 7	Feb. 25	
Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 4	Mar. 7	Mar. 23	
April 1	April 2	April 1	April 4	April 22	
" 2	" 23	" 22	" 25	May 18	
May 6	May 7	May 6	May 9	May 27	
" 20	June 21	" 20	June 23	June 30	
June 3	June 4	June 3	June 6	" 24	
" 17	" 18	" 17	" 20	July 8	
" 18	" 19	" 18	" 21	July 1	
" 23	" 30	" 29	" 31	July 4	
Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
" 26	" 27	" 26	" 29	" 16	
Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 12	" 30	
" 25	" 24	" 23	" 26	Oct. 11	

For further particulars ask for pamphlet published by this Company, entitled "All about Alaska."

These Excursion Tickets are sold only during Excursion Months.

**NOTE.**—Those desiring more extended and interesting information regarding Southwestern Alaska are advised to purchase Miss E. R. Scidmore's "Journeys in Alaska," published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, for sale by Payot, Upham & Co., San Francisco, price \$1.50. It is also kept for sale by James Jones, Port Townsend, and J. Gill & Co., Portland, and no doubt by other booksellers.

[6]

She has not been seen since that, but some parts of wreckage picked up at Karlik on the west coast of Kodiak Island indicate her fate. She was bound to Victoria, where there were on board a Scandinavian named Nels H. Hansen, the master, a Creole, Vassil Grizof, and his son of the same name, and fourteen native hunters belonging to the villages of Afognack, Karlik and Akhiok. It is supposed that the vessel shifted her ballast and capsized in a gale in Shelikhoff Straits.

### FUR TRADING AND FISHING.

While the outlook for the fur trade is somewhat gloomy, the fishing industry, on the other hand, is looking up. The Karlik Packing Company, on the island, and the Arctic Fishing Company, on Cook Inlet, are making preparations for a greatly increased catch. The Karlik Company have sent up 150 Chinamen and a number of dogs to put up 75,000 cases, if the necessary quality of fish can be secured. The Arctic Fishing Company send up steam-cooking gear and retorts and new machinery, a bark, three schooners and a steam-tug. Prospectors for the location of other canneries are already in the field, and altogether it looks as if the salmon supply of our section of Alaska was attracting considerable attention.

**INATTENTION OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.**

The (to us) mythical Government at Sitka continues to ignore us of Central Alaska completely. To two reports of murder committed in this vicinity within a year, the United States District Attorney at Sitka has not even deigned to respond with a single line of acknowledgment or inquiry. No trace of Mr. McIntyre's assassin has been found, and we must presume that he either committed suicide or perished in the mountains, as he had no means of leaving the island.

### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The school established here last October under the auspices of the Interior Department has flourished beyond expectation. We were fortunate in having a very faithful and successful teacher assigned to us—

E. W. Rose of Humboldt county, Cal who has secured an average attendance of between two and thirty pupils, and during his brief incumbency has advanced several children from the first knowledge of English letters to the Third Reader. At Afognack village—twenty-eight miles northwest from here—the Government has established another school under Jas. A. Wieth, who is also doing good work under considerable difficulties.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE—PERSONAL.

Our shipping season began early this year, the first arrival from San Francisco being the schooner Kodiak, on March 13th. On the 21st the schooner Undaunted arrived from San Francisco for Magee & Moore's establishment at this place, which has since been sold out to the Alaska Commercial Company, to the general regret of the community. The steamer Karlik arrived on the 26th of March, and has already sailed on her return voyage, via Karlik. The schooner Orion arrived on the 28th of March with supplies for the Arctic Fishing Company and machine for their tug, the Noveltie; both will proceed from here to Cook Inlet. On the 3d of April the steamer St. Paul arrived with additional Chumash for Sitka. Amongst her passengers were Mr. Magee & Moore, San Francisco, with wife and daughter, Rev. Vechtkomoff of the Russian Church, Mr. Kendall, Superintendent of the Arctic Fishing Company, and the son of Representative Morrow of California. The St. Paul sails again to-day for Oonalaska and San Francisco. The schooner Hamilton of San Francisco has been spoken 200 miles from this port.

ESKIMO.

### Mr. Dawson's Trip to Alaska.

First Comptroller Durban has given an opinion that if the Secretary of the Interior considers it necessary for the educational interests of Alaska, that the Commissioner of Education should visit the Territory the expenses of the trip to be paid out of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the education of that territory.

# The Indian Helper.

PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY, AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA., BY INDIAN PRINTER BOYS. April 1<sup>st</sup> 1887

Price: 10 cents a year.

## HOW THE INDIAN SCHOOL GIRLS IN SITKA, ALASKA, GOT AHEAD OF THE INDIAN BOYS.

Prof. Davis, of Harrisburg, in his very pleasant talk before our pupils the other evening, gave the following little incident of his school work in Alaska.

His boys were good workers and rarely complained when there was anything to be done.

But on a certain day one of the steamers which pass Sitka only once a month, brought for the school a large quantity of flour.

When the vessel arrived, it always made considerable excitement among the pupils and teachers, and the regular work of the school had to cease for a time, as there was so much freight to be handled and such large numbers of letters to be answered before the boat should leave, which generally waited only twenty-four hours.

All hands often worked day and night to accomplish all that was to be done in such a short time.

On this occasion when the flour arrived, it was on Saturday, and the boys had expected their accustomed Saturday afternoon holiday.

They had planned to have a game of ball, on this day, but the flour had to be hauled and there was no one to do it but the boys.

Mr. Davis explained to them kindly how it was, and that they must give up their play.

This caused them to look down at the mouth and behave a little surly.

Having no horses to draw the school wagon, the boys usually pulled it when there was any hauling to be done.

They went to work reluctantly and hauled two loads from the boat, and then pretended to be tired. When the last load, the heaviest of all was on the wagon, they determined to have a little play before taking it up from the wharf.

Night was approaching and Mr. Davis saw he was going to be left in the lurch if the boys were not forced a little, so he called their sergeant and asked him to see that the boys stopped their play and hauled the flour to the house.

The sergeant did the best he could but without avail.

Finally Mr. Davis called the girls and asked them if they didn't want to take a walk.

They were always ready for a walk, and a dozen or two of the largest girls, with Mr. Davis at their head started down to the wharf.

When the girls reached the wharf they then saw through the situation, and with a bound toward the wagon meant to take hold and pull it up.

But the boys who were right in the middle of an interesting game of ball, also saw through the situation and dropped the game immediately out sight of the girls, and with shame-faced countenances walked toward the wagon.

Some grabbed the tongue, others got behind and pushed, and with very little trouble got the wagon to the house and its contents safely stored.

The boys didn't let the girls help; neither could they be lazy in their presence, for of course the very presence of the girls made the wagon easier to pull.

# The Evangelist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1887.

## The General Assembly.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

Refreshed by cooler weather, the Assembly was on Tuesday morning impatient to be led to the at-

### Home Missions.

Home Missions was now called to the front, and Dr. Hays appeared as its doughty champion. He would not take his full half-hour now. He would give them but half a dose, saving the rest to close his case. The Board's report was so excellent that he would not attempt the same ground, but would only urge every one to study and ponder this review of the work. He presented the following report:

I.—*Thanksgiving.*—We thank God for a full year

Rev. Andrew Burrows put in a claim for "fastidious immigrants" in Massachusetts. Dr. Irvin, the new Secretary, advocated the same cause with less emphasis in the evening meeting, as the son of a "fastidious immigrant."

Dr. Sheldon Jackson was now called for. This man, small in stature but great in works, has perhaps invested more stubborn labor, peril, and privation where it could do the most good to those for whom and by whom he suffered, than any man in the Church. He is now the United States Superintendent of Education in Alaska. Although full of Alaska, which is as large as he is small, he brought himself to speak of his observations of nineteen years of mission work in the West, and talked for a time as if he had never heard of that great adopted child to which he has the honor to be private tutor. When the applause at his appearance had subsided, he began: Nineteen years ago the man would have been called crazy who predicted this meeting of the Assembly at Omaha. At that time he and one or two others were here in what was then the Presbytery of Missouri River. From a hill-top they overlooked the land. There was but one church in the region. They prayed for the success of the work they had undertaken, consulted the Directors of the just organized Pacific Railroad as to the chief points on the line, and within three months there was the beginning of a church in every one of them. This was the way the work was done and followed up. The planting of such churches in Utah had done more against Mormonism than any other power. After speaking of the work in the far West, he passed to wonderful Alaska, where were great stores of salmon, cod-fish, and all manner of mineral wealth, and natives who would fain be baptized by the villageful, but that the missionaries desired to instruct them first.

### HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

A new synod of the Indian Territory has been formed by the Assembly, and a specimen "son of the forest" is in attendance from that quarter on the sessions of the Assembly as a Commissioner. He could wield a tomahawk savagely, but would also make a mighty protector.

The sudden death of Dr. Timothy Hill was referred to with tender affection and high appreciation by Dr. Kendall.

Sheldon Jackson said that if any one had prophesied nineteen years ago that the Assembly would meet this year in Omaha, he would have been regarded as a candidate for a lunatic asylum. Then there were but two missions in Nebraska—an empire of churches has been added.

The Church is doing more than Congress to destroy polygamy. What is going on in Omaha is to-day going on in Southern California. Alaska can give a thousand miles of cod, and New England need not quarrel over their few fishes. It can feed the world with salmon, and supply it with lumber. It has the largest gold mines in the world; also the greatest oil fields and will light the nations. Men are going there and the natives are most eager for the Gospel. In any village the whole people would receive Christian baptism if invited, and must be held back for instruction.

Dr. Hays and others made to raise \$1,000 during the coming year.

(The morning's work culminated in a scene of excitement. The Assembly had been invited to spend Saturday in an excursion to Hastings and Lincoln, and was moved to its depths over this question of a picnic. Delegates who had heard Secretaries plead for their Boards with well curbed emotion, and who had thus far held their peace in order that business might be expedited, or for other reason, were unable to contain themselves when Dr. Marquis announced that he had conscientious scruples against spending the Assembly's time at a cost of \$1000 a day on a trip of this kind. Dr. Sheldon Jackson declared that it would be a fine thing to go and spy out the land 800 strong, and that the people, beholding them, would learn to respect the great Presbyterian Church according to its size.

The Rev. Malachi Baily and Judge Wilson thought it would be an outrage, while the Rev. S. W. Pratt thought the Church was not mean enough to begrudge its hard-worked delegates this refreshment. It would just tone them up, and enable participants to pay it back to the Lord next day with usury. A compromise was finally reached, appointing the excursion for Tuesday. After the resolution had been passed, Rev. W. J. Harsha of the Entertainment Committee intimated that as there was no invitation to go to Lincoln and Hastings on next Tuesday, it might be well to consider the matter further. It was finally decided to go to Lincoln on Saturday afternoon.]

*Oriental Republican.*

ICAN, MONDAY MO

May 30, 1887  
LOOKING TO ALASKA.

Vice President Potter and Mr. Callaway, Supposed to Have Gone There.

It is Believed that the Union Pacific Proposes to Establish a Line of Boats.

It seems to be quietly understood by some of their more intimate friends here, that Vice President Potter and Mr. Callaway, of the Union Pacific will extend their present trip beyond the confines of Uncle Sam's dominion and take a run up the British coast to Sitka and other Alaskan points. It is also understood that they are going either for pleasure or their health. There is a great big scheme back of the journey, depending entirely on the impressions they gain and the conclusions they reach. That scheme appears to be one very recently conceived by the Union Pacific railroad company and if carried out will add largely to the extent and enterprise of the corporation. While it is true that the matter is being kept very quiet, it is also true that several parties are on to the fact that President

*Home Mission Month*

June 1887.

### ALASKA.

A. E. AUSTIN, SITKA, ALASKA, May 7.—We are rejoicing in the sunshine as I write this. Our winter has been a long one, and we have had an abundance of snow, but it has nearly disappeared from our front yard where it has been from three to four feet deep for months.

One of our most interesting services during the winter has been the prayer-meeting held in the ranch on Friday evenings. A dozen of our Home boys and girls went with me to help sing. We have had from thirty to fifty present at these meetings, sometimes two or three sick ones lying near the stove on beds. I wish you could have a picture of the scene to hang up in your Mission Rooms. I think it would help to fill that end of the chest from which the Alaska funds are drawn.

Mrs. R. R. GOULD, HOWKAN, ALASKA.—I am very glad to report encouraging progress in the different departments of the work in our mission. It is not always easy to write you definitely of just the kind of work we are doing. If a history of one day could be given you, of the many calls to minister to the sick, and help the well in a variety of ways, you would have a better idea of it all. The spirit of awakening is arousing the people to greater earnestness, and many are seeking the new way who have not shown any interest in it. Yesterday our three Sabbath services were intensely interesting. The school house was literally packed, passage, platform and all, some of the wee ones sitting under the table, and a more attentive or better behaved congregation would be hard to find. I wish some of the bands of children at home who are interested in the Hydahs could have been in the Sunday school and heard the songs, recitations of Scripture verses, and the Lord's prayer, coming from the lips of 200 Indians, large and small; for the old as well as the young come to Sunday school, the little ones with bright and happy faces, though thinly clothed, and many with bare feet, caring not for the ice and snow through which they had come, nor for the wild winds which came sweeping in from the Pacific Ocean, carrying the billows almost to the very door of the frail little building that sheltered us. Could they thus have seen us, I feel sure they would wish to do something to help provide us a comfortable Sabbath Home.

## *Home Mission Monthly* April 1887 WORDS FRC

### ALASKA.

The following letter from our missionary in charge of the mission sawmill, will be found of special interest:

W. D. MCLEOD, HYDAH MISSION.—I am at present sawing on shares for the natives, and they are building a number of nice houses, two stories high. All of our people are here and many from our other towns of Seth Quan and Klin Quan. The people of these towns want to build here, so as to be near the church and school. The first stairs put in an Indian house are up. The mania is spreading; every one wants stairs, and dormer windows also. I was called into a new house to-day, and I know you would have been surprised to have seen it; the first floor was partitioned off, one room into a nice sitting-room with paper on the walls. The kitchen contained a neat cupboard, and a cook-stove, tables and chairs. The bedroom had a bedstead, washstand, bowl and pitcher, all neat and clean. You would not think you were in an Indian house. I see many changes in the people since I came here. They are ambitious to live and lead Christian lives. Indian doctors and Indian dances are things of the past. I spend Saturday night and Sabbath at the mission, leaving Monday morning for the mill.

I am a very poor correspondent, and I have my excuses. When I work all day and cook my dinner, I am pretty tired, but, if I eat anything the next day, I must cook it the night before, as I have no time to cook during the day. I must get up every morning at five, go and wake my men, for they would sleep until noon and then get up, surprised at sleeping so long.

I have delivered to Mr. Gould for the Hydah Mission building 60,000 feet of lumber. I handle the saw myself, as it cannot be handled by a native—he might ruin it in one cut. As fast as the lumber comes off it is stacked, and if I undertake to measure it, I must do it myself. Then everything must stand still. This I cannot afford to do. To say I am discouraged in not having means or tools to work with will be stating it very mild, but I hope on and pray on that be-

fore I leave here I may see the fruits of labor. I have tried not to contract any debt against the mill. I have more than the money invested now, counting mill property improvements, lumber sawn, etc. Dr. Jackson will be putting up school houses, and I am sure he will give the mill his contract for lumber. I need the tools I asked for in my last report, then I think I can supply any demand, and the mill will pay a large profit. This part of the country has not been prospected; there is any amount of good ore all around. If a good claim were found, the mill could supply all lumber for mining purposes. Two weeks ago I was unfortunate enough to break a wheel. I had no tools to repair it with (the repairs would have taken four or five hours) and I had to take it in a canoe sixty miles in a wind and rain storm to Klawalk, to make the repairs. Let me give you an idea of a canoe trip: I left here in the morning, and at dark was about five miles from Klawalk (raining all the time)—Alaska is the only country where it *knows* how to rain) when we met a heavy sea running, lifting up the water and carrying it along in sheets. We went into camp expecting to leave next morning, got supper and dinner together, spread our sail for a tent, and went to bed; about midnight a squall struck the sail, and carried it away. Well, one must make the best of a bad job, and, crawling under our blankets, we said, "let it rain." In the morning the wind was very high; so we dried our blankets and waited. We waited two days and then left the camp in a storm, arriving at Klawalk late Saturday night. Sabbath I had a talk with what people I could get together. Monday I finished my repairs and was ready to start home, but it stormed so I could not leave until Thursday, and then only succeeded in getting a few miles, where we staid until Monday. Monday we pushed on, and at night were still thirty miles from home. The clouds cleared away and the stars came out beautifully. We had gone but a few miles when the storm began again, and then we did get what I think was a *first-class* storm. Went into camp in a bay on a gravel beach. It was a bad situation, as the wind blew our fire all around, so much so that after cooking we put it out—should say it rained all the time—and all that was left us was to roll ourselves in our blankets and try to sleep. I slept one day nineteen hours. I got up with a terrible headache, (I don't like *too much* rest) and felt impatient at the delay. We sang hymns and held a prayer-meeting. Our blankets and clothes wet, you can imagine how we looked and felt. The sixth day my bread gave out; but one can never starve in Alaska. We had plenty, yes, too much venison. It is cruel, for many are killed for their skins alone, leaving the meat for the wolves and the ravens. Just eight days after leaving Klawalk we reached home. I have received the planer and shingle machine; they will soon pay for themselves doing work on the new Mission Home. I ask your prayers for myself and my work.

—:o:—

MISS ANNA R. KELSEY, SITKA.—One of the girls who has united with the church has done quite a missionary work since coming into the school, which was in September last. Brought in two friends and is working for more.

Alice, the girl who married Donald Austin, last

July, often takes the place of the teacher in charge of the laundry in case of sickness. Has filled the place for a week or more at a time, and could, I think, be trained to take charge of it successfully.

This steamer brought me the first letter from Kalsunk, the Indian boy whom Dr. Jackson took East with him. He is always very kind about writing when he is away. Last summer when away with Lieut. Schwatka, he sent me a box of strawberries from Mt. St. Elias, which afforded a small treat to all the teachers.

—:o:—

J. MCFARLAND, HOONAH MISSION.—We engaged a steamer at Juneau to bring our yearly supplies and embarked for Hoonah. We had a very rough voyage, and suffered from sea-sickness, being four days on the route. One day the wind was so strong that we had to anchor our schooner, but were more fortunate than some of our neighbors who started by canoe the same day and were nearly drowned by a water-spout. There have been more people at home this fall than at any time since we came.

## THE ADVANCE.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

—The Secretary of War forbids permits for carrying liquors into Alaska for even medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes. Good for the Secretary! He knows the folly of attempting, in that remote and barbarous region, to draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate uses. Admit the liquid fire for medicinal purposes, and every stalwart savage along the coast would begin to groan with the gout or shake with the ague. Admit it for scientific or mechanical purposes, and the increase of savants and artisans in every wigwam would be one of the phenomena of the century.

ALASKA.—Douglas City, July 15, 1887.—Our outlook for a school here is very promising. We have rented a house, which had been a saloon, at ten dollars a month, at one end of which we will live, while the other end will be our schoolroom. By the labour of our own hands we made seats and desks during the past week, and have notified the natives that we will commence school on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. Our health is excellent, and we are glad to believe this climate is healthy.—E. W. WEESNER.

# CHURCH AT HOME

April 1887.

## HOME MISSIONS.

### THE ALASKA FIELD.

One of the secretaries of the board and numerous friends of the natives have visited our schools in that territory, and all report success in the schools and the need of better facilities to meet the increasing demands. Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., took an extensive trip among the islands last fall, planting schools and mission stations among them, the particulars of which may be found on another page. It is a matter of sincere sorrow that Louie Paul, one of our native teachers, and Mr. Saxman, a government teacher, were drowned on a short trip by sea about the 1st of December.

The articles of Dr. Jackson on Alaska, Dr. Kirkwood on the Pueblos of New Mexico, and Rev. A. G. Evans on the Nuyaka Mission, all have reference to woman's work and are especially interesting.

### SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

A TRIP TO THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS—RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA—THE ESKIMO AT HOME. Sept 5 to Dec 1886.

SHELDON JACKSON, D.D.,

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

But few people realize that Alaska proper is without roads, horses, stages, railroads, steamers, or other means of regular communication with the outside world.

A monthly line of mail steamers reaches Sitka and a few points in southeastern Alaska, and that is all; and when tourists make the grand excursion to Alaska they only sail among the islands in one small corner of the country. The great mainland of Alaska, with its smoking volcanoes, mammoth hot springs, highest mountains, largest glaciers, grandest rivers, wildest scenery, teeming animal life and strangest natural phenomena, unvisited and unseen, stretches away two thousand miles beyond them.

And not only is Alaska proper cut off from the outside world, but, in a certain sense, it is cut off from itself; that is, there are no public means of intercommunication between its widely-separated sections. The private steamers of the Alaska Commercial Company, a few whaling vessels, an occasional trading schooner, and a revenue marine steamer on its annual cruise around the Seal Islands, are about the only vessels seen in its waters, and they for a few months in summer.

When, therefore, the United States government, mainly through the efforts of a Presbyterian home missionary, was led to undertake the establishment of public schools in Alaska, it was met at once with the difficulty of transportation. This proved so serious that the government was compelled to content the first year with taking charge of the schools in southeastern Alaska, previously established by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The only exceptions were the schools at Unalashka and on the Kuskokwim river.

Very unexpectedly a teacher was able to reach the former on a steamer chartered for another purpose. To reach the latter the Moravian Church,

who took the contract for conducting the school, chartered a schooner at San Francisco, which conveyed the teacher and his party 4479 miles to the mouth of the river. Everything was then transferred to rowboats, which carried them to their destination, 150 miles up the river. The same vessel that conveyed the teacher also carried the lumber and hardware for the necessary buildings, the family furniture, and supplies for twelve months. They left San Francisco on the 3d of May, 1885, and it was the middle of the following August before all the building material reached its destination at Bethel. This was the Moravian party of Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Weinland, Rev. and Mrs. John Killbuck and Mr. Hans Torgerson.

This past season, in order to secure reliable information of the educational needs of western Alaska and establish four new schools, I was authorized to charter the schooner Leo for the trip. Congress made the appropriation on August 4, and by September 3 teachers had been summoned from Texas, California and Washington Territory, the vessel loaded with lumber for school-houses, family furniture and supplies, and we were on our way to sea.

The cruise proved a stormy one, consuming 104 days. Passing through the equinoctial storms, we encountered the early winter gales of that high northern latitude. We lost two sailors, were stranded on a reef of rocks, nearly lost a sailor overboard, while repeatedly great seas washed completely over us.

Laying our course for Atka, one of the Aleutian group of islands, the storms finally landed us, September 21, at Kadiak, 900 miles to the eastward of our destination. Kadiak Island is the western limit of forests along the southern coast of Alaska. It is also near the eastern limit of the Inuit or civilized Eskimo population.

The first European or Russian settlement on this island was made by Gregory Shelikoff in 1784; and soon after a school (the first in Alaska) was organized for the children of the Russians. Also the first church building in Alaska was erected on this island. For a long time it was the Russian capital and the chief seat of their operations in America. A tombstone in the Russian cemetery bears the date of 1791.

The village has a pleasant look, and consists of 43 log houses, 23 rough-board houses and 12 painted ones. It has a Russian creole population of 303, of whom 143 are children. There are 20 white men in the settlement. The Russian school had been extinct for more than a quarter of a century, and for years the people had been looking for another. It was a great satisfaction to be permitted to give them a good school. Prof. W. E. Roscoe, an experienced teacher from California, with his wife and babe, was stationed at this place, and received from the people a very warm welcome. He had been landed but a few hours when a delegation of adults waited upon him and asked that a night-school for instruction in English might be established for the married people.

Mr. Benjamin McIntyre, the efficient General Agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, furnished a school-room free of rent and in many ways gave important help to the teacher. Valuable assistance was also received from Mr. Ivan Petroff, Deputy Collector of Customs.

Opposite Kadiak is Wood Island, with fifty bright children. The patriarch of the village gathered them into a room and then made a touching appeal for a school. It was with a heavy heart that I said to them, as subsequently I was compelled to say to many others, I would be glad to give you a school, but I cannot. The meagre

appropriation by Congress of \$15,000 for the education of the ten or twelve thousand children of Alaska necessarily deprives the majority of them of any school.

To the north of Wood Island is Spruce Island, where a Russian monk, at his own expense, kept up a school for thirty consecutive years. He died and his school was discontinued. To their entreaties for a school we had to turn a deaf ear. They are a well-to-do people, with humble but pleasant homes. They have a number of cows, make butter and cheese, and raise potatoes. The men are mostly hunters of the sea otter.

Still farther north is Afognak Island, with 146 school children. A school was established among them, with Prof. James A. Wirth in charge. While superintending the unloading of the school supplies through the breakers we were invited by one of the villagers to a lunch of nice fried chicken, potatoes, eggs, bread and sweet, fresh butter, cake, home-made preserves, and Russian tea served in glass tumblers.

From Afognak we visited Karluk, with its 118 children; Akhiok, 48; Ayahhablik, 72; and Kaguiaq, 45. All of these groups of bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked and healthy children had to be refused schools for want of funds. At some of these villages the ladies of our party were the first white women ever seen.

From the Kodiak group of islands, nine days' battling with the waves brought us to Unalashka, in Behring Sea. This is the commercial port of western Alaska, with a population of 340, of whom 132 are minors under twenty-one years of age.

Mr. S. Mack, agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, Dr. Call, the company physician, Collector Barry and Commissioner Johnston did all in their power to make our visit pleasant. At this village a school of 24 pupils was in operation under the control of the Russian-Greek Church. The teacher, Tsikoorees, was born in Greece and partly educated in San Francisco.

The Greek Church has 16 general holidays and 200 minor ones during the year, which are celebrated more or less by the Alaska churches. One of the holidays, observed while we were at Unalashka, was in commemoration of the Virgin Mary appearing to the Greek army over one thousand years ago and leading them to victory.

American citizens that have never heard a prayer for the President of the United States, or of the Fourth of July, or the name of the capital of the nation, are taught to pray for the emperor of Russia, celebrate his birthday, and commemorate the victories of ancient Greece. Upon one occasion trying to inform them that we had come from the seat of government at Washington to open the way for the establishment of schools, we found that the only American city they had ever heard of was San Francisco. After laboring with them, one man was found who had somehow heard of Chicago. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington were unknown regions.

In the mountains back of Unalashka a volcano was in active eruption.

Passing out of the beautiful harbor of Unalashka amid the waving of handkerchiefs, the firing of cannon and the screaming of steam whistles, four days brought us by the magnificent smoking volcanoes of Shishaldin and Pavolof to Belcofsky, the centre of the sea-otter fur trade.

From thence we sailed to Unga, the centre of the cod fisheries of the North Pacific. Unga has 74 children. At this point we left Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carr to establish a school. On this trip a complete census was taken of the population

from Kadiak westward to Attou, and in a total population of 3840 I enumerated 1649 children. These are children of a civilized people who, by the terms of article iii. of the treaty of 1867 between Russia and the United States, are declared to be citizens, and are guaranteed all the "rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States;" and yet after nineteen years of total neglect the United States government only gives them three teachers, and the American churches but one missionary!

### Hoonah Mission.

Alaska April 15, 1887.

Hoonah Village is situated on Chichagoff Island, and consists of 19 houses, (including the mission house and trading store.) Our tribe according to last census numbered 908. Myself and wife were sent to take charge of this Mission Sep. 19, 1884. We commenced school Oct. 6, and closed April 3 '85. Enrolled 213 scholars 75 of which were adults. The number that winter at home all told was 450. The summer was spent in visiting our people in their hunting and fishing grounds. Winter of '85 the Indians from our other village across the sound came over which added over 100 more to our village, making in all about 600 people, increasing the number of the school. The adults concluded they were too old to learn, and some others did not like to get wood, and remained at home. Our people have been in the habit of making hoochinoo which caused trouble among them, and being 50 miles from Juneau by canoe, as it is the nearest point where we could call for protection, at times it gave us no little uneasiness. But a short visit from Gov. Swineford and the Marshall on the 16 of last Nov., which resulted in the arresting of two hoochinoo makers, and pouring out about 100 gallons of the vile stuff, gave us a peaceable winter. As the Indians of the other village still like to make and drink it they did not come over last winter. Number of people at home last winter all told, 513. Four whites with the exception of from the middle of April to 1st of June; you will find Indians at Hoonah or their fishing places in sight all the year round. A few weeks since our oldest Indian doctor failing to cure a case of pneumonia (which gave him shame,) cut his own hair off, which puts an end to his profession.

Our school is under the care of the Board of Home Missions of New York, aided by the government.

Capt. Harry Martin, of the schooner Baird, from Port Townsend, established a store at our place last August, which is a great benefit to our people. Mr. Van Gasken has lately gone into partnership with Mr. Martin. Number of children enrolled at school, 135; general average attendance for the term from Sept. 1 to Apr. 1, 40; no adults.

JOHN W. MC FARLAND.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT OMAHA, MAY, 1887.

TUESDAY, May 24.—Supplemental Report.

Pending the adoption of the report of the committee on home missions, Rev. Dr. Kendall addressed the Assembly. Beginning in a very moderate tone, some one from the rear of the hall cried, "Louder!" The Doctor said: "I presume I can make that brother hear when I come to speak of the debt and I shall enter on that subject at once. Some people's ears are very sensitive on that subject."

"It costs \$50,000 per month to operate the Board. The first day of last November we were behind \$250,000. We don't call it a debt. It is such an irregularity in receipts as all business concerns are subject to. I have not been to a theological seminary for two years. I did not dare to go. Dr. Sheldon Jackson went to Lane Seminary in behalf of home missions. He pictured, as he can so well, the situation, and asked for men to go to Fort Yuma, the hottest place on the continent and fourteen young men said at once 'We will go.' A man in Kansas has given \$250 for thirteen years. Why there was a church in New York that was all gone except one old woman. She would not be disbanded. That church has added 200 per cent. Two young men have been joined to this old woman. It is the blessed feature of the resolution that it finds a committee of thirteen elders who will probably add to themselves all the elders of the whole church."

Dr. Bliss, Denver. I wish to say a few words about church extension in the region whence I came. We expect 100,000 population before the snow flies, we are in the great excitement of financial prosperity. Thousands come to my whole region. We are the nursing mothers of the great mountain state. We look to the Home Missionary Board to provide a supplemental help to our effort.

After an extended eulogy on him by Dr. Bliss, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., was called out before the Assembly.

Dr. Jackson said: "If nineteen years ago any one had said that the Assembly would meet this year in Omaha, he would have been counted fit for a lunatic asylum. Years ago three men mounted a high peak to take a view of the material and spiritual desolation, and then they knelt down and prayed 'God that they might have wisdom and grace to begin the march of Christ's kingdom across the continent. There

was then no church in Utah, Montana or Dakota. What you see in material prosperity in Omaha to-day you can see duplicated in Denver, duplicated in Los Angeles. I represent a presbytery larger than the New England States, the Middle States, and the Western States. The country is distressing itself about a few miles of cod banks. We have 1,000 miles of cod banks in Alaska. We can give you cod fish three times a day and seven days in the week. We hear of destruction of timber in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. But Alaska has the future timber. We talk of oil, Alaska will furnish China and Japan.

We have gold mines of astonishing productiveness. Our salmon fisheries are large and in active operation. And the day will come when your sons will be drawn to this wonderful country."

### THE MORNING SESSION.

JUNE THE SECOND DAY 1887

The second day of the International Sunday School Convention was blessed with better weather than was the first, and the audiences were much larger in consequence, that of last night being the largest of the session. The interest in the exercises kept pace with the increased attendance. The morning was given up to short addresses on "Letter organization," which served to introduce to the convention some of the most enthusiastic speakers it has yet listened to. In the afternoon the convention split, amicably enough, it is true, the primary workers holding a session at Farwell Hall, which was addressed by a number of prominent Sunday-school women, and was full of interest and profit. An enthusiastic meeting was held last night, the speakers being interrupted by round after round of deserved applause, the allusions to temperance and the new South being especially well received. This, the last day of the convention, will undoubtedly be attended by immense audiences, but seats will be provided for all. The meeting has been very comfortably housed, and the acoustics and ventilation of the hall have been perfect. A large number of city pastors and Sunday-school workers have attended the convention, many of whom have taken part in the opening and closing exercises.

June 24, 1887.

The Nominating Committee then presented the following supplemental list of officers:

- Vice Presidents: British Columbia, W. P. G. Daley, Victoria; New Brunswick, E. F. Fotheringham, Fredericton; N. H. Hosie, Brantford, Quebec; Donald Graham, Montreal; Alberta, Colonel G. R. Farnham, Evergreen; Alaska, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson; Arkansas, the Hon. C. B. Moore, Little Rock; California, the Hon. James M. Cox, Sacramento; Connecticut, William R. Birmingham, Norwalk; Dakota, the Rev. F. Hartscough, Sioux Falls; Delaware, Alfred G. Hawthorne, Wilmington; District of Columbia, W. C. McLean, St. Augustine; Georgia, R. H. Smith, Washington; Illinois, George R. E. Reed, Savanna; Idaho, Elvira M. Reed; Indiana, John Benham, Chicago; Iowa, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Grinnell; Iowa, L. H. Funk, Fairfield; Kansas, C. S. Bush; Kentucky, the Rev. T. E. Converse; Louisiana, J. C. Gardner, New Orleans; Maine, the Rev. A. Small, D. D., Portland; Maryland, the Rev. J. E. Grammer, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Elisha M. Hale, Worcester; Michigan, the Rev. Washington G. Jackson, Munising; Mississippi, Mrs. H. Randall, St. Paul; Missouri, J. E. Buck Jackson, Missouri, the Rev. B. E. Reed, St. Louis; Montana, the Rev. C. C. Reed; Nebraska, James J. Harlan, Hastings; New Hampshire, the Rev. J. J. Johnson, Nashua; New Jersey, Oliver Clinton B. Fish, Seabright; New York, D. Matthews, Brooklyn; Pennsylvania, the Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Philadelphia; Rhode Island, R. P. Barnesfield, Pawtucket; South Carolina, R. C. Christholm, Charleston; Tennessee, Colonel T. A. Reeves, Jonesboro; Texas, H. M. Dubose, Utan, the Rev. G. W. McIntosh, Lake City; Virginia, the Rev. S. Whitmore, Winchester; Washington Territory, the Rev. J. F. Hayes, Spokane Falls; West Virginia, the Rev. J. H. Spence, Parkersburg; Wisconsin, the Rev. J. M. Coon, Whitewater; Wyoming, A. L. Peabody, Laramie City.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- Chairman—B. P. Jacobs, Chicago.
- British Columbia—the Rev. Walter Barrs, Victoria.
- New Brunswick—S. J. Parsons, Benton, N. B.
- Province of Ontario—Lewis C. Pease, Toronto.
- Province of Quebec—J. C. Macdonald, Montreal.
- Alabama—Rev. H. Franklin Selma.
- Alaska—The Rev. Sheldon Jackson.

**Arkansas**—J. M. Weaver, Van Buren, Crawford County.  
**California**—The Rev. M. M. Gibson, D. D., San Francisco.  
**Connecticut**—W. H. Hall, West Hartford.  
**Dakota**—D. W. Diggs, Mitchell.  
**Delaware**—Joseph Piffo, Wilmington.  
**District of Columbia**—John B. Wright, Washington.  
**Florida**—John T. Graves, Jacksonville.  
**Georgia**—J. C. Courtney, Atlanta.  
**Iowa**—The Rev. T. M. Boyd, Lewiston.

**Illinois**—R. F. Jacobs, Chicago.  
**Indiana**—W. H. Levering, Lafayette.  
**Iowa**—The Rev. D. J. Burwell, Dubuque.  
**Kansas**—T. B. Sweet, Topeka.  
**Kentucky**—Lewis Collins.  
**Louisiana**—H. H. Moore, New Orleans.  
**Maine**—Rev. B. P. Snow, Willard.  
**Maryland**—Joseph B. Phillips, Baltimore.  
**Massachusetts**—William M. Hartshorn, Boston.  
**Michigan**—E. M. Ulrich, Muskegon.  
**Minnesota**—George B. Bradbury, Minneapolis.  
**Mississippi**—B. Streeter, Black Hawk.  
**Missouri**—J. H. Parsons.  
**Montana**—Eber Sharp, Holbrook.  
**Nebraska**—The Rev. George W. Martin, Long Pine.  
**New Hampshire**—John G. Lane, Manchester.  
**New Jersey**—The Rev. Samuel Clark, Paterson.  
**New York**—W. A. Duncan, Syracuse.  
**Oliver**—Colonel R. Upton, Galion.  
**Pennsylvania**—Ed. S. Wagner, Mechanicsburg.  
**Rhode Island**—A. B. McCrillis, Providence.  
**South Carolina**—R. S. Morgan, Greenville.  
**Tennessee**—The Rev. M. B. DeWitt, D. D., Nashville.  
**Texas**—The Hon. Ira H. Evans.  
**Utah**—L. L. Wood, Salt Lake City.  
**Virginia**—The Rev. W. A. Crawford, Kernstown.  
**Washington Territory**—The Hon. Dexter Horton, Seattle.  
**West Virginia**—Frank Woods, Grafton.  
**Wisconsin**—The Hon. Elihu Coleman, Fond du Lac.  
**Wyoming**—J. E. Jenkins, Cheyenne.

## Chronicle. Col

### BIRDS AND BEARS.

### San Francisco

### Products of Our Arctic Islands.

June 37—1887.

### HUNTING A POLAR MONSTER.

### Bobbing the Nests of Myriads of Gulls and Puffins.

Written for the CHRONICLE.

**S**IX miles east of St. Paul island, in Behring sea, lies a small rocky islet known as Walrus island, the resort of countless millions of sea fowl during the breeding season. Its peculiar columnar formation, with its low cliffs, shattered and broken into thousands of irregularities by the combined action of frost and ice, renders it a most favorable spot for the birds to lay their eggs and rear their young. There the wily fox which abounds on the other islands in this region subsists abundantly by the "robbery, preying, and killing" of his fellows.

The foxes are not so secure, however, from robbery by other marauders. The natives of St. Paul, whose fondness for eggs is as pronounced as that of Reynard, make periodic descents upon the island and carry off bushels of the much-prized article of food. The simple birds make a terrible "hulla-halloo" while this species of robbery is going on, but immediately begin the work of repairation, and so attentive are they to business that a casual visitor going over the ground next day could not see that the raid had materially reduced the quantity of eggs. When we visited the island the breeding season was at its height. From the deck of our ship the low, level top of the islet, about one and a half miles long by half a mile wide, seemed fairly alive with birds, and when we lowered the boat and ventured to make a landing, the sight of so many of them was almost astonishing. With some difficulty the boat was brought near enough to the shore to enable us once in a time to land upon the huge, rough boulders which fringed the base of the columnar cliffs.

We began to climb up the steep sides of the rock, and it was comical to see the wild movements made as we encountered millions of screaming aukls, gulls and puffins, whose beating wings and frightened cries filled the air with an inde-



Cape Upright and Pyramid Rock, St. Matthew's Island.

scribable tumult. When we at last reached the level surface of the islet we found it so densely covered with eggs along the edge of the cliff and extending back some thirty or forty feet that it was impossible to walk without treading on them. There were the blue eggs of the "arrie" (*lombratris*), curiously worked with speckles of brown and black; the big white eggs of the gull (*Julmaris glauca*), and the rough, unfinished-looking product of the long-necked "shag."

Our men soon collected as many of the most desirable kind as we could dispose of, and loaded them into the boat and with a sailor-like precision began the exploration of every nook and cranny of the island. I observed two old salts chase a stupid-looking puffin into his nest in a crevice of a rock and while one ran around to the "back door" to prevent its escape, the other plunged his hand after the bird. He withdrew it immediately with a howl of pain, for the "sea parrot" had bitten his finger nearly off with his powerful shovel-like bill.

It is amusing to sit near the nest of one of these ugly, querulous little birds and listen to the chukking kind of growl which comes up from the cavernous depths. From time to time he emerges from his retreat to glare with the most ludicrous ferocity on the intruder, after which he retires again evidently with the idea that he has produced a most terrifying impression.

When the early Russian explorers first landed on this barren rock they planted a rude wooden cross in about the center of the island, and it is still there to be taken possession of by Russia. The same old cross still stands in its place, and the painted image of some saint attached to it still looks down with benignant eyes on the devout Aleut who never fails to pause in the business of robbing the birds to mumble a prayer for protection at the foot of the ancient shrine.

Once more the shrill whistle of the boatswain's pipes "all hands up anchor," and soon the black smoke pours from the funnel, the anchor is secured and our ship's head is turned toward the north. Soon Walrus island, with its whirling clouds of birds, is lost to sight, and only the highest peaks of St. Paul's island are visible in the south. These, too, shortly



A bit of the coast.

melt away, and the only means we have of judging about where the island is situated is by a fog-bank, which, no matter how clear it may be elsewhere, seems always to hang over the home of the fur seal.

Two hundred miles north of the Seal Islands there lie two other islands directly in the path of vessels bound across the Arctic ocean. These are St. Matthew and its smaller neighbor, Hill's island, and they seem to form one of a series of stepping stones of the Aleutian group to Beh-

ring strait. When one comes to look at the several islands in Behring sea, stretching as they do in an almost direct line its entire length and at right angles to the course of the more nearly connected and continuous chain which forms the Aleutian group, the question of their origin must always be an engaging one. The soundings in the Pacific ocean adjacent to the Aleutian Islands were at one time considered the deepest on the globe; and I believe only one or two places have been subsequently found where any greater depth was obtained by the United States steamer *Tuscarora* just south of Attoc, the most western island of the Aleutian group. Here a depth of nearly 10,000 fathoms was found. But the bottom of Behring sea seems to have been lifted bodily up by one grand convulsion of Nature, which resulted in forming a vast inland sea, in no place deeper than 100 fathoms.

Now, if we draw a line from the island of Four Mountains in the Aleutian group to the center of Behring strait it will pass through every island of any consequence in Behring sea except the island of Unalaska, which lies so close to the mainland of America that it seems likely that it is a detached part of that continent. The fact that most of these islands, consisting of St. George, St. Paul, Otter, Walrus, St. Matthew, Hall, St. Lawrence and the Diomedes, differ in formation and probable time of origin, would seem to point to the existence of a line of greatest volcanic activity in Behring sea, and that they have arisen from the sea at different times during the world's history.

St. Matthew is uninhabited and interesting only as being a resort of great numbers of Polar bears. Veracious chroniclers have stated that upon approaching this place in the past bears have been seen "in such quantities as to remind them of a flock of sheep" along the bluffs and beaches of the island; but whether these early travelers succeeded in killing the greater portion of them or whether a hard winter has supervened to carry off all except the toughest and most cunning of the original number I have no means of finding out; I only know that we were somewhat disappointed on our anchoring off the island to observe only two or three specimens of *ursus polaris* walking lazily along the beach near the water's edge, seeking what they would devour, in as it seemed to us a very desultory and uneventful manner.

From the vessel the largest bear did not look much larger than a good-sized Newfoundland dog, but still as no larger ones were in sight, a boat was lowered and some eight or ten eager hunters started for the shore. It seemed an age before our boat reached the beach, and before this had happened the bears had scampered away and taken refuge among the boulders which were strewn along the sides of the bluffs. These boulders appeared at first sight to be very insignificant affairs, such as any active man could leap over. Judge of our astonishment, then, when we finally landed to find them to be huge masses of rock from twenty to thirty feet high and lying in the most irregular manner, heaped up along the base of a tremendous cliff, from whence they had evidently fallen.

Between this line of rocks and the water a narrow strip of gravelly beach stretched away for a mile or so and then suddenly ended. Its further course being arrested by a sharp precipitous wall of rock springing from the water's edge a distance of 900 or 1,000 feet into the air. With no trees or other familiar objects to form a comparison, our ideas of distance and size were but very erroneous, and it was some time before we realized that perhaps the bears were big enough after all. The party at first showed a disposition to wander off on independent ventures, but after we had examined carefully several large oblong cavities, in size about eighteen to twenty inches wide, which were discovered in a muddy part of the beach, and some one had declared they were bear tracks, the leader of the party said it would perhaps be advisable to hunt one bear at a time, which seemed to be the unanimous sentiment.

Accordingly, taking up the trail, we clambered up the side of a steep hill in as close order as the nature of the ground would allow, and after a stiff piece of climbing we reached a more level piece of ground, covered with patches of short grass and thickly strewed with large boulders. Here a dog which had been brought from the ship began to whine piteously and to show an increasing regard for his master's heels, and as we advanced toward

A cluster of rocks near the center of the level space, his terror increased so much that he paused now and then to give vent to the most lamentable howls that ever issued from a canine throat. This action of our dog made us feel certain that our quarry was not far off and that he was concealed among the rocks ahead of us. We were also certain on account of a cavelike aperture which we could now plainly see.

We advanced cautiously to within twenty-five or thirty yards of the entrance of the cave and looked in, but all was dark. Then we tried to urge the dog in, but he refused to budge, and set up such a howl that we were glad to let him remain at our heels. While we were thus standing hesitating as to the best manner of getting the bear to come out, one of our party had climbed to the top of this cluster of rocks, suspecting that something might be done in this way. Suddenly the awful stillness of the place was broken by the loud report of his rifle, and then we heard a shout, "Look out down there, here he comes!" There was a rattling sound of loosened stones rolling down somewhere from the interior of the cave, and the next minute the bear appeared at the entrance. He presented a magnificent appearance as he mounted a big boulder and stood for a moment gazing down upon our party.

We had separated so as to form a semi-circle around the cave and everyone's eye was running over the sights of his gun. It had been already arranged that one-half of the party should reserve their fire in case the bear should not be killed at the first discharge, and so when he came in sight on the top of the rock four shots were fired almost simultaneously, and without a struggle our first Polar bear rolled down to our feet stone dead.

We found it impossible to transport the huge beast down over the boulders which separated us from the beach and so we were compelled to skin him where he fell. It took us an hour unusually fine specimen measuring eleven feet from tip of nose to the diminutive tail, and his weight was estimated at 1700 pounds.

The credit of placing the first shot was awarded to Charles H. Townsend of the Smithsonian Institution, and this gentleman presented the skin to that institution, where it is now mounted and on exhibition.

St. Matthews and its near neighbor, Hall's island, have always been noted for the prevalence of Polar bears. How they get there, or whether they leave the island when Behring sea is frozen over, is a question which does not seem to have been satisfactorily answered. It is thought that the large number of walrus which also resort to this island tempt *ursa polaris* from his home in the far north. He is particularly fond of walrus as an article of diet, and if one may judge from the piles of bones and tusks strewn along the beach, his appetite is not easily appeased. The huge, ungainly creature falls an easy prey to the bear. One blow of his powerful paw is sufficient to crush in the skull of either a seal or walrus, after which he hauls his victim up on the beach and devours it at leisure.

In the early days a party of Russians were left on St. Matthews's island, with the idea of starting a colony; but when, at spring the vessel of the company visited them to bring supplies the colonists were found all dead and anxious only to get away from the place. The bears had destroyed all their stock, broken into their houses, eaten their provisions and would have eaten the colonists had not they strenuously objected. Since then no attempts have been made to colonize these two islands, and they are still open to entry. We visited the site of the old Russian settlement, but beyond a few logs used in constructing the "barborras" of the would-be colonists nothing remains to show that man ever set foot on this lonely shore.

J. C. CANTWELL

# The Pioneer Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.

## DON'T LIKE THE COUNTRY.

**Ex-Collector of Customs McCafferty, Fresh From Alaska, Unbosoms Himself, Having Been Bounced by the President—Hard on Swineford.**

**Ex-Collector of Customs McCafferty, who was appointed by President Cleveland to the district of Alaska, and who was recalled a short time ago, has just returned from Sitka, where he was stationed. He arrived in St. Paul yesterday afternoon. When questioned by a PIONEER PRESS reporter last night concerning his official position, he said:**

I have yet to learn the motives which prompted President Cleveland to recall me, which I was appointed on departing from Washington, and I stand upon the president's word, unbroken, in my opinion of him. I said that the best thanks I could return him would be to make a good record. I was in office two months and twenty-six days. I did my best to content myself with none of my predecessors ever failed to do. The president having withdrawn my name from the senate without informing me of the reasons, with many other acts connected with the administration of federal affairs in the district of Alaska, justifies me in asserting that he will not be re-elected president of the United States. However, I decline to say more in regard to my official affairs, inasmuch as I shall shortly publish a expose of the shameful conduct of Gov. Swineford and the other federal officers of Alaska.

In answer to a question concerning the productions of Alaska as affecting the people of the United States, Mr. McCafferty said:

As to the mineral resources of the territory, notwithstanding the glowing accounts by Gov. Swineford and other mischievous writers, there is but one quartz vein paying a dividend in the territory. This vein is located in the Douglas Island near the town of Juneau, and is known as the Treadwell mine. The quartz mines now being floated upon the people of Michigan, Wisconsin, and California by Gov. Swineford and his brother, Barton Adams, and others are nothing more than wildcats. I will not give 25 cents for them. These mining properties are located at the head of Silver Bay, thirteen miles from Sitka, and they will never pay a dividend to the stockholders. I am a mining operator

myself, having followed this business successfully for years, and I know I am stating facts in reference to these mining properties. The inflammatory reports published in reference to the gold find on the head waters of the Yukon river can be regarded in no other light than as a gross falsehood. No gold, nor quartz gold having ever been found in the interior of Alaska or in connection with the tributary streams of the Yukon. Bar gold, however, was discovered several years ago on the Stewart and other tributaries of the Yukon, at the headwaters of that river, and these bars have been discovered more or less since then, but owing to the shortness of the seasons intrepid miners are not able to work these bars for more than six weeks, owing to the condition of the water. The gold has been found entirely within the British possessions, therefore our American miners would do well to avoid Alaska. There are far too many poor men there now, who would be glad to leave the country if they had the wherewithal to do so. Up to the present moment there are not more than 1,200 white men, women and children in the entire territory.

# THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON:

WEDNESDAY April 20, 1887.

CROSBY S. NOYES . . . . . Editor.

## With Two Little Coffins.

**CAPT. EMORY TO BURY HIS CHILDREN IN GREENWOOD.** The New York *World* to-day says: Capt. W. H. Emory, who helped rescue Lieut. Greely from the ice of the Arctic, came to this city from Washington Sunday on a sad mission. He brought with him the remains of his two children—Wm. Hemstey Emory, who died seven years ago, and the other his favorite daughter, who died a week ago. Capt. Emory was accompanied by a party of friends. The two coffins were transferred to the receiving-vault of Greenwood Cemetery, where the captain owns a plot. Yesterday morning the captain and his son, Capt. Emory, went to the cemetery, and after securing the sod thrown over their dear ones returned to Washington as quietly as they had come. The funeral services had been performed in Washington, where the captain resides.

Capt. Emory will immediately join his ship, the *Thetis*, which has been ordered to Alaska, and will proceed to sea as soon as the final orders are received.

# Friends' Missionary Advocate.

CHICAGO, FIFTH MONTH, 1887.

**ELWOOD WEESNER**, of Lawrence, Kansas, whom we expect to leave home for his proposed trip to Alaska on the 24th of the present month. He will take steamer from Pacific coast for Sitka.

# The Union Signal.

Official Organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth; that Thy beloved may be delivered."

MARY ALLEN WEST, Editor.  
JULIA AMES, Associate Editor.

ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW, Editor of *W. T. P. A. Publications*. Published for the Society by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

61 LaSalle St. G. C. Hall, Business Manager.

Chicago, Ill

MRS. MARY B. REESE, our heroic Alaska missionary, passed through Chicago last week, and made us a pleasant call. As will be remembered, she was appointed by the last National Convention, to bear the W. C. T. U. gospel to Alaska, and \$300 appropriated for expenses of the trip. But the treasury is empty, and for this reason she has waited more than half the year. It seems so great a loss of blessed opportunity to have her wait longer that we have decided to call for a UNION SIGNAL fund to help her on her way. Are there not consecrated pocket-books among our readers from which the money can be sent? We are so sure there is, that we ask all who wish to contribute to this fund to send *immediately* to Mary Allen West, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Southworth, of Red Wing, Minn., have started the movement by sending Mrs. Reese twenty-five dollars; who comes next? Several Minnesota towns are planning Alaska entertainments to raise money for this object.

2, 1887.

**New CREMATION IN ALASKA.** *Port*  
**Bodies Burned on the Beach at High-Water**  
**World** *Mark June 12, 1887*

(From the Alaska Free Press.)

Having had information the other day of a cremation to take place at the Indian village, I went to the beach to witness it. The defunct swash was known around Juneau as Frank, and was formerly employed at Martin Brothers' store in the capacity of Indian clerk, and the klockman (it being a double cremation of one of each sex) had been called Jennie; both, as it happened, having died of consumption. The mourning service consisted of the ancient ceremony known as "potlatch," which is always observed among the Indians of Southeast Alaska on the occasion of the death of one of their number. The potlatch is a division of whatever temporal goods the deceased may have possessed, such as blankets, dry goods, &c., among the relatives and associates, the merit of each individual case may justify. In the services of the mourning, which are very long, and to the Indian mind very impressive, the first in the order of the day is an offering of a deer, which is then skinned, dressed, and delivered by him in sections, so to speak, is taken up and sung by the rest in a monotonous sort of chant; the old man is then superseeded by another venerable buck, who goes through the same ceremony, and so on, until all the old men have had their individual say. The chanters keep time by thumping the floor with sticks and beating on a drum. The performance takes place over for a day or two, the body is wrapped in a matting, woven from split roots, and in appearance resembling coarse straw. They then convey the body to the place of cremation, which is always on the beach at the Indian village. On this occasion they had on hand for the purpose of burning the two bodies about one cord of wood, some split and some in small logs. First a platform of stones is laid a foot from the ground and a space of four inches between each log. On this pyre, which was about seven feet long by five feet wide, the two bodies were placed about three feet apart, and around them a moderate log was laid, and the space between the bodies and the log was then carefully filled in with split wood and fine kindling, and now, everything being in readiness, the fire is ignited from the bottom. The native diet being chiefly salted an oily substance, they burn very quickly and burn very readily. While the corpses were charring, the friends of the deceased continued to poke them with long sticks, occasionally raking the fragments of bone and flesh from the fire, and carrying them in skins pieced out. Returning from the cremation of the two natives, I heard singing in a native house, and dropped in to see what was going on. There was quite an assemblage of natives, squatted around a fire, a hamper of dried roots, and one end of the house the corpse of an old woman lay, covered with sheet and blankets. All around the room were strung up muslin pieces of calico and a few blankets, and three umbrellas etc., all of which will be distributed among the relatives and near friends. Then the process described above will be gone through.

MONDAY

JULY 4, 1887

## SOCIETY IN ALASKA.

## Petty Squabbles of the Officers.

## THE GOVERNOR'S ORGAN.

## One Editor Driven Out and Another Thrashed by a Woman.

"Yes," said Colonel John French to a Cincinnati reporter yesterday at the Palace Hotel. "I am the retired Collector of Customs of the District of Alaska, which you know extends from Tongue, the first point you strike in the territory as you go up from here to Juneau. I was appointed by President Arthur and held that position for three years. Yes, there have been changes in that position since I was retired. The first man who held it was John McCafferty, whom, as you are doubtless aware, was not confirmed by the Senate. It is now held by a Mr. Delaney."

"Society at Sitka is rather amusing, is it not, Colonel?" ventured the reporter, as it had been told him that if he approached the Colonel properly some rather interesting tales could be told of the manner in which the officials up there amused themselves, and also of the squabbles that helped to enliven the little dull town of the north.

"Well," replied the Colonel, "it is somewhat of a stirring character, but perhaps it may be a little worse," with a significant smile, "or it may be a very great deal better."

## POLITICS AND LIQUOR.

"They've heard that this man McCafferty made things rather lively up there. Is that a fact?"

"Well, to tell the truth McCafferty is somewhat of a character. I think he is a harmless fellow, but he certainly is not in his right senses. In fact he had himself adjudged insane by the courts. You can draw your own conclusions. Well, McCafferty came up to Alaska first as a correspondent for a Montana paper, published in Helena, and attracted considerable attention by a vigorous abuse of all Government officials. Oh, certainly I came in for a dose of his venom. He wrote and said that I was in the whisky ring. I suppose you are aware that according to the laws of the Territory the sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited. Well, when the Government asked me to explain this charge I said if it would give me the proper authority I would prevent the bad fellows from spilling the blood of the country. It is charged in all the time-in-butte-kegs, nail-kids and egg-boxes—and I am certain it is also made there; but the fact of the matter is that you cannot stop the Chinese from smuggling and introduction of it there do what you may. Some time afterward McCafferty was appointed and was very thick with Governor Swineford. By the way no sooner did Swineford get into office than he compounded every Republican, and in a communication to the Government thirty days after his appointment he said that every Republican in office in the Territory was in league with the Chinese. God help us and unless they were changed he could not possibly be answerable for the good rule of the country; and in answer to this the President put McCafferty in my position. So when I went to Sitka with some suchness, that he framed charges and finally forwarded them to Washington against Lieute ant-Commander H. E. Nichols of the Pinto, stating that he never offered any of his services to the Chinese, and that was preventing the execution of justice. This, however, did not bear fruit. Then Swineford, whom I understand has once been in the newspaper business, got into some trouble with the Chinese, in which he has honored the Territory as an agricultural land—and Alaska is as good for agriculture as is the tiled door of the Palace Hotel. Well, let me tell you Tim Timon, for you are a Democrat. He secured J. S. Brady as United States Commissioner at Sitka and was very thick with him until they fell out over a game of cards—poker, I mean—and they don't speak as they pass by. The only man who is really friendly with the Marshal of the territory is one Atkins."

A JOURNALIST BOUNCED.  
Swineford does not run the *Alaskan* himself, but has Atkins to do it for him. Atkins is either unable to attend to it or has not the time. He has engaged the services of an Englishman called Chamberlain to take the position of managing editor. Chamberlain was nothing loath, and wrote just what Atkins ordered. The first article he wrote for the editorship in his columns was this: "We have a chair for our friends and a 44-caliber bulldog for those who don't like our remarks."

A little while after this announcement McCafferty fell out with the Governor who ordered Atkins to open out on him, and Atkins, in turn, ordered Chamberlain to give him (McCafferty) a ticket of his proposed in. Chamberlain did so. McCafferty, who had been abusing people all his life, was greatly disconcerted at this journalistic treatment, and so on down the line. He wanted to take a walk with him, and with them went up to the *Alaskan* office. He asked Chamberlain for a retraction. Chamberlain refused, whereupon McCafferty grabbed him by the collar and pulled him off the floor, and then drawing himself up, said: "Sir, you threatened those who did not like your manner of writing with a 44-caliber bulldog." Now, Sir, I am not going to be a reviewer. Chamberlain begged to be excused, and soon after severed his connection with Alaskan journalism and retired from the service. Then McCafferty and his two friends were indicted for riot. The two friends were released and McCafferty was held in bonds to appear before the May term of the court, which he did, and upon the expiration of the present Collector, Delaney, he was released on the grounds of insanity.

## WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

"This thrashing of the editor did not however serve as a warning. When B. K. Cowles, the editor of the *Juneau Journal*, the ardent friend of the Governor, but as Swineford can never keep a friend Cowles and his soon after fell out. The result was that there was an attack on the papers upon Cowles and his relatives. He was so enraged Mrs. Cowles that she started for the *Alaskan* office with a cowhide and gave Atkins, who was then in charge, an unmerciful thrashing. Atkins immediately sent word to the Governor, and that day, much to the amusement of the entire colony, Cowles, who, by the way, is something of a timid man, was so startled at the temerity of his wife that he followed her to the *Alaskan* office armed with a shotgun, but did not arrive there till the trouble was over. We all then thought the trouble was over, but about two months afterward, when Cowles got ready to leave the Territory, Atkins, who had been the victim of a murderous assault, I gave him \$300. The trial was set for the May term, and though Cowles sent in a medical certificate, he was not allowed to go to trial. In the trial, Swineford had the case put through before he could possibly arrive, and the consequence was that I had to pay up my \$300."

## SWINEFORD'S TROUBLES.

"Now this is the third time the case was brought up wrongfully. I do not know, attributed to the actions of Governor Swineford, and accordingly, B. K. Cowles took his revenge by writing an open letter to John McCafferty on his return to the States, warning him not to write in the labor market of Alaska. There was a rumour that it was not only Cowles who is unfriendly to the Governor, but also the people of Juneau, a number of whom sent telegrams to the collector to remove him, in which it was charged. In February, 1886, Governor Swineford delivered a public speech in the Palace Theater, in this city, in which he declared that Chinese men, especially those written up in the labor market of Alaska, were a nuisance, that it was not only a right but a duty of the people to abolish it, but that he could not lead such movement, because the Chinese were too numerous, and it would be justifiable for them to act. Our anti-Chinese trouble followed as a consequence of that speech. Governor Swineford also promised to take the power of the President and the state out of his own hands by appointing John G. Held, a prominent Republican, to take the place of United States Commissioner Williams during a proposed leave of absence to the East. But when he got back to the Territory he never consulted the wishes of the people of the Territory, but, on the contrary, has continued to outrage their rights and feelings, and his misrepresentations to the General Government."

"Well, are there any truth in these charges?" "They can hardly say. There is not a shadow of a doubt that Governor Swineford does not maintain the dignity of his position. He is seen at all times of the day playing poker in open barrooms and quarreling with the other members of the Government. He never goes to any meetings. Then they do not always quarrel over cards, but change off and have unseemly rows over their dignities. What most of the territories want is for the Government to go to Congress, and they are always looking to it, as to which one is most fitted for the office of Representative when Alaska shall be represented. Swineford naturally thinks that he is the right man, and the collector says he is the only man who could do honor to the nation and they get heated in their arguments that they generally break up."

"What was Mr. Swineford's last message was that Alaska should be represented in Congress."

"Still you know what Alaska really needs—the operation of the United States law, and as it now stands none can ever own a title to the land. There is no authority for the sale of land. It is so wants more mail facilities, a Governor who can behave himself like a gentleman, and a small steamboat placed at the disposal of the Marshal, to carry out the orders of the court."

## IN ALASKA.

## WHAT COLLECTOR DELANEY AND HIS WISCONSIN FRIENDS ARE DOING AT SITKA.

"Just back from Alaska" was the response of Dr. Reynolds of Hartford, to the cheery greeting of a number of acquaintances in the Postoffice corridor at Milwaukee, the other afternoon, as he was about to leave the Federal building on his way to the depot, says the *Sentinel*. "Haven't been home yet," he added. "I was delayed by the calling in of a tunnel on the Northern Pacific or I would have reached home yesterday morning. Alaska isn't out of the world as some people suppose. I left Sitka a week ago Sunday, and here I am. It's a very pleasant trip. Dr. Reynolds has decided to locate at Juneau, if not permanently at least for a few years. He is a warm personal and political friend of Collector Delaney, and the latter has provided him with a deputyship. Dr. Reynolds is not interested in the politics of the Alaska Territory, but is engaged in mining. 'It is not Milwaukee up there' he said, "nor even Hartford, but it is pleasant enough. The climate is delightful at this season of the year, at least, and the people seem to be hospitable. Wherever we went they tried to make it as pleasant as possible for us, and this seemed to be the case in their treatment of all new-comers."

"Mr. Delaney and family will reside at Sitka?"

"Yes, Sitka is the pleasantest place in Alaska as a residence. Juneau is the business place. The mining enterprises there are fairly booming, and parties who go about it in the right way are bound to make fortunes."

"You refer to gold-mining?"

"Yes. People in the States have a very faint idea of the mineral richness of Alaska. There have been some surprisingly rich discoveries there this spring, concerning which little is known outside that vicinity. I am satisfied that Alaska is richer in mines than anybody in the States ever dreamed of. A man who goes up there, watches his chance and make judicious investments is sure to make money. The quartz is exceedingly rich, but of course it requires capital to develop what there is."

"Is there much placer mining going on?"

"Comparatively little. A party of four hundred struck out this spring for the Yukon country, but nothing has been heard from them, of course. It is an awful trip, anyway. After a disagreeable water journey they must go thirty-five miles over a mountainatory. Then they reach a chain of lakes, where they must build boats to continue the journey to the Yukon, and when they finally get to that stream they have to go up about four hundred miles. Still, those who went had great expectations, and the few men who made the trip last year went back again this spring. Last year some of them returned with considerable gold, and others were only a thousand or two richer as the result of the hardship they underwent."

"How about agricultural resources?"

"Some people claim that hay and crops can be raised, but from what I saw I do not think it is much of an agricultural country. I did not see any very fine meadow land."

## THE SALMON ON KODIAK RIVER—CROOK ETTE LAKE TO BE DRAINED.

## [Regular Corr., Post Intelligencer.]

## THE KODIAK CANNERY.

The steam schooner Karlik, which arrived during the early part of last year from the Kodiak cannery, situated on a river bearing the same name, in Alaska, has returned from Nanaimo with 315 tons of coke. The Karlik is waiting for some additional machinery from Portland, to be used at the cannery.

"About twenty five white men and 100 Chinamen are employed in this cannery, said Chief Engineer John Forbes, to a Post-Intelligencer reporter. The cannery is running at its fall capacity and the expected yield of packed salmon for this season will amount to something like 50,000 cases. Mr. Charles Thomas, representing W. T. Colcoman & Co., of San Francisco, is prospecting along the Kodiak River for a suitable location on which to erect a cannery."

June 23, 1887.

## THE DAILY LEDGER.

SEALERS FOR ALASKA.  
July 19—1887.  
In the North Sea Bold Fishers  
Captured.

## How Sailors Evade the Law.

They will be tried for trifling with  
the Comity of Nations.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—By the Alaska steamer Dora, which came in today from Ounalaska, information is received of a seizure of two vessels for sealing within the limits prescribed by the United States government. They are an American schooner "Challenge," 30 tons from Seattle, and the British steam schooner "Anna Beck," hailing from Victoria. Both the seizures were made by the United States revenue cutter "Richard Rush." The vessels and crews were sent on to Sitka. The Challenge was taken July 1st in Eksten harbor on Eksten island. When overhauled by the Rush no seals were to be seen, but there was blood on the decks and other evidences that the crew had been engaged in sealing. The Rush took charge of her in spite of the

**PROTESTS OF THE CAPTAIN,**  
who urged that every skin he had was obtained in the open waters of the Pacific. Two days later the Annie Beck, which is not far from Ounalaska, at the case of the Challenge, there was blood on the deck and the crew appeared as if they had been hard at it. Her captain sent up a protest and said he would demand satisfaction from the British government. He was likewise sent off to Sitka where he, as well as the American captain, will be tried. When the Dora departed from Ounalaska there was a fleet of twenty sealers hovering off the Sanach, under the espionage of the Rush. Others were reported at Unge and officers of the Rush were in need of assistance. The "Bear" has gone to Arctic waters.

## A Bishop Murdered in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Bishop Seghers, a Catholic missionary to Alaska, was murdered on the night of November 28th last. The scene of the tragedy was on the banks of the Yukon river, about 500 miles from its mouth. The murderer is Frank Fuller Young, of Portland, the bishop's companion. Indians gave Fuller up and he will be tried in Sitka for the murder.

## An Alaskan Volcano.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Officers of the schooner Dora state that a volcano, "A kontan," one of the Aleutian group, was in a state of eruption. Natives state it has been burning since the middle of May last. It is very active and loud explosions constantly occur with streams of molten lava. Earthquake shocks are of frequent occurrence on the island.

## NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Gratifying Reports From the Mines  
and Fisheries.

PONT TOWNSEND (W. T.), July 7.—The steamship Idaho arrived last night from Alaskan ports.

On the 23d ult. a mass meeting of citizens took place for the purpose of incorporating Juneau. An election will be held next month.

Flattering reports come from the mines on Wrangel Island and near Berner Bay. No advices from the Yukon mines have been received.

The United States coast surveying steamers C. P. Patterson and Cosmos are at Wrangel Narrows. The Government whaling ship Pinta is in Sitka harbor.

The yield of the fisheries is reported to be larger quantity of salmon this season than usual.

The Alaskan newspaper published at Sitka has suspended operations owing to a financial embarrassment.

## San Francisco Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1887

## ALASKAN SOCIETY.

The Relations Between Swineford  
and Mr. Brady.

In the article on "Society in Alaska" printed on Monday, a couple of errors occurred which call for rectification. They were that United States Commissioner John G. Brady was appointed at the instigation of Governor Swineford, and that "they fell out over a game of cards." The fact of the matter is that the quarrel arose from the fact that Brady is the only Republican Presidential appointee remaining in Alaska, while the card story has the bottom knocked out of it by the circumstance that Mr. J. F. Presbyterian minister who, his friends assert, did not know the difference between the Jack of diamonds and the queen of hearts.

## SWINEFORD PLAYS POKER.

And Engages in Barroom Brawls, an Alaskan Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—One of the morning papers here prints this morning, a long interview with ex-Collector French, of Alaska, on matters in that territory. French evidently has no love for Gov. Swineford. After giving a statement of a few more reasons that are brought against him, French sums up in this style:

"There is not a shadow of doubt that Gov. Swineford does not maintain the dignity of his position. He is seen at all times of the day playing poker in open barrooms and quarreling with other members of the government over their respective winnings. Then they do not always quarrel over cards, but change off and have unseemly rows over their dignities. What best becomes the worthless up there is to go to congress, and then they are always quarreling as to who in heaven is more fitted for the office of representative to Alaska. Swineford represented Swineford naturally thinks that he ought to. The new district attorney says that he ought, and the collector says he is the only man who could do honor to the nation; and they get so heated in their arguments that they generally break up in a row. Why, the entire burden of Swineford's last message was that Alaska should be represented in congress!

"Still you know what Alaska really needs—operation of the United States land laws, for as it now stands, no one can ever own a house there. There is no law to give authority for the sale of land. It also wants more mail facilities, a governor who can behave himself like a gentleman, and a small steamboat placed at the disposal of the marshal to carry out the orders of the court."

## The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887.

## ALASKA.

## DISCOVERY OF A GREAT GLACIER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Joseph McLeury, dragoon on the United States coast survey steamer Patterson, writing from Portage bay, Alaska, to a friend here about glaciers and a bay which is said to contain a great glacier, says: "Captain Thomas has named the glacier and bay where we were in the ice pack 'Leconte glacier and bay,' after Prof. Joseph Leconte, of the university of California. The glacier is about the same size as Mount Rainier glacier, which is fifteen miles to the northward. The latter, however, does not come to the water, whereas the Leconte glacier comes right into the bay, discharging immense quantities of water into the bay, which is tidal, and down the straits to Point Agassiz, twenty miles to the northward. It was supposed that the ice came from Patrison glacier, but that one does not come to the water, whereas the Leconte does." The Leconte is the most important, as it is the most southern glacier on the coast, which comes to sea level. On the 28th of June, while working on the shore line survey in icy bay, the Patterson's steamship ran aground on a rock. It was there when the bergs were seen. The whole bay was filled with pack-ice from the glacier. The bergs varied in size from small boulders a foot square to huge ones as big as a three story building."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO PROTECT BRITISH SEAMEN.—July 19.—The war cruiser Caroline goes back tomorrow morning, having Admiral Seymour on board. It is understood that the mission of the vessel is to protect British seamen from unfriendly acts on the part of Chinese pirates in the Bering sea. The Caroline is the last cruiser on the station. Admiral Seymour in October being replaced by Admiral Wm. Henry Gordon, will be largely augmented. The sailor's China will be 200 passengers for Hong Kong. The latter bid to wait for the steamer Mexico in order to secure a ton of potash. Mexico is to be had at Vancouver or Victoria. Arrived Steamer Mexico and bark Shen-shaw, Hong Kong.

## San Francisco Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

(Special Dispatches to the Chronicle.)

## A DEMOCRATIC JOB.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO ROB THE  
Alaska School Fund.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—During the discussion of the various appropriation bills at the Capitol last winter strenuous efforts were made by the friends of Alaska to induce the framers of the bills to make adequate provision for the support of the educational schools of the Territory. In order to have them made with more weight they secured the services of the Governor of the Territory, Mr. Swineford, and that gentleman made an eloquent speech in behalf of the Indians and Aleuts, who form the greater portion of the population over whom he is appointed to rule. These efforts were only partly successful, and the total amount appropriated for educational purposes in Alaska was only \$2500. Governor Swineford said, before he left Washington, that this sum was utterly inadequate and he regretted the parsimony of Congress exceedingly in neglecting the educational wants of his people.

In spite of the meager amount of the appropriation it seems that even the small sum available is to be still further decreased by outside expenditures, and that it is to be drawn upon to furnish the means for a summer junket for the Alaska school officials. The Treasury has just decided if the Secretary of the Interior decides that it is necessary, the Commissioner of Education may visit the schools of Alaska, and that the expenses of the trip may be paid out of the appropriation for the support of the schools of the Territory.

Under this decision Commissioner Dawson will start for Alaska this week. As there is a full corps of United States officials, as well as several representatives of eelomousy societies, on the spot to see that the funds are properly expended, it seems to be entirely unnecessary for Mr. Dawson to neglect his duties here during the time required to make the trip. When it is considered that the trip will cost in the neighborhood of \$1000, to be taken from the short fund, this act becomes a positive wrong to the people of Alaska.

A BISHOP MURDERED.—News comes from Ounalaska, by way of San Francisco, of the murder of Bishop Seghers on the Yukon river, 400 miles above its mouth, November 28th last, by his servant and companion, a young man named Frank Fuller, of Portland, Oregon. No cause is given for the terrible deed. Fuller is in confinement at Sitka, where he will be tried for murder. Bishop Seghers was one of the best known priests of the Catholic church on the Pacific Coast. Several years ago he was elevated to the Archdiocese of Oregon, as coadjutor of Archbishop Blanchet, since dead. This high and very comfortable position for which he was thoroughly qualified, he resigned, and went to live among the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska. He was therupon appointed Bishop of that jurisdiction, and the distinguished honor of the pallium was conferred upon him. Instead of settling down in the palace at Victoria, he went into the field, choosing the hardest part of it for his own work—in Central Alaska, hundreds of miles from the nearest outpost of civilization, a region so remote and so difficult of access that the report of his death was not received until eight months after its occurrence. Bishop Seghers possessed the spirit of the ancient martyrs, would face lions or burn in the fire for his faith; and, led on by that spirit in the cause of his Master, has at last been made a martyr himself.

July 24, 1887.

## THE POST-INTELLIGENCER

LEIGH HUNT, EDITOR.  
R. C. WASHBURN, MANAGER.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

NEWS FROM ALASKA—GENERAL BREVITIES

—SHIPPING NOTES.

[Regular Corr. Post-Intelligencer.]

ALASKA NEWS.

The steamships Ancon and Olympian arrived yesterday from Alaskan ports, from which the following news paragraphs were received:

The *Alaskan*, a newspaper at Sitka, which suspended publication recently owing to financial embarrassments, has been resurrected by arrangements from the Sound, named *Cornelia*. Cornelia is controlled by the Government officials who are interested in the organ to assume entire control of the business for one year.

No news had been received at any of the ports where the steamers landed concerning the murder of Bishop Seghers by Fuller, his servant.

Placer mining in the basin is still actively going on, the miners taking advantage of the unusual amount of rainfall. They are working ground on which water has not run for years past. While the incessant rains are very disadvantageous to prospectors, the placer miners are making good money and pray for more rain to keep panning down.

Dr. Jackson of the mission situated near Sitka, has received the necessary press, type, etc., for the publication of a monthly journal to be devoted to the interests of the mission.

One hundred gallons of liquor, which was seized by the Inspector on the Ancon on June 12th near Juneau, has been brought to Sitka.

This season has been a noted one for the salmon canneries. The largest run of salmon has taken place up the rivers. All of the canneries are being run at their utmost capacity.

The *Ancon* was detained at Queen Charlotte Sound thirty-four hours by the fog. The *Olympian* was likewise held at Fort Rupert for twelve hours.

Considerable demand is made in Juneau for dressed lumber, owing to the building boom which is raging there at present.

The rainy season has commenced. For seventeen days prior to last week the sun only shone twice in Sitka.

A party of miners, while crossing the channel in a canoe to Berner Bay, came near being upset by a whale, which came up to blow just under the stern of the boat.

The *Lucky Chance* Mine is being rapidly developed. The ore assays over \$1000 to the ton. A tunnel 170 feet long has been constructed, in which there is a vein of mineral-bearing rock seven feet in thickness.

Alaska's only burro team is kept constantly on the trail packing goods up and down between Juneau and the basin.

The Lake Mountain Mining Company is erecting a five-stamp mill.

The Mooney mines are making a fair return of gold.

So many rich developments are continually being made in the Berner Bay district that it is becoming known as the second Comstock.

Some very rich quartz has been discovered on Grant's Island, assaying as high as \$600 per ton.

were appointed to establish and teach a school among their own people at Port Tongass.

Last December, Paul and a Mr. Saxman, a government teacher, with a young lad set out in a boat to inspect another place with reference to another location for a school, perhaps a new school. They were lost at sea; the boat drifted ashore, but its occupants were never found.

A few days ago a gentleman of this city came to our rooms and inquired for our Treasurer, and said in substance, "I was in Alaska last summer, and saw much of Louis Paul and his wife. I liked them very much. I bought of him two blankets and two bear-skins—that is, I bargained for them and paid for them in advance, for the bears were yet to be caught or killed and the blankets to be found, but all to be forwarded to me in due time. At length I heard of his death, and I never expected to hear any more of my purchase, but was only too glad that Tillie had so much of my money, which I knew she would need. But judge of my surprise when a day or two ago I received a letter from her enclosing her last check from this office, which, as she could not make the change, is seven dollars and a half more than the money I left them; simply adding, 'You may send me back the balance.' Now," he added, "I do not want this money; I cannot use it. I want Tillie to have it for herself and her three little ones. Please send it right back to her, and tell her if she can find me two good blankets and will send them to me, I will send her the money for them."

There are those who say "the Indians have no conscience"; they are "selfish and untrustworthy," and "you cannot make Christians of them." But here is Tillie Paul, a widow with a little family. She had this man's money in her possession—he in New York and she on the far-off shores of Alaska. He could recover nothing by process of law, and she knew it. But no law was necessary to her but the law of God. She sent him his money and seven dollars and a half more, trusting him implicitly and saying "You may send me back the balance." But Tillie is a Christian, and what the grace of God can do for her it can do for others. Let us push along the school work and church work among the Indians. Christianity is the great civilizer, after all. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

### FRIENDS' MISSION IN ALASKA.

AT Fort Wrangle we found an Indian village with a few white traders and three or four missionaries. The old Catholic church appeared to be vacant. The Presbyterians have a mission school of about seventy-five students seemingly doing well. The next place we came to was Sitka, the government seat of Alaska. We visited the Governor whom we found to be strongly in favour of mission schools. We then saw the government school, which is taught by good Christian people of the Presbyterian church. The students showed the appearance of much intelligence, and numbered about fifty. After seeking for a suitable place to open a Friends' mission school, it seemed manifest that Douglas Island was the place. The island is about eight miles wide and eighteen or twenty long. We have located on the north side in a little town called Douglas City. The situation is

a very beautiful one on a high elevation, facing the bay. It has mountains on either side nearly a mile high, with perpetual snow on their summits. Brother Bangham and myself are comfortably living in a rude cabin ten feet by twelve which we have rented for the present.

Nearly all persons on this island are Sabbath breakers by working, drinking, and gambling. Last Sabbath, I put in my pocket some pictorial tracts and Sabbath-school papers and went around to the Indian huts and gave the children one apiece, although they cannot read. On returning home an old Indian woman met me and said, smiting herself on the breast, "Me want church and school." It has been truthfully said, that these people are far more intelligent than most of the Indians of the plains. They all dress in citizens clothes and talk a language that is easily learned. If we had a house and school books we could soon start a day school. *Pray for us.*—E. W. WEESNER.

Douglas City, June, 1887.

DOUGLAS City is a new town, built on account of the gold mines that are being rapidly developed. One 120 stamp mill is already in successful operation, and two others are being built, besides

a large saw mill, giving employment to many hands. The Indians here, being an industrious, self-supporting people, will naturally congregate here to get work. There is no church or school of any kind on the island, and yet there are said to be some 400 white inhabitants at this place besides Indians. A number of the latter are at present away fishing, etc. I believe here is a good opening for Friends, and if they take hold of the work, there will, no doubt, many of the natives of this north land rise up in the day of judgment and call them blessed for having brought them to a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour of men, and thereby raised them from the depths of degradation and shame they were in.

These Indians are now open and ready to receive the Gospel. They live in houses or huts, and have to some extent adopted the white man's customs. They are willing to work, and the business men generally speak well of their work.—W. F. BANGHAM.

Douglas Island,

June 30, 1887. *Sealers Seized.*

The secretary of the Treasury has received reports from Captain Shepherd, commanding the revenue steamer *Bush*, dated Unalaska, Alaska, July 11 and 18, in regard to his cruises in the waters of that vicinity. He says on July 9, in Behring Sea, off Attu, nine miles distant from Cape Oberfl, he boarded and seized the British sealing schooner *W. B. Sayward*, of Victoria, B. C. The vessel and crew were sent to Sitka for delivery to the United States Marshal, and the crew were set at liberty. On the 12th of July Captain Shepherd seized the British steam sealing schooner *Dolphin*, of Victoria, B. C., in Behring Sea, forty miles from Cape Oberfl. They had a number of firearms with ammunition. These were seized for violation of section 1955 Revised Statutes.

July 18 Captain Shepherd seized the American sealing schooner *Lily L.*, of San Francisco, which was found guilty hunting in Behring Sea, about sixty-eight miles from St. George Island. Captain and her master admitted that he went into Behring Sea to hunt seal, and he said he had a perfect right to any seal he might catch anywhere outside the nine-mile limit from shore. The next day, July 17, Captain Shepherd seized the British sealing schooner *Grace* in Behring Sea, ninety-six miles from Unalaska, for violations of the seal fishery laws. She had been in Behring Sea ten days and had 769 sealskins on board. The vessels were all sent to Sitka, Alaska, and turned over to the United States Marshal for prosecution. The British schooner Anna Beck, previously seized, has also been sent to Sitka.

### EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of the United States steamer *Plante* at Wrangell, Alaska, on July 26 from Sitka. She was transporting Governor Swift and an educational agent for Alaska to different points in the Territory. Affairs were quiet, and the *Plante* left Wrangell on July 27 for settlements further south.

Presbyterian Home Missionaries  
September 1887.

LOUIS AND TILLIE PAUL.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

Our readers who have kept themselves familiar with our Alaska work cannot fail to remember the couple named above. The former was mainly educated at Metlakatla, by Mr. Duncan; the latter by Mrs. McFarland, at the school at Fort Wrangell. In due time both became members of the church. A few years ago they were married, and on the recommendation of the missionaries and the Presbytery of Alaska they

# THE ALASKA FREE-PRESS.

Published Every Saturday

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JUNEAU, JULY 30, 1887.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

### Tenders Wanted.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Hon. Lafayette Dawson, Sitka, Alaska, until 11 a. m. August 5th, 1887, to build schools here in Sitka, Juneau, and other places where may be seen in the office of Mr. Dawson, and at Juneau at the office of Commissioner L. L. Williams. Separate bids will be received for the erection and completion of each building, giving the plans and specifications. A bond for the faithful performance of the conditions of the contract, with good and sufficient sureties in double the amount of the contract price of said buildings, must accompany each bid. The Territorial Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board.

SHELDON JACKSON, Secretary.  
Sitka, Alaska, July 16, 1887.

# The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

## THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

EDUCATIONAL BOARD FOR ALASKA.—The following official documents relative to the formation of a new Educational Board for the territory of Alaska are self-explanatory. As will be seen the details of the scheme have been presented to President Cleveland for consideration and by him approved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JULY 15, 1887.

HON. A. P. SWINEFORD,  
GOVERNOR OF ALASKA,  
SITKA, ALASKA.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information and guidance in the management of educational interests in Alaska, copies of the orders of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the schools in that territory.

I desire to add my wishes to those of the secretary, that you would consent to act as a member of the board of education therein created, and hope that you will accept and enter actively upon the educational work of the territory by organizing this board of education.

The unexpended appropriation for the past year is \$8,125.62. This amount will be reduced by the payment of the balance due to the teachers for the present year. The appropriation for 1887-88 is \$25,000, making in the aggregate \$33,126.62.

It is desirable to have at least \$5,000 of these funds expended in erecting school buildings at such points as your board of education may select and recommend.

Trusting that I will hear from you, I remain, Yours very truly,  
N. H. R. DAWSON,  
Commissioner of Education.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, JUNE 15, 1887.

SIR,—In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress, approved May 17, 1884, the accompanying rules and regulations of the government of public schools in the territory of Alaska are sent to you for your direction in the matter set forth therein.

You will please transmit copies thereof to the persons therein designated as members of the territorial board of education, and inform them that they have been chosen for the duty because it is deemed most important that the educational interests of the territory should be under the supervision of men holding responsible positions in the territory.

You are further authorized and directed to make additional rules for the regulation of matters arising in the supervision and management of said schools, governing yourself by the act of congress above mentioned and the rules and regulations now promulgated, and reporting your action to this office.

I beg to state that this scheme of education has been submitted to the President and that it has his approval, and it is his desire that the Governor and the Judge of the United States Court at Sitka should act as members of the Board of Education, and that all of these regulations should be put in operation. Very respectfully,  
(Signed) L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
Secretary.  
The Commissioner of Education.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

By virtue of the power conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior by the act of congress of May 17, 1884, authorizing him to make needful and proper provision for the education of the children of school age in the territory of Alaska, without reference to race, until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same, the following rules and regulations for the government of the public schools in Alaska are hereby promulgated:

### 1—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

SECTION 1. The general supervision and management of public education in Alaska is hereby committed to the Commissioner of Education, subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior.

SECTION 2. There is hereby organized in the territory of Alaska a board to be known as the Territorial Board of Education, to whom shall be committed the local management of the schools in that territory, subject to the general management and supervision of the Commissioner of Education.

The Governor of the territory, the Judge of the United States Court, for the time being, and the General Agent of Education in Alaska, shall constitute this Board of Education, and the General Agent shall be the Secretary of said Board, and shall keep a record of its proceedings.

SECTION 3. The regular meeting of the Board of Education shall be held at such times as said Board may appoint, in the town of Sitka, in said territory of Alaska.

SECTION 4. The Territorial Board of Education shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Education:

- To select and appoint the teachers of the public schools, to prescribe their duties and to fix their salaries;
- To provide general rules for the government of the schools, and the attendance of the children;
- To prescribe the series of textbooks to be used in the public schools, and to require all teaching to be done in the English language;
- To select the location and supervise the erection of school houses, to provide plans for the same; and to lease land for school purposes.

SECTION 5. Requisitions for all materials for the erection of school buildings, articles of school furniture, supplies of books, stationery and other necessary materials for the use of the schools, must be made by the Territorial Board of Education upon the Commissioner of Education, and when such requisitions are approved by the Commissioner, they will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when approved by him, the supplies will be purchased by the Commissioner of Education, and paid for as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 6. The Board of Education at least three months in advance of the close of the scholastic year, shall submit to the Commissioner of Education detailed estimates of the probable necessary expenses for the support of the territorial schools for the next fiscal year, including therein the erection of school buildings, the pay of school officers and teachers and other employees, travelling expenses of the General Agent and the district superintendents, rents, fuel and lights, furniture, school-books, apparatus and all other necessary expenses for the maintenance of the school.

SECTION 7. All salaries, expenditures and other claims for the payment of educational expenses in Alaska, must be audited by the territorial Board of Education, approved by the Commissioner of Education, and when approved by him, transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when so approved, will be paid out of the funds appropriated by Congress for the education of the children in the territory.

**SECTION 8.** In cases of special emergency the Board of Education may incur expenditures for immediate necessary school purposes, in advance of the approval of the Commissioner of Education, but such liabilities shall be only for unforeseen and necessary purposes, and in no single case shall exceed one hundred dollars.

**SECTION 9.** Whenever such extraordinary expense is incurred, the Board shall make an immediate report thereon in writing to the Commissioner of Education, setting forth the reason for incurring said expense, and transmitting properly signed and audited vouchers for the payment thereof.

**SECTION 10.** In the preparation of estimates, vouchers and other official forms and papers, the blanks approved by the Treasury and Interior Department will be used by the Board of Education.

**SECTION 11.** For his services, each member of the territorial Board of Education hereby established, shall receive the sum of two hundred dollars per annum.

**SECTION 12.** At the close of the school year the Territorial Board shall make a report to the Commissioner of Education, transmitting the herein-after mentioned report of the General Agent, and containing their opinions and recommendations respecting the subjects thereof and such other topics as shall be deemed by them proper for the general welfare of education in Alaska.

## II

**SECTION 1.** A superintendent of education, to be known as the General Agent of Education in Alaska, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall hold the position during the pleasure of the Secretary, and until his successor is appointed. He shall receive from the Government for his services as General Agent an annual salary of \$1200.

**SECTION 2.** The General Agent of Education shall reside at Sitka, and shall be provided with an office, with the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel and lights. He shall not leave the territory without the written permission of the Secretary of the Interior.

**SECTION 3.** It shall be the duty of the General Agent to exercise general supervision and superintendence over the public schools and teachers in the territory, subject to the approval of the Territorial Board of Education.

**SECTION 4.** He shall visit each school district and each school in the district at least once a year. He may once a year in each district, hold a teachers' association at such time and place as, in his judgment, will best promote the interests of the public schools. The schools in the district of Sitka shall be under his immediate supervision.

**SECTION 5.** The General Agent shall make a report at the end of the school year, to the Territorial Board of Education, which report shall embrace:

- The number and general condition of the schools in the territory;
- The rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Education for the government of the schools, and the duties of the teachers;

(c) The number of children between the ages of six and twenty one years in the territory, the number of children attending the public schools, the number attending other schools, and the number not attending any school;

(d) The names, ages, residence of the teachers and other officers employed in the schools, and the amount of their respective salaries;

(e) The time spent by the General Agent in the Territory, and the time spent by him in visiting the schools;

(f) And any and all information and suggestions that may be useful for the advancement of education in the territory, or that may be required by the Commissioner of Education.

**SECTION 7.** It shall be the duty of the General Agent to keep an inventory of school books, school furniture, and other property received by him from the government, and at the end of his term of office he shall deliver to his successor all of the books and papers of his office, taking a receipt therefor.

## III SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

THE Territory of Alaska is divided into three school districts which shall conform to the geographical divisions known as Sitka Kadiak and Unalaska, as follows:

**SECTION 1.** Sitka, comprising all Southeastern Alaska, with an area of 28,980 square miles.

**SECTION 2.** Kadiak comprising the region of Mt. St. Elias westward to Zakharov Bay, with an area of 70,884 square miles.

**SECTION 3.** Unalaska, comprising the region from Zakharov Bay westward to the end of the Aleutian Islands and northward to the Arctic Ocean, with an area of 431,545 square miles.

**SECTION 4.** In the districts of Kadiak and Unalaska the district superintendent, the United States Deputy Collector of Customs, and the United States Commissioners at Kadiak and Unalaska, shall constitute and are hereby appointed school committees. The supervision of the schools in these districts shall be under these committees, and all reports of the progress and condition of the schools, with recommendations for the location of new schools, and the erection and repair of school buildings, shall be made to the General Agent by said committees, and for their services as members of such committees, the Deputy Collectors and the Commissioners shall be allowed \$100 each per annum.

**SECTION 5.** In each of these districts or divisions the Territorial Board of Education shall appoint one of the teachers to act as district superintendent. These superintendents shall visit the schools of their district at least once a year, and keep the General Agent informed of their condition and wants as to school buildings, the manner in which the teachers perform their duties, and all reports shall be made to the General Agent by the superintendents through the committees of their districts. The district superintendent, in addition to his salary as teacher, shall be paid the sum of \$200, which shall be in full payment of his services and travelling expenses as such superintendent.

(a) The number and general condition of the schools in the territory;

(b) The rules and regulations, prescribed by the Board of Education for the government of the schools, and the duties of the teachers;

**SECTION 6.** The children shall be taught in the English language, and the use of school books printed in any foreign language will not be allowed. The purpose of the Government is to make citizens of these people by educating them in our customs, methods and language. The children are primarily to be taught to speak, read and write the English language. Vocal music may also be taught in the schools.

**SECTION 7.** The Sitka Training School should teach the primary branches of industrial education. The boys should be taught shoemaking, carpenter and cabinet work, printing, and such other trades as are of use in the territory; while the girls should be instructed in intelligent housekeeping and household industries.

**SECTION 8.** A common school should be established in every settlement where there are children in sufficient number, and at least one school in every tribe of Indians or native settlement. Comfortable school houses must be provided. These schools must be open to all children without reference to race. (Signed)

L. Q. C. LAMAR,

Secretary of the Interior.

[Endorsed as "official" by N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner of Education.]

# The Alaskan

*Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.*

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

## THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SITKA, ALASKA, July 14.

The Hon. A. P. Swineford, Governor, Hon. Lafayette Dawson, United States Judge, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, having been appointed June 15th last by Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, as a Territorial Board of Education, met at the office of Judge Dawson at 3 o'clock p.m., July 14th.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford, the Hon. Lafayette Dawson was elected Chairman of the Board.

Upon motion the general agent was directed to prepare and forward to the honorable, the United States commissioner of education, Washington, D. C., asking that the board be authorized to procure the materials and proceed at once with the erection of school buildings at Sitka and Juneau, said buildings not to exceed in cost \$2,000 each; also permission to repair the old hospital building at Wrangell for the use of the school, at an expense not to exceed \$300.

Moved and carried that the general agent be instructed to have plans and specifications prepared for the above buildings; also prepare the form of an advertisement calling for bids for the erection of the buildings at Sitka and Juneau.

Moved and carried that Judge Dawson draw up a set of rules for the regulation of the schools. Adjourned.

SITKA, ALASKA, July 16, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson, all being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

Dr. Jackson reported the following telegram sent to the United States Commissioner of Education:

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENT  
OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA,  
SITKA, ALASKA, July 15, 1887.

United States Commissioner of Education, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.—Your instructions to build school houses received. The Alaska season for building is so short that there is not time to send requisition for lumber and hardware to Washington. Telegraph Board of Education, Sitka, Alaska, care of Northern Pacific Express Co., Port Townsend, Washington Territory, permission to purchase materials at once for houses at Sitka and Juneau, total cost not to exceed \$2,000 each; and repair school house at Fort Wrangell for \$300. By order of the Board,

SHELDON JACKSON, Gen. Agt.

Dr. Jackson reported to the board a form of advertisement for proposals for the erection of school houses at Sitka and Juneau.

The report was amended and the following form agreed upon:

SITKA, ALASKA, July 16, 1887.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Hon. Lafayette Dawson, Sitka, Alaska, until 11 a. m. August 8th, 1887, to build school houses at Sitka and Juneau.

Plans and specifications of the buildings may be seen at Sitka at the office of Judge Dawson, and at Juneau at the office of Commissioner L. L. Williams.

Separate bids will be received for the erection and completion of each building according to the plans and specifications.

A bond for the faithful performance of the conditions of the contract with good and sufficient sureties in double the amount of the contract price of said building must accompany each bid.

The Territorial Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board.

The board then took up the consideration of the applications of the several school teachers for school supplies for the year 1887-8.

The list of Sitka school No. 1 was amended and approved.

The board adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

SITKA, ALASKA, July 18, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 9 o'clock a. m., all being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

The consideration of the applications of the several teachers for school supplies for 1887-8 was resumed.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the lists for the schools at Juneau and Sitka No. 2 were approved.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson the list for the school at Killisnoo was approved.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the applications of the remaining schools for supplies was referred to the general agent with power to recommend.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the position of teacher for Sitka school No. 2 was offered to Miss Virginia Pakle.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the General Agent of Education was authorized to purchase from THE ALASKAN office fifty copies of the rules and regulations of the Board.

The Board adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

SITKA, ALASKA, July 19.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 7 o'clock p. m., all being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

The salaries of the male teachers for the present school year were fixed at \$120 per month, subject to the approval of the United States Commissioner of Education.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford Mr. George B. Johnston was appointed teacher at Juneau.

Upon motion of Judge Dawson Miss Henrietta Jensen was appointed assistant teacher at Juneau.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson, Dr. F. F. White was appointed teacher at Douglas island.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the salaries of Miss M. Powell, Sitka school No. 1, and Miss Lydia McAvoy, Fort Wrangell school were fixed at \$100 per month for the school year, subject to the approval of the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Upon motion of Judge Dawson, the salaries of the other lady teachers were fixed at \$80 per month, subject to the approval of the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The General Agent of Education was authorized to procure such supplies as are necessary for the equipment of his office.

The General Agent was authorized to insert advertisements for proposals for the erection of school houses at Sitka and Juneau in THE ALASKAN of Sitka and the Free Press of Juneau for one week.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford, the enclosure, popularly known as the hospital lot, was selected as a suitable site for the Sitka school building, subject to the approval of the collector of customs, who is the custodian of public property.

Dr. Jackson stated that in 1885 he selected some vacant lots in Juneau for school purposes, had them duly recorded and afterwards feuded in at the expense of the government. He moved that the said lots be the site of the Juneau school building. Carried.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford, Mr. George B. Johnston was appointed District Superintendent of the Sitka school district.

Dr. Jackson moved that the General Agent be authorized to correspond with Mr. Charles H. Wells, No. 10 California street, San Francisco, and ascertain on what terms he will take charge of forwarding the mail to the government teachers in Western and

Southwestern Alaska by the various vessels that at irregular times sail from San Francisco to that section, said terms to be submitted to the United States Commissioner of Education for action.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. SHELDON JACKSON, Secretary.

## The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1887.

### THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SITKA, Alaska, Aug. 16, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 3:30 o'clock P. M. All being present.

The Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, U. S. Commissioner of Education, being on an official visit to the territory, met with the board.

The following telegram having been received, was read to the board:

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1887.

To the Territorial Board of Education, Sitka, Alaska:

Permission is hereby granted to the Board of Education to purchase material for school houses at Sitka and Juneau not exceeding two thousand dollars each, and to repair house at Wrangell to the amount of three hundred dollars.

J. W. HOLCOMBE,  
Acting Commissioner.

The following changes were made in the specifications for the school buildings at Sitka and Juneau:

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson it was resolved to dispense with the gutters and conductors.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson it was resolved that the builders be allowed to use the best quality of Alaska lumber, except for the inside finish, which shall be of well seasoned fir or cedar.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford it was resolved that the building be made 40 feet long instead of 33½ feet as provided for in the plan.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson it was resolved to substitute two 8-inch terra cotta chimneys in the place of the brick chimney.

The bids that had been received for the erection of the buildings at Sitka and Juneau were opened.

Owing to the preceding changes made in the plan and specifications of the school buildings, the General Agent was instructed to communicate the same to the several carpenters of Sitka and Juneau and request them to make new proposals.

Dr. Jackson presented the bill of Mr. M. E. Kenealy for printing the rules and regulations of the Board, 50 copies at \$2.50 and one advertisement for proposals for erection of school buildings, space 3½ inches at \$2.50, and moved the approval of the board. Carried.

*Appointed  
teacher*

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford Dr. F. F. White, teacher, was transferred from the school at Douglas City to that at Haines.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford, the General Agent was instructed to telegraph Miss May Ransom, of San Francisco, and offer her the position of teacher at Killisnoo.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford, Judge Dawson was requested to draft the necessary rules to secure the obligatory attendance of the children at school.

The proceedings of the board having been read to the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson he gave his official approval to the teachers appointed and salaries voted. Also to the erection of school buildings at Sitka and Juneau, and the repair of the building at Fort Wrangel.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

SHELDON JACKSON,  
Secretary.

## The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887.

### THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SITKA, Alaska, August 22, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 4 o'clock P. M., all being present, also the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Dr. Jackson presented the bill of Mr. Charles E. Overend for services as architect in preparing plans and specifications for the school houses at Sitka and Juneau, \$15 each, and moved the approval of the board. Carried.

Gov. Swineford introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Board be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to procure a suitable blank book in which he shall record in full the proceedings of this board, beginning with the first meeting thereof.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep and submit to the board full minutes of each preceding meeting, which shall not be finally recorded until the same shall have been approved as correct by the board. When properly recorded in the book hereby provided for, the proceedings shall be further approved by the chairman, who shall append his signature to the same.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson the resolution was approved.

Gov. Swineford introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to procure a letter book in which he shall take and preserve all letters written by him by order of, or in any manner connected with the matters entrusted to the direction and control of this board.

He shall also from time to time submit for the inspection and considera-

tion of the board all letters pertaining to educational matters in Alaska, which may be received by him and afterwards safely file the same away for future reference.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson the resolution was adopted.

Gov. Swineford introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to make out and submit to this board at its next meeting a list of the teachers now under engagement for the coming school year, together with a succinct statement of the several contracts with each, by whom and with whom such contracts were made, the length of time such contracts have yet to run, etc., to the end that the board may be fully informed of the probable sufficiency of funds on hand and take such measures as to it may seem meet and proper to keep within the limit of the appropriation and at the same time by acknowledging salaries extend educational facilities to localities not now supplied.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson the resolution was adopted.

Gov. Swineford introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this board, as well as of all other friends of education in Alaska are due to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, for the kindly interest in the welfare of our rising generation manifested by him in sending hither the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner of Education, to personally examine into and report upon the educational needs of our Territory.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this board are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, not only for the excellent plan devised by him for the promotion of the cause of education in Alaska, but as well for the zeal manifested by him in personally investigating the condition of the schools already established together with the necessity for others, to the end that he may be able to intelligently report and recommend such further action by Congress as will fully supply the educational needs of the whole territory.

We look upon his visit to us at this particular time as being fraught with promises of great good to the hundreds and thousands of children of school age in Alaska, who are now being permitted to grow up in ignorance, and feel that we cannot sufficiently thank him for the encouragement given, nor yet for the many valuable suggestions which have enabled us to put his educational plan into practical and successful operation.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to forward a certified copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President, Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Education, respectively.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson the above resolutions were adopted.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the Secretary was authorized and instructed to secure the best possible terms for the purchase of 50 tons of coal for the use of the schools at Sitka, Wrangel, Juneau and Killisnoo.

Adjourned to meet on Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHELDON JACKSON,  
Secretary.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

SITKA, ALASKA

### THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SITKA, Alaska, August 23, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 4 P. M., all being present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following proposals for the erection of a school building at Sitka were received:

Wm. A. Kelly, in behalf of the Training School, \$2,000.

John H. Turnbull, \$2,000.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the contract for the erection of a school building at Sitka was awarded to Mr. Wm. A. Kelly at \$2,000.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson Judge Dawson was requested to prepare the necessary contract and bonds.

Adjourned to meet on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SITKA, Alaska, August 24, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 4 o'clock P. M.

All the members were present together with the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Jackson made the following report:

SITKA, Alaska, August 24, 1884.

To the Territorial Board of Education—

SIRS:—In response to the resolution of the board at its meeting of August 22d asking for a list of teachers and existing pecuniary obligations of the board, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 1st day of July, 1886, the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, for and on behalf of the United States entered into a contract with Rev. Edmund deSchweinitz for and on behalf of the "Board of Elders of the Northern Diocese of the Church of the United Brethren in the United States of America" (commonly called Moravian) to carry on schools at Bethel, on the Kuskoquin River and at Nushagak, on a river of the same name, for \$1,500 for each school.

On the same date the U. S. Commissioner of Education entered into a contract with Wm. S. Langford Secretary, for and on behalf of the "Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America" to carry on a school at St. Michael or at some point on the Yukon River for \$1,500.

The above contracts were for one year and all terminated on the 30th day of June, 1887.

Placing the above schools at \$1,200 each for the present fiscal year, the es-

timated expense of running the schools will be as follows:

Salaries of General Agent	\$1,200
Board of Education	600
Traveling and Contingent Expenses	1,000
Miss Margaret Powell, Sitka School No. 1	1,000
Miss Virginia Pakle, Sitka No. 2	800
Miss May Ransom, Killisnoo	800
Geo. B. Johnston, Juneau	1,200
Miss Henriette Jensen, Juneau	800
Dr. F. F. White, Haines	1,200
Miss Lydia L. McAvoy, Fort Wrangell	1,000
J. W. Chapman, Yukon River	1,200
J. H. Killibuck, Bethel	1,200
F. E. Wolff, Nushagak	1,200
John H. Carr, Unga	1,200
W. E. Roscoe, Kodiak	1,200
J. A. Wirth, Afognak	1,200
L. W. Currie, Klawack	1,200
Miss Clara A. Gould, Howkan	800
For Buildings at Sitka	2,000
" " Juneau	2,000
" " Wrangell	300
For books, fuel, lights, janitor, etc., at each school, from \$100 to \$150	
Total	\$24,550

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the U. S. Commissioner of Education was recommended and requested to renew the contracts with the Board of Missions of the Episcopalian and Moravian Churches for the schools at Bethel, Nushagak and on the Yukon River at \$1,200 each.

Upon consultation with Commissioner Dawson, it appearing that it was the intention of the Secretary of the Interior that the General Agent of Education should be Acting District Superintendent of the Sitka district, upon motion of Gov. Swineford the appointment of Mr. George B. Johnston as District Superintendent was revoked.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the General Agent was authorized and instructed to apply to Hon. A. K. Delaney, custodian of the public buildings, for the second story of the building known as the hospital building at Fort Wrangell for the government school.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the General Agent was authorized and instructed to procure for the finishing of the school building at Killisnoo 1,400 feet 1x4 tongue and grooved flooring, 2,000 feet 1x4 tongue, grooved and beaded ceiling, 1,000 feet 2x12, 12 feet long, rough lumber, 500 feet 1½" door and window stops, 4 dozen hat hooks and one stove.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson it was directed that the new school buildings at Sitka and Juneau should be painted white.

Dr. Jackson presented the bill of Miss Margaret Powell for salary April, May and June, 1887—\$240; janitor's fees from March, 1886, to June, 1887, inclusive—\$20; sawing wood—\$1.25; total—\$261.25.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the bill was audited and approved.

Dr. Jackson presented the bill of Miss Lydia L. McAvoy for salary April, May and June, 1887—\$240; 1 cord of wood—\$6; janitor's fees, April, May and June—\$6; total—\$260.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the bill was audited and approved.

Dr. Jackson presented the following report:

SITKA, Alaska, August 24, 1887.  
To the Hon. H. N. R. Dawson, U. S. Commissioner of Education:

SIR:—For your guidance in preparing estimates of appropriations for education in Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the Territorial Board of Education have the honor to transmit to you as a preliminary report the following tables, and recommend that you urge upon Congress the importance of making an appropriation sufficient to establish these new schools.

#### TABLE NO. 1.

Estimates for the support of existing schools:

Salaries—Yukon River, Bethel, Nushagak, Unga, Kodiak, Afognak, Haines, Klawack, at \$1200 each; Juneau, \$2,000; Sitka, \$1,800; Fort Wrangell, \$1,000; Killisnoo and Howkan, \$800 each. General Agent, \$1,200; Board of Education, \$600; 3 District Superintendents, \$600; 3 School Commissioners, \$300. Total—\$18,700.

Buildings—Unga, \$1,200; Kodiak, \$1,500; Afognak, \$1,200; Klawack, \$1,200; Howkan, \$1,000. Total—\$6,100. Supplies, \$2,200. Making a total of \$27,000.

The school attendance of the above schools as reported numbers 1,118.

#### TABLE NO. 2.

Places where schools are urgently needed, with estimate of expense for the same:

Salaries—Ounalaska, Morshevoi, Ayakhalatik and Cook's Inlet at \$1,200 each; Belkofsky, Wood Island, Spruce Island, Hoomah and Metlakahtla at \$800 each; Kagniak, \$300. Total—\$9,100.

Buildings—Ounalaska, Belkofsky and Morshevoi, \$1,500 each; Wood Island, Spruce Island, Kagniak, Ayakhalatik, Cook's Inlet and Metlakahtla, \$1,000 each. Total—\$10,500. Supplies, \$3,400. Making a total of Table No. 2 \$23,000.

#### TABLE NO. 3.

Places where schools ought to be established, with expense of the same:

Salaries—Karuk, Katmai, Orlova, Umnak, Skilak, Sushetno, Atkha, Klueckuan, Attuo and Akhoik, at \$1,200 each; Old Harbor, \$800. Total—\$12,800.

Buildings for the same at \$1,000 each, \$11,000. Supplies for same, \$3,300. Total of Table No. 3, \$27,100.

Tables Nos. 1 and 2 combined make \$50,000. Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3 combined make \$77,100.

If the Sitka Training School is to be placed under the U. S. Bureau of Education, then \$15,000 more is required for 125 children.

Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3, together with Sitka Training School, aggregate \$92,100.

New mining camps like Berner Bay and Douglas Island, and fisheries like Loring and Tongas Narrows will probably soon need schools, so that for one year an appropriation of \$100,000 could be wisely used for education in Alaska.

After the necessary buildings are erected the expense need not be so great.

By order of the Board.

SHELDON JACKSON,

Secretary.

Gov. Swineford moved that the above communication be transmitted to the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson.

Upon motion the board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

#### SITKA, Alaska, August 26, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 4 o'clock P. M. All the members being present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Judge Dawson, committee on rules with reference to obligatory attendance, reported as follows:

#### RULES FOR OBLIGATORY ATTENDANCE.

In pursuance of the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, under an act of Congress approved May 17, 1884, in relation to public schools in Alaska, and under authority of rule "B" in the regulations so prescribed by the Secretary in conferring authority upon the Board of Education by him appointed "to provide general rules for the government of the schools, and the attendance of the children;" this educational board has prescribed and adopted the following as to the attendance of children of school age:

Every parent, guardian or other person having control or charge of any child or children of the age of six years and under the age of fourteen years, residing within two miles of any school established and maintained by the government in Alaska, shall send such child or children to such school at least two-thirds of the time during which such school shall be taught each school year, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that such child or children is or are physically or mentally disabled. And for each and every violation of this provision such parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of a child or children between the ages herein prescribed shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. To the end that such regulations may be enforced the deputy United States marshals and Indian policemen, appointed upon the recommendation of the Governor, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, are hereby authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made their duty to see that all children of schoolage herein designated and within the limits and distance herein set forth, attend said schools. And they are hereby authorized to arrest without warrant any parent, guardian or other person having the custody or control of any child or children within the age herein prescribed and within two miles of a government school, who shall fail to send such child or children to such school. Upon the arrest of any person for a violation of these provisions by any of the officers named, he shall be taken forthwith before the nearest United States commissioner or other magistrate, and unless he can excuse himself upon the ground or for the reason that the child or children under his custody or control were physically or mentally disabled he shall be punished as heretofore provided.

Provided further, that when it is made to appear to any commissioner or other magistrate before whom any person may be brought for a violation of these regulations, that the presence and services of any child of school age as herein prescribed was necessary to the care, protection and comfort of such parent or guardian in case of sickness, accident or any physical or mental infirmity, it shall be a good defense to any such prosecution.

Gov. Swineford moved that the report be received and adopted. Carried.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the General Agent was authorized to have 50 copies of the rules on obligatory attendance printed, and a copy mailed to every teacher, commissioner, magistrate and deputy marshal in the territory.

Dr. Jackson presented the bill of Miss Clara A. Gould, for salary for April, May and June, \$240; janitor, 10 months, \$19. Total—\$259.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the bill was audited and approved.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

SITKA, Alaska, August 27, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 3 o'clock P. M. All being present, also the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, United States Commissioner of Education.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Jackson presented the following bills which were audited and approved:

Miss Elizabeth Pottet, Sitka No. 2, salary April, May and June, \$240; janitor, \$15; incidentals, \$3.75.

George B. Johnston, Killisnoo, salary, April, May and June, \$360.

F. F. White, Juneau, salary, April, May and June, \$450.

L. W. Currie, Klawack, salary, May and June, \$300.

Sal Ripinsky, Haines, salary, April, May and June, \$90.

James A. Wirth, Afognak, salary, April and May, \$100.

John H. Carr, Unalaska, salary, April and May, \$300.

J. P. White, Juneau, rent of school building, April, May and June, \$60.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson, Judge L. L. Williams and Prof. George B. Johnston, of Juneau, were authorized to open the bids and contract with the lowest responsible bidder (said bid not to exceed \$2,000) for the erection, completion and painting of school building at Juneau, according to prepared plans and specifications.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

SHELDON JACKSON,  
Secretary.

Mr. Geo. B. Johnston. Rent of school building at Killisnoo for March, April, May and June, \$40; 43 cords of wood, \$7; sawing 43 cords of wood, \$3.50; 46 days' work grading ground for school house, \$46; 2 cakes of soap, 20 cents; 1 comb, 15 cents; 3 vgs. matches, 25 cents; box of slate pencils, 50 cents. Total, \$97.60.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the bill was audited and approved.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the general agent was authorized to procure the necessary supplies for the schools at Juneau.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson, Judge Dawson was authorized to grant written permission to parents or guardians excusing their children from school attendance.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

SHELDON JACKSON,  
Secretary.

SITKA, Alaska, Sept. 10, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Gov. Swineford at 9 o'clock a. m., all being present.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson, Gov. Swineford was empowered to arrange for and conclude a contract for the erection of the school building at Juneau.

Dr. Jackson presented the bill of John G. Brady for one case of coal oil for school at Fort Wrangle, \$4.50, and two cases of coal oil for Klawack, \$9.00. Total, \$13.50.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford, the bill was audited and approved.

Dr. Jackson presented the following bills: To John H. Carr, Unalaska, salary for June, \$150. To James A. Wirth, Afognak, salary for June, \$50. To Geo. B. Johnston, Juneau, moving school furniture, \$1. One ton of coal,

\$12. Delivering coal, \$1.50. One cord of wood, \$5. Two writing stands, \$2.50. One black board, \$1. Repairing school house, \$5. Five days' work at Killisnoo at \$3 per day, \$15. One stove, \$18. Two safes, \$3. One mirror, \$3. One wash basin, \$1. Three cakes of soap, 25 cents. One comb, 25 cents. One bunch matches, 10 cents. Broom, 75 cents. Fire shovel, 40 cents. Two tin cups, 25 cents. Three lengths of stove pipe, \$1.80. Tinsmith for fitting pipe, \$1. One pail, \$1. Drayman delivering stove, \$1. Total, \$74.80.

To M. E. Kenealy, for printing 50 copies of rules on obligatory attendance, \$7.50.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford, the bills were audited and approved.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

SHELDON JACKSON,  
Secretary.

SITKA, ALASKA,  
September 30, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 4 p. m., all being present.

The minutes of September 7th and 10th were read and approved.

Dr. Jackson presented the following bills: To John G. Brady for the office of the General Agent 197 lbs. coal, \$0.90; freight on 1 1-10 coal, \$7.70; 1 coal load, \$2.35; 1 ash shovel, \$0.25; 1 lamp, \$2.25; 1 coal oil can, \$0.75; 1 case coal

oil, \$3.50. For Sitka School No. 1, 3 tons of coal, \$30.00; 62 coal sacks, \$3.10; 1 cord of wood, 62 cents; freight on one box, \$2. For Sitka School No. 2, 3 tons of coal, \$30.00; 1 cord of wood, 31 cents; 62 coal sacks, \$3.10. Freight on 4000 feet lumber for Killisnoo, \$36. To Oregon Improvement Co. for one and one-tenth tons of coal, \$7.50. To General Agent, salary for September, \$97.80, and traveling expenses, \$38. To Margaret Powell, for cleaning school house No. 1, \$1.80.

The above bills being found correct, upon the motion of Gov. Swineford, they were audited and approved.

Dr. Jackson presented the following resolution:

"Whereas the General Agent of Education has received from Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of New York City the present of a large and handsome flag for each of the public schools in the territory;

Therefore, Resolved that the Territorial Board of Education place on record their thanks and grateful appreciation of the generous and considerate gift."

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the paper was adopted and the secretary was directed to transmit an official copy to Mrs. Shepard.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

SITKA, ALASKA,  
October 18, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 3 o'clock p. m., all the members being present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Jackson presented the bill of Messrs. J. K. Gill & Co. for school supplies for the use of Sitka School No. 2, amounting to \$81.18.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the bill was audited and approved.

Upon motion of Gov. Swineford the salary of Miss Clara A. Gould, teacher, was placed at \$1,000 for the school year.

Judge Dawson, committee on rules, reported the following

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ALASKA.

#### I.

The school bell shall be rung promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. and at 1 o'clock p. m., and all pupils must be promptly in their seats thereafter.

#### II.

The teachers shall have complete control of their respective schools when in session, and may suspend an unruly pupil until the case can be heard and passed upon by the Educational Board.

#### III.

Corporal punishment should not be inflicted except in extreme cases of misconduct, and then in moderation only.

#### IV.

Calling of names, the use of slang phrases and vulgar language, must be prohibited by the teacher, and if persisted in by the pupil or pupils who indulge in the use of such terms, names or vulgarity, so as to shock decency, must be reported to the Educational Board.

## THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SITKA, Alaska, Sept. 7, 1887.

The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 4 p. m., all being present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Jackson presented the bill of

All absentees and their parents must be reported to the Board, where proper action can be taken in relation to their dereliction of duty under the compulsory rule adopted by this Board.

## VI.

The teachers must labor during school hours to advance the pupils in their studies, to create in their minds a desire for knowledge, principle, morality, politeness, cleanliness, and the preservation of physical health.

## VII.

Six hours shall constitute a school day, beginning at 9 o'clock a.m., and ending at 4 p.m., with one hour's intermission from 12 m. to 1 p.m., and recess hours must be regulated by the teachers and at such time and for such length of time as their judgment may approve, but promptness to return at the ringing of the bell must be inculcated and enforced.

## VIII.

And as the teachers of the various schools in Alaska are, as regards their pupils, in *Low Parentis*, the custody, care and moral training of their pupils are in a measure submitted to their judgment and discretion, but with the understanding that all questions which in magnitude exceed the power herein referred upon the teacher, must be reported to the Board of Education.

Dr. Jackson moved that the rules as reported be adopted.

They were adopted unanimously, with the single exception of rule 3rd, to which Gov. Swineford dissented.

It was moved and ordered that 100 copies be printed for distribution.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

**SHELDON JACKSON,**  
Secretary.

## The Alaskan

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

### THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sitka, Alaska, November 7, 1887.  
The Territorial Board of Education met at the office of Judge Dawson at 3 o'clock p.m., all the members being present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. Dr. Jackson presented the following bills:

J. W. Young & Co., for school at Howkan, 5 cases of coal oil at \$5.25, \$27.50; 1 coal oil can, 75cts.; 1-3 doz brooms at 40c, \$1.60; 1 axe \$2; 1 hatchet, 90cts.; 1 dusting brush, 85cts.; 1 dust pan, \$1; total, \$34.00.

L. W. Currie, Klawack for interpreter 2 1-4 months at \$5, total, \$11.25.

For the school at Haines: Koehler & James, 2 cases of coal oil, at \$5, \$10.

E. S. Willard 13 cords of seasoned wood at \$3.50 per cord, \$45.50; 1 buck saw, \$1.50; 1 axe \$2; total \$49.50.

Indian training school for work and materials in repairing Sitka school house number 1, \$4.46; for repairing school house No. 2, \$1; total, \$5.46.

Maurice E. Kenealy for printing 100 copies of rules for government of the public schools in Alaska, \$7.50.

J. K. Gill & Co., Portland, Oregon, books and school supplies for the public school at Juneau, \$39.46; for school No. 1 at Sitka, \$65.45; for Sitka school No. 2, \$11.09; for school at Howkan, \$22.50.

These several bills being found in order they were taken up separately and on motion of Governor Swineford were audited and approved.

Judge Dawson reported the following addition to the action concerning obligatory attendance in school.

The following section is hereby added to the regulations heretofore adopted in relation to the compulsory attendance of children of school age at the government schools in Alaska:

All fines, that may be imposed upon parent, guardian or other person having the care and control of a child or children within the ages heretofore set forth for failing to send such child or children to a government school as directed in these regulations, shall be paid to the general agent and by him disbursed and expended in such manner and for such purposes as may be directed by the Territorial Board of Education.

Upon motion of Dr. Jackson the above clause was adopted.

Governor Swineford presented the following paper which was adopted:

WHEREAS the Commissioner of Education has informed the General Agent of Education in Alaska that he is entitled to 30 days' leave of absence and to secure an extension of such leave, he must have a recommendation to that effect from this Board and

Whereas, it is within the knowledge of this Board that 30 days is not sufficient to enable a person to make the round trip to the Atlantic and return and give him any time whatever for the transaction of business; therefore

Resolved that the Board does hereby respectfully request the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to grant an extension of 30 days to the original leave of absence under which the General Agent is permitted to absent himself from the Territory and for no longer.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

**SHELDON JACKSON,**  
Secretary.

### WONDERS OF ALASKA.

Senators Cameron, Vest and Farwell Dighted with what They Saw.

TACOMA, W. T., August 9.—The steamer Olympian has just returned from a trip to Alaska, bringing back Senators Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Vest, of Missouri, and Farwell, of Illinois; Governors Swineford, of Alaska, and Houser, of Montana; Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York bar; President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University; Professor Dyer, of the Howard University; President Abbott, of the Wisconsin Central Railway; Attorney Bliss, of Washington; Miss Edwards, of the Mount Holyoke Seminary; Presidents Butler, of the New York Training College, and many others of distinction from all parts of this country and England.

They say the scenery was something wonderful. The gold mountains of Douglas Island were particularly astonishing. Alaska's Indians they found far advanced in civilization and Christianity. Liberal contributions were made by the excursionists for the Indian school, and the Senators promised co-operation in still further enlarging them. They witnessed the departure of an Indian chief on his way to the Maestricht British Columbia, for Port Clarence, Alaska, being in advance division of a thousand Indians, who seek better homes in our country.

### FROM ALASKA.

Latest Intelligence---Important News from Yukon---Frozen to Death.

The steamer Idaho arrived from Alaska last Friday, at 10 o'clock a.m. Among the passengers were Judge Wilkins of Sitka, and fourteen others.

The Aberdeen Packing Co. has selected a site for a cannery at Garnet Creek, mouth of the Stickeen river, and half a dozen men are now engaged in erecting the buildings. The lumber will be brought from How-can saw mill. Mr. B. A. Seaborg, of Ilwaco, W. T., president of the company, came down on the Idaho and will return again on the April boat.

### COLD WEATHER.

The Idaho had a remarkably pleasant trip for the season. The weather was cold with a great deal of snow. At Wrangell it was 4° below zero, at Juneau 13° below, and at Chilcat 30° below. The cold was the severest ever known to white residents.

### STARVED AND FROZEN.

The Alaska Free Press, for copies of which we are indebted to Capt. Carroll, publishes the following: On the 23d of January a Chilkoot Indian found a white man and an Indian in a starving and frozen condition, about seven miles above Healy & Wilson's store, on the trail leading to the Yukon. The Indian who was but a boy, showed his heroic courage, and between packing the white man on his back and hauling him on a sled, finally succeeded in getting the famished and frozen man down to the store, where he was taken care of by Mr. Wilson. Upon their arrival there, but very little life was left in the white man, but from what conversation Mr. Wilson was able to get out of him, he stated that he had been

### FIFTY DAYS

making the trip out from Stewart river, having left there in December in company with an Indian named "Bob." They had three dogs and one sled. Two of the dogs gave out on the lakes, and the men then traveled on snow shoes to the summit, near which they built a snow-house, which they occupied for four days, through incessant storms and intense cold. Upon the fifth day they abandoned their snow house, leaving everything behind, and were found five days after by the Indians, having been the whole of the five days making 12 miles. The white man died at Mr. Wilson's 36 hours after his arrival. Before he passed away he told Mr. Wilson that he left a lot of letters and gold dust at the abandoned snow house, the principal portion of which was for Mr. McQuestin. He also stated that there were about one hundred men near Stewart river, and that there was

### A BIG EXCITEMENT

among them over the discovery of coarse gold on Seventy-mile creek, and that his main object was to reach San Francisco before Mr. McQuestin left there. As he did not expect to die he did not give his name. Mr. Wilson sent out a party in search of the "cached" valuables, which had to return on account of the severe storm. Mr. Bowell, of Juneau, thinks the white man was one Tom Williams. Nothing definite could be obtained from the dying man in regard to the richness or extent of the "strike," as he stated that he was on a secret mission, but, however, that it had been found, and that one of the objects of his coming out was to induce Mr. McQuestin to take in a large stock of goods for the miners. From what he said, all are lead to believe that when the mail is found it will disclose all that have been looking for—the biggest "find" of the Northwest. Everybody who knows anything about the country says it is there, and that time is bound to show it up.

# The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

## THE ALASKAN SOCIETY OF SITKA.

The second meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, Mr. A. K. Delaney in the chair. The committee on nominations reported that they had designated permanent officers as follows: Governor A. P. Swineford president; Rev. A. E. Austin vice-president; Judge Brady secretary and ex-officio treasurer; Mrs. R. M. Baker and Mrs. N. O. Newell directors. On Dr. Jackson's motion it was resolved that the report be adopted. Dr. Jackson moved that he be authorized to purchase twenty-five copies of THE ALASKAN containing the constitution, to be mailed to the eastern members of the association. (Carried.) Also resolved that 100 copies of the constitution be printed off for distribution throughout the territory. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Haydon and Professor William A. Kelly were added to the charter members. Dr. Jackson suggested that meetings be held each fortnight during the winter at which papers by well known scientists might be read, as for instance Prof. Wright's paper on Muir Glacier, and Prof. Libbey's on Mt. Edgecombe and Mt. Saint Elias. The idea met with general favor among the members present. Dr. Jackson, Miss Rodgers and Mr. J. J. McLean were appointed a committee to make a recommendation as to what scientific papers should be subscribed to by the society. On Dr. Jackson's motion the following were elected corresponding members: Hon. C. B. Farwell, U. S. Senator; D. C. Gillman, President Johns Hopkins University; Nicholas Murray Butler, Training College, New York City; Edwin Hale Abbott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Louis Dyer, Cambridge, Mass.; John P. Pine, New York; Thomas Hill, San Francisco; Elliott F. Shepard, New York; A. V. E. Young, Evanston, Ill.; Thos. N. Strong, Portland, Oregon; and Fred J. Slade, Trenton, N. J. Ivan Petrow, of Kodiak, Alaska, Prof. W. H. Dall of Washington, Prof. Wright of Oberlin College, Ohio, and Prof. W. H. Libbey, of New Jersey, were elected honorary members. Dr. Jackson reported that Prof. Wright had promised to write a paper on Muir Glacier for publication by the society, and to furnish diagrams to illustrate its pages. After an interesting talk on Muir Glacier and its wonders and some general observations on the birds of Alaska, the members adjourned.

The third meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at Austin Hall. In the absence of the president the Rev. A. E. Austin, vice-president, took the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the secretary, Maurice E. Kenealy, and approved.

Dr. Jackson, a member of the committee appointed at the last meeting to select magazines to be subscribed to by the society, reported that the committee had chosen the American Journal of Science (monthly), American Geographical Society Bulletin (occasional), American Antiquarian Quarterly, and Science Weekly. On motion the committee's report was accepted and the committee instructed to subscribe to the magazines named above.

Dr. Jackson moved that the society for the present hold a session on the first and third Monday evenings in each month at 7:30. (Carried.)

On motion, Miss Ida M. Rodgers was requested to read a paper at the next regular meeting. This Miss Rodgers consented to do and stated that the subject would be Prof. Wright's paper on Muir Glacier.

Dr. Jackson was requested to secure from Mr. McLean the several years' issues of Science Weekly in the latter's possession, on terms to be arranged.

The society then adjourned to meet on Monday evening, November 7th, at Austin Hall.

ested in the work of the Society and are willing to make an entrance contribution of \$5 or more towards its support.

[C.] Honorary members to be chosen from those who have in any way distinguished themselves in promoting the study of Alaskan geography, natural history, ethnography, or other branches of science.

(4) The directors shall consist of a president, vice-president and a secretary who shall also be treasurer, and of two additional directors, all of whom shall be chosen by the resident members to hold office for a year and until their successors are chosen.

(5) An annual report shall be made and printed by the directors and sent to all the members. Scientific papers may be published from time to time in the name of the Society, after they have received the approval of a committee of expert persons to be designated by the directors.

(6) The constitution may be amended at the annual meeting by the assent of a majority of the resident members. By-laws shall be adopted from time to time to provide for the carrying out of the principles of this constitution.

Signed by the following members:

C. B. Farwell, Chicago.  
D. C. Gillman, President Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
Nicholas Murray Butler, President P. E. A. Training College, N. Y. City.  
Edwin Hale Abbott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Louis Dyer, Cambridge, Mass.  
John P. Pine, 41 Pine St., N. Y.  
Thomas Hill, artist, San Francisco.  
Elliott F. Shepard, New York.  
A. V. E. Young, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Thos. N. Strong, Portland, Oregon.  
Fred J. Slade, Trenton, N. J.

Residents of Sitka:

Sheldon Jackson, D. D.  
A. P. Swineford.  
Maurice E. Kenealy.  
A. K. Delaney.  
John J. McLean.  
Alonzo E. Austin.  
William Shergan.  
Mrs. R. M. Baker.  
Mary Overing Newell,  
Gertrude Brett Harding.  
Anna R. Kelsey.  
Rhoda A. Lee.  
Virginia M. Pakle.  
Ida M. Rodgers.  
H. E. Haydon.  
M. L. F. Haydon.  
William A. Kelly.  
John G. Brady.

# The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1887.

## THE ALASKAN SOCIETY OF SITKA.

### AMENDED CONSTITUTION AS FINALLY ADOPTED.

(1) The name of this Society is the "Alaskan Society of Sitka."

(2) The purpose is to collect and preserve information in regard to the arts, history, language, religion, and folklore of the native population of Alaska, and also in regard to the structure, climate, mineral resources, fisheries, zoography, ornithology, flora and fauna of the country; and, in brief, to observe, collect, record and publish facts in regard to the entire territory, continental and insular.

(3) The members of the association are the undersigned founders, and such others as may from time to time be elected to membership in the classes below named,—(ladies as well as gentlemen being eligible).

[A.] Resident members to be chosen from the residents of Sitka, who by their tastes, studies or pursuits are qualified to promote the objects of the association. The annual membership fee for resident and corresponding members in Alaska shall be \$1.

[B.] Corresponding members to be chosen from those interested in the objects of this Society in all parts of Alaska; also from those who have been in Alaska as residents or visitors, and also of officers of the military, naval, and civil service of the United States who have been stationed in Alaska, it being understood that they are inter-

# The Alaskan

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

The Alaskan Society of Sitka met on Monday evening the 31st ult., in Austin Hall. Dr. Jackson reported to the members the purchase of eleven volumes of Science for the years 1870-89 both inclusive. Report adopted. After the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. J. McLean for the presentation to the society of fifteen government publications on scientific subjects, the society adjourned until Monday next at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

# The Alaskan

THE ALASKAN

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

The Alaskan Society of Sitka met on Monday evening last at Austin Hall, Rev. A. E. Austin in the chair. A resolution was passed as follows: "That the members of the Museum Society be invited to attend any meeting of the Alaskan Society at which they may desire to be present." Dr. Jackson read a communication from Mr. G. L. Goodall, Professor of Botany, of Cambridge, Mass., stating that he had forwarded an instruction book giving full details respecting the preparation of floral specimens. An arrangement at the previous meeting, Miss Ida Rodgers read Professor G. F. Wright's paper on Muir Glacier, upon which a discussion ensued at the close of the reading, and a vote of thanks was passed to the lady. Mr. F. E. Fiobese gave an interesting account of a trip to Spitzbergen in February, 1878, when a large number of Greenland whales were observed, ranging in length from 50 to 70 feet. Adjourned at 10:30 p. m. until Monday evening, the 21st, when Miss Kelsey will give a reading.

## The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

### THE ALASKAN SOCIETY OF SITKA.

SITKA, ALASKA, Oct 3, 1887.

Pursuant to a call for a public meeting issued by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a number of ladies and gentlemen met at his office in Austin Hall on Monday evening to consider, and if the way was clear, to organize a Scientific Association for Alaska,

At 7:30 o'clock Dr. Jackson called the meeting to order and nominated Gov. A. P. Swineford for chairman.

Mr. J. J. McLean was elected temporary secretary.

Dr. Jackson stated the object of the meeting, and gave a history of its inception by such eminent scholars as Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University; Col. Elliott F. Shepard of New York City, Edwin Hale Abbott of Milwaukee, Prof. Louis Dyer of Harvard College, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Industrial Training College, New York City; Prof. A. V. E. Young, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Miss E. C. Edwards, President of Mt. Holyoke Female College; Thos. Hill, Artist, San Francisco; Hon. C. B. Farwell, U. S. Senate; and others who were tourists to Alaska during July and August, 1887.

Dr. Jackson then presented the form of a constitution which had been prepared by a committee of the eminent gentlemen above named.

The proposed constitution was read by the secretary.

After a full and free discussion by Gov. Swineford, Collector Delaney, Mr. Kenealy, Mr. McLean, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Austin, Dr. Jackson and others, the constitution was amended and adopted as follows:

#### CONSTITUTION.

I.  
The name of this society is the "Alaskan Society of Sitka."

II.  
The purpose is to collect and preserve information in regard to the arts, history, language, religion, and folk-lore of the native population of Alaska, and also in regard to the structure, climate, mineral resources, fisheries, zoophytes, ornithology, flora and fauna of the country; and, in brief, to observe, collect, record and publish facts in regard to the entire territory, continental and insular.

III.  
The members of the association are the undersigned founders, and such others as may from time to time be elected to membership in the classes below named,—(ladies as well as gentlemen being eligible).

A. Resident members to be chosen from the residents of Sitka, who by their tastes, studies or pursuits are qualified to promote the objects of the association. The annual membership fee for resident and corresponding members in Alaska shall be \$1.

B. Corresponding members to be chosen from those interested in the objects of this society in all parts of Alaska; also from those who have been stationed in Alaska, it being understood that they are interested in the work of the society and are willing to make an entrance contribution of \$5 or more towards its support. Corresponding members present at any meeting of the society shall be considered resident members for that meeting.

C. Honorary members, to be chosen from those who have in any way distinguished themselves in promoting the study of Alaskan geography, natural history, ethnography or other branches of science.

IV.  
The directors shall consist of a president, vice-president and a secretary who shall also be treasurer, and of two additional directors, all of whom shall be chosen by the resident members to hold office for a year and until their successors are chosen.

V.  
An annual report shall be made and printed by the directors and sent to all the members. Scientific papers may be published from time to time in the name of the society, after they have received the approval of a committee of expert persons to be designated by the directors.

VI.  
The constitution may be amended at the annual meeting by the assent of a majority of the resident members.

By-laws shall be adopted from time to time to provide for the carrying out of the principles of this constitution. (Signed by the following members):

C. B. Farwell, Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Gilman, President Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Nicholas Murray Butler, President, P. E. A. Training College, N. York City; Edwin Hale Abbott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Louis Dyer, Cambridge, Mass.; John P. Pine, 41 Pine St., New York; Thomas Hill, artist, San Francisco, Cal.; Elliott F. Shepard, New York; A. V. E. Young, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Thos. N. Strong, Portland, Oregon; Fred. J. Slade, Trenton, N. J.

Residents of Sitka—Sheldon Jackson, D. D., A. P. Swineford, Maurice E. Kenealy, A. K. Delaney, John J. McLean, Alonzo E. Austin, William Shergan, Mrs. R. M. Baker, Mary Overing Newell, Gertrude Brett Hardinge, Anna R. Kelsey, E. A. Lee, Virginina M. Pakle, Ida M. Rodgers.

Moved by Dr. Jackson and seconded by Mr. Kenealy that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to nominate permanent officers.

Messrs. Jackson and Delaney and Mrs. O. P. Baker were appointed a committee on nominations.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

JOHN J. MCLEAN,  
Secretary pro tem.

## The Alaskan

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY.—All interested in the formation of a society for securing a Museum of Natural History in connection with the Training School are requested to meet at Dr. Jackson's office in Austin Hall, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

## The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1887.

### MUSEUM OF ALASKAN NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY.

At the summons of Dr. Sheldon Jackson a meeting of the citizens of Sitka was held in Austin Hall on Monday evening, the 24th, for the purpose of forming a society for securing a Museum of Natural History in connection with the Industrial Training School. Prof. W. A. Kelly was elected chairman and Miss Ida M. Rodgers secretary. The following constitution was read over by Dr. Jackson, section by section, and unanimously approved:

#### CONSTITUTION.

(1) The name of this society is the "Museum of Alaskan Natural History and Ethnology."

(2) The purpose is to collect and preserve in connection with the Sitka Industrial Training School, specimens illustrative of the natural history and ethnology of Alaska and publications relating thereto.

(3) The membership of the society shall consist of the undersigned founders, the officers and teachers of the Sitka Industrial Training School, and such others as may from time to time be elected to membership. Non-residents of Alaska interested in the work of the society and willing to contribute to its funds, may be elected corresponding members. Parties who have rendered distinguished service to Alaska may be elected honorary members.

(4) The affairs of the society shall be administered by an executive committee of five, three of whom shall be officers or teachers in the Sitka Industrial Training School. The superintendent of the Industrial Training School shall be ex-officio member of the executive committee. The elected members of the committee shall serve for two years or until their successors are chosen.

(5) The officers of the society shall consist of a President and Secretary. The Secretary shall be ex-officio treasurer.

(6) The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a majority of those present, provided the proposed amendment does not remove the Society and its property out of the control of the Sitka Industrial Training School. By-laws shall be adopted from time to time by the executive committee for the carrying out of the purposes of the Society.

On Dr. Jackson's motion the following were elected corresponding members: Hon. C. B. Farwell, U. S. Senator; D. C. Gillman, President Johns Hopkins University; Nicholas Murray Butler, Training College, New York City; Edwin Hale Abbott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Louis Dyer, Cambridge, Mass.; John P. Pine, New York; Thos. Hill, San Francisco; Elliott F. Shepard, New York; A. V. E. Young, Evanston, Ill.; Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Oregon; Fred. S. Slade, Trenton, N. J.; Ivan Petroff, Kodiak, Alaska; Professor W. H. Dall, Washington; Professor Wright, Oberlin College, Ohio; and Professor W. H. Libbey, Princeton, New Jersey.

On motion the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next at 8:30 o'clock, when permanent officers will be nominated and elected.

The Museum starts off with a very choice collection of black slate carvings from Queen Charlotte's Island, probably the finest on the continent, with the exception of that in the Smithsonian Institute. The collection comprises some twenty-two specimens executed with artistic skill and savage grotesqueness. Each stone carving represents a story of real life, the Haidah Indians delighting to sculpture in their own quaint style the encounters they have had with the beasts of the field and the monsters of the deep.

Mr. Millmore suggested that Dr. Jackson should call at the Smithson-

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THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

## NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology held their second meeting in Austin Hall last Monday evening, Mr. F. E. Frobose being voted to the chair.

The constitution as printed in last week's issue of THE ALASKAN, having been read over, the following ladies and gentlemen affixed their signatures to the document: Maurice E. Kenealy, Susan S. Winans, Anna R. Kelsey, Gertrude B. Harding, Ida M. Rodgers, Rhoda A. Lee, Virginia M. Pakle, Mrs. Rose M. Baker, William Millmore, F. E. Frobose, A. E. Austin, Sheldon Jackson D. D., William A. Kelly.

Dr. Jackson having stated that the first business before the society was the choosing of an executive committee, the election proceeded as follows:

Executive Committee.—William Millmore, James Shields, Miss Anna R. Kelsey, William A. Kelly, Miss Ida M. Rodgers.

Dr. Jackson having presented to the society twenty-two magnificent specimens of Haidah black slate carving; Mr. Frobose having donated two Alaskan blue jays, one flying fish from the coast of Brazil, and a carved wooden mask picked up on an Indian grave on Admiralty Island, and Mr. J. J. McLean a petrified tree root, cordial votes of thanks were passed to the donors for their handsome gifts.

Mr. Millmore announced that he had a number of specimens of Alaskan curios and minerals which he intended to present the society at its next meeting.

Dr. Jackson stated that several of the tourists who arrived at Sitka on the Olympian during the past summer had promised to arrange a plan of a museum building and to assist in raising the finances needed to pay the cost of erecting the structure. On motion Dr. Jackson was appointed a committee on ways and means to arrange during his eastern trip for the money necessary to put up the museum building.

The Chairman remarked that specimens of natural curiosities whether from Alaska or not would be acceptable. It would not do to longer delay the collecting of Alaskan curios as such were getting scarcer every season. The antique specimens of native handiwork were fast disappearing from the territory, being bought up in such quantities by eastern tourists. Their value, too, was increasing, and there was little doubt that if the society progressed as favorably as was expected, the museum would at the end of a few years contain a collection of great value.

Mr. Millmore suggested that Dr. Jackson should call at the Smithson-

ian Institute during his sojourn at Washington and inform the president of the formation of the society. The institute could render great help in many ways to the members.

Dr. Jackson remarked that Mr. Edwin Hale Abbott, of Milwaukee, had promised to purchase Mr. Brady's collection of curios and present it to the museum, but Mr. Brady having declined to dispose of his collection it was hoped that Mr. Abbott would donate a sum of money equivalent in value to the collection, with which amount the society could buy curios as they were offered for sale from time to time, or depute someone to go to the Indian villages rarely visited by tourists where fine specimens could be obtained at reasonable prices.

The following members were elected to act as permanent committees in the different departments of work assigned to them:

Taxidermy—William Millmore, and F. E. Frobose.

Insect Kingdom—Miss Ida Rodgers; Maurice E. Kenealy.

Shells, rocks and fossils—Miss Virginia M. Pakle; Mrs. Susan S. Winans.

Botany—Mrs. Rose M. Baker; Miss Anna R. Kelsey.

Mineralogy—Professor William A. Kelly.

Capture of fishes and angling—Rev. A. E. Austin.

Ornithology—Miss Rhoda A. Lee; Mrs. G. B. Harding.

Skeletons, bones and horns—All the members.

Mr. Millmore referring to the work to be undertaken by the committee on ornithology, said that the nests of birds and their eggs were of value, but were so much the more valuable if the branches of trees on which the nests were built, accompanied them. When a nest was found the bough of the tree upon which it rested should be broken off and the whole carried away. There was a great demand for such specimens at the Smithsonian Institute.

The executive committee was empowered to summon through THE ALASKAN future meetings of the society whenever it was considered such were necessary.

Mr. Millmore having, by request, consented to read, at the next meeting, an essay on the eagle and its habits, an adjournment was taken at 10:30 p. m.

The meeting was of the most profitable and amusing character, all the members being highly pleased with the discussions which had ensued and for the opportunity they had had in considering topics of so instructive a nature.

## THE ALASKAN MUSEUM.

The Collection Growing Rapidly.

The King of Birds. Its Habits and Peculiarities.

The Alaskan Natural History Society held its regular meeting on Monday evening the 14th, in Austin Hall, Mr. W. A. Kelley being voted in as chairman, and Mr. Maurice E. Kenealy as

acting secretary. Pending the commencement of business the members examined a number of antique and handsome curios which had been donated to the museum since the previous meeting; some of these being quaint and rare greatly interested the members who congratulated each other upon the fact that additions were being made to the collection quite rapidly, auguring well for the future success of the institution. Votes of thanks were accorded by the society to the donors for their respective gifts, as follows:

Presented by William Millmore: one stone mortar and pestle; two pieces of rock interspersed with Alaskan garnets, found in the neighborhood of Wrangell; stone sinker and native halibut hook. A description of the latter furnished by the presenter is worthy of preservation; it runs thus:

#### HALIBUT HOOK AND SINKER.

The halibut hook is a peculiarly shaped instrument, and is made from splints from hemlock knots bent in a form somewhat resembling an ox-bow. These knots remain perfectly sound long after the body of the tree has decayed and are exceedingly tough; they are selected in preference to those of spruce because there is no pitch in them to offend the fish, which will not bite at a hook that smells of resin. The knots are first split into small pieces, and after being shaped with a knife are inserted into a hollow piece of the sea kelp, and roasted or steamed in the hot ashes until they are pliable; they are then bent into the required form and tied until they are cold when they retain the shape given them. A barb made of a piece of bone or iron is firmly lashed to the lower side of the hook with slips of spruce cut in thin sections like a ribbon, or with slips of bark of the wild crab-apple. The upper arm of the hook is slightly curved outward and wound around with bark to prevent splitting. A thread made of whale sinews is usually fastened to the hook for the purpose of tying on the bait, and another of the same material loosely twisted, serves to fasten the hook to the kelp-line. As the halibut's mouth is vertical, instead of horizontal like that of most other fish, it readily takes the hook, the upper portion of which passes outside and over the corner of the mouth and acts as a sort of a spring to fasten the barb into the fish's jaw. The Indians prefer this kind of a hook for halibut fishing rather than the metal ones, for the reason that the halibut is the only fish that will take this bait.

#### STONE PESTLE AND MORTAR.

This is an unusually fine specimen of stone obtained from an old Chilcat Indian, who stated that it had been used by his people for ages. The mortar is made from a hard rock boulder,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, 7 inches in diameter and 23 inches in circumference, and a cavity of 4 inches; rim one inch thick, and grooved  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the rim, outside. The pestle, which is of a cylindrical shape and is made from hard slate rock, is 7 inches long and six inches in circumference, and grooved one inch from each end.

**Presented by Willoughby Clark:** 2 stone axes, one stone sledge hammer, and two stone rubbers. One of the axes was dug up on the site of an ancient village near Wrangell.

**Presented by James Shield:** A fine specimen of petrified wood from Coal Harbor, Shumagin Islands, Aleutian chain; wooden bowl and charm from a Shaman's grave, Killisnoo. The petrified wood is especially interesting as coming from a section of the territory where no trees are ever found, and within in the memory of man have never been known to grow.

**Presented by Mr. F. E. Frobose:** stuffed and mounted Alaskan mud-gull; ancient bible and prayer book in the Finnish language.

Mr. Millmore suggested that anyone making a presentation to the society, should send in accompanying the gift, a written description of the curio, as it is important that all known about every specimen should be preserved.

On Dr. Jackson's motion the two gentlemen named were elected corresponding members of the society: Hon. John Eaton, President of Marietta College, Ohio; William S. Ladd, Portland, Oregon.

The constitution not having provided for the manner of appointing the permanent officers of the society, on motion the executive committee were authorized to elect such. An adjournment was taken to an adjoining room, and on returning the committee reported that they had chosen the following to serve: President, William Millmore; Secretary and ex-officio Treasurer, Miss Ida Rodgers. The committee's report having been ratified by the meeting, the newly elected president at once assumed the duties of his office.

As arranged at the preceding meeting Mr. Millmore read a paper on the eagle of Alaska and its habits. In a few preliminary remarks the speaker said that the facts which he had collected were the result of his own personal observation. Though they might differ from the inferences arrived at through the investigations of scientists they were correct and could be accepted as authentic so far as personal observations went. One or two of his conclusions he might be compelled to modify after further investigations, but as a whole the statement was an accurate one. Mr. Millmore proceeded as follows.

#### THE EAGLE OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

The white headed eagle is the male bird and the black one the female. (This statement I make from personal observations.) In the month of April the eagles in Southeastern Alaska mate, the female choosing two male birds who both assist in building the nest, an old nest rarely being occupied again. It is a striking feature of the eagle in Southeastern Alaska, and undoubtedly instinct has taught them to conform with the climate, that they build their nests always in some high tree top, and construct it of brush and moss. Eagles in other countries, so far as my knowledge goes, differ materially in that regard, their nest-building being in a craggy nook, which is

only provided with a few brambles and so sparingly that the eggs rest upon the bare rock.. The female bird lays from two to three eggs, and after the laying she is driven to the mountain heights by the two male birds, who then take possession of the nest and attend to the incubation of the eggs, relieving each other in that duty until the eggs are hatched and the eaglets are able to fly. The vigilance of the mother however never ceases, but strange to say she watches an opportunity of eventual desertion of the nest by the two males, not for the benefit of her progeny or to extend any motherly care to them, but to destroy her own young ones. I have repeatedly noticed on her returning within a few hundred yards of the nest that both of the males would rush upon her and drive her back by main force exhibiting all signs of desperate defense of their nest. The two males act in concert, as one male alone, owing to inferior strength, cannot overcome the female. Late in September when the young ones are fairly developed, whole families reunite and form large flocks, composed of parents and children, all seeming to rejoice over the successful raising of the young. But the females even then have not yet lost the spiteful trait of their character and attempt to injure the young ones on the least relaxation of the watchfulness of the males. At that time the eagles can be observed in the air in large numbers.

The president's paper was well received, the information contained therein being of a new and instructive character, and proving to be of great interest to the members.

Mr. George Barnes (Wrangle) remarked that he had seen large flocks of eagles near the mouth of Stikine river at which point they congregated to catch oolachans. His observation also showed him that the birds in some instances used the same nest more than once.

Mr. Millmore said that the Alaskan eagle, although "denominated "bald-headed" was not one of that family. He thought its more correct name to be the golden eagle. There was so little known about the habits of the king of birds, nothing on the subject being printed in text books, that the study was one of some consequence and worthy to be looked into by ornithologists.

Rev. A. E. Austin regretted much that the bird which served as an emblem of the great Republic, should turn out to be such a shameless wife-beater, (laughter); two males attacking one of the weaker sex made the matter so much the worse.

The president said that the chief place in this section where the eagles congregate is at Point Kekel, Salisbury Sound, located at the southern entrance to Peril Straits, some 24 miles northwest of Sitka. Their nests are built at the tops of the trunks of decayed trees, where a good foundation existed, on which the eggs and young birds could rest.

With this the discussion closed.

Mr. Frobose announced that he was now ready to undertake the stuffing and mounting of birds and would continue to do so during the winter

months. But as it was impossible to secure suitable specimens from the Indians he needed a gun for the purpose. Having had the offer of an English Richardson breech-loading gun on reasonable terms he desired to know if the society would purchase it.

On motion resolved that Mr. Frobese buy the gun on the terms proposed.

Dr. Jackson said that it had been deemed advisable to have a temporary place fixed up in the school room where the specimens already in hand could be stored, pending the erection of a museum building. Some cases and a few shelves would suit for the present. The suggestion was agreed to.

The president having remarked upon the need there existed for textbooks and educational treatises from which the members might acquire instruction,

Dr. Jackson promised that if a list of the books required were sent to him while at Washington he would do his best to procure them for the use of the society. There were several publications issued which could be had on application at the Smithsonian Institute and other departments of the government. A discussion arose upon the question of the name by which the natives should be designated, Dr. Jackson's opinion being that the term "Indian" should no longer be used. At present the aborigines of the country although commonly called Indians were not under Indian laws, but they might be if the name were continuously applied. The white people could be known as American citizens; the former subjects of the Czar could still retain the name of Russians, and the natives might be denominated Alaskans. Miss Rodgers proposed: "That this society exert their influence to have discarded the use of the word "Indian" as applied to the natives of Alaska, and the term 'Alaskan' substituted." Seconded by Dr. Jackson and carried.

It having been decided that the members of the society should convene on the second Monday in every month a motion was passed requesting Mr. Frobese to give an exhibition at the next meeting of the skinning, stuffing and preserving of a bird.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m. until Monday evening, December 12th.

#### Natives of Alaska.

EDITOR ALASKAN:

SIR.—In the résumé of the proceedings of last week's meeting of the Alaskan Natural History Society, in your issue of the 19th inst., I have observed that a resolution was passed; "That this society exert their influence to have discarded the use of the word 'Indian' as applied to the natives of Alaska, and the term 'Alaskan' substituted." Allow me to make a few remarks upon the proposed use of the latter term. In the first place its application to the Indians only I do not deem logically correct, as anyone born in Alaska, from no matter what parentage, is an Alaskan per se. Secondly, it may also lead to misapprehensions considering that Alaska is inhabited (leaving

the Eskimo and Dall's "Orarian" stock entirely out of the question) by two so called Indian nations, who are totally distinct from each other. The Thlinkets, who surround us here in Southeastern Alaska, and whose cognates reach as far south as Cape Flattery, form an ethnological group to which no distinctive name has yet been given. These interesting people, whose characteristics are rapidly fading away before the brilliant torch of civilization, have ever occupied my attention during the three years that I have sojourned in this region, and through continued study of their language, religion and sociology, I have arrived at the conclusion that the Thlinkets are of Asiatic origin; in the meantime fully concurring with Dr. Morton's theory that the American Indians constitute a separate branch of the human family. Without the facilities of consulting scientific libraries and entirely left to my own resources to procure works bearing on the subject, I am not yet prepared to give as many authoritative proofs of my assertion as I would desire, but feel confident that I will be able to do so before long.

As to the inhabitants of Central Alaska it is a well known fact that they belong to the Tinnah or Athabascan stock—the aboriginal race of North America. (See Dall's Alaska and resources, page 428.) I therefore venture to suggest to use the terms "Thlinket" or "Tinneh," as the occasion may require.

In conclusion I may add that the nations now occupying the Indian Territory, many of whom are quite equal to, and in some instances superior to their white neighbors, as far as civilization is concerned, are ever proud of their historical names. Why then should a civilized Thlinket disdain a name by which his people have been known to the civilized world, since Captain Marchand's visit to this coast on his voyage around the world during the years 1790-92?

Respectfully yours,  
C. H. SCHAAP.  
Sitka, Alaska, November 21, 1887.

November 20, 1887.

#### THE POST-INTELLIGENCER

LEIGH HUNT, EDITOR.  
R. C. WASHBURN, MANAGER.

#### SEATTLE DA

##### FROM ALASKA.

COURT NEWS—FRANK BANGS RELEASED—  
INDIAN MATTERS—GENERAL NEWS.

[Regular Cor. Post-Incognitum.]

##### THE DISTRICT COURT.

The forthcoming term of the district court opening in Sitka on Monday the 14th inst., is looked forward to with great interest, and will be of far-reaching importance as there are on for trial three murder cases, besides a number of civil suits. In addition to the charge brought against Frank Fuller, which has caused world-wide interest, there is to be heard the trial of Wall Pierce, a white man accused for the murder of an Indian on Douglas Island, in October last year. The third case is that of an Indian accused of butchering his wife at Berneray on July 13th last.

Since the inauguration of 1885, there has been no instance of a person being sentenced to death in this territory, but it is believed that Judge Dawson will not shirk the responsibility of imposing the extreme penalty of the law if the evidence and the law should warrant it. To decide upon the issuing of true bills in the several cases to be heard there have been summoned to attend sixteen grand jurors, drawn in the usual manner by a commissioner and the district clerk. In consequence of there being charges of murder coming on for adjudication, the law requires that thirteen petit jurors attend in addition to the grand jury. In view of the summoning of so many jurymen they have necessarily been selected from many different parts of the territory. It is believed that all the jurors, both grand and petit, have the best interests of the district at heart and will do their duty fearlessly. Should either of the three prisoners indicted be condemned to die, their executions would occur in Sitka, at a place to be named by the marshal. The last cases of hanging which occurred in the territory were carried out by the executioner of the town of Fairbanks in the year 1882, when two Indians were lynched for slaying a white man—a mode of punishment now in entire disfavor in Alaska and rendered unnecessary because of the care exercised by the civil authorities to uphold law and order.

##### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The territorial board of education, consisting of Judge Dawson, Governor Swinsford and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, has issued a series of rules for the government of the public schools in the territory. Rule 3 prescribes that "corporal punishment should not be inflicted except in extreme cases of misconduct, and then in moderation only." The rule meets with the approbation of the teachers and the public generally. The board is enforcing, also, the compulsory attendance regulation, the result being that the Indians appear to be willing to comply with the law so soon as they thoroughly understand what it requires them to do.

##### WANTS TO LEAVE.

Before Judge Dawson, in the district court, on the 31st ult., came up for argument a writ of habeas corpus, issued on the 27th, directing Lieut. Commander John S. Newell, of the United States steamer *Piney*, now serving with the winter station in Sitka harbor, to bring into court one Scott Oliver, a common seaman on the vessel named. The object of the writ was to release Oliver from further service in the navy, the ground alleged being that he enlisted while under the age of twenty-one years without the consent of his parents or guardian. The learned judge in deciding the case held that the enlistment of boys in the navy between the ages of 14 and 18 could only be legalized by the consent of their parents first being had and obtained. But that if they were over the age of 18 when they enlisted they could not be compelled to serve until they attained their majority, at which time their term expires by operation of law. The effect of the judgment was that the petitioner was remanded back to the custody of the lieutenant commander.

##### THE METLAKEANTLANS.

The tribe of Indians known as Metlakatlaups formerly residents of British Columbia who early in the year resolved to renounce their allegiance to Queen Victoria, and in carrying out that determination abandoned their old home on British soil and settled on Annette Island, this territory, at a public meeting recently held, decided to authorize the chairman, John Tait and David Leask, the secretary, to lay claim to the whole island which they now occupy, the dimensions being about sixty square miles. Not only do the settlers claim title to the whole island but they intend to ask the government to recognize their right to all the rocky islands within its bays or harbors, or within half a mile of its shores. The notification of claim has been recorded in the registry office here. The newcomers number about one thousand souls and are being added to from surrounding tribes from time to time.

##### LIBERATED.

Frank L. Bangs, who in March last pleaded guilty to smuggling liquor and other dutiable goods from a British port into the territory of Alaska, and was sentenced by the district court to two years' imprisonment and ordered

In addition to pay a fine of \$5000, was liberated by Judge Dawson on the 1st inst., on the hearing of a writ of habeas corpus. The ground of the prisoner's release was that he had been presented on information instead of an indictment. His belief held that according to recent decisions in the supreme court of the United States, in the Wilson Machine and Balance cases; the prisoner had been illegally sentenced and was entitled to an immediate discharge. Under section 1022 of the revised statutes, the judges of the circuit and district courts throughout the Union had for the past fifteen years been holding that prosecutions for offenses which might be punished by hard labor were valid if based upon a sworn information; the view of the pause judges being that indictments by a grand jury were unnecessary. But recent decisions by the court of appeals have laid it down that such prosecutions were not valid under the fifth amendment to the constitution. Judge Dawson could do nothing but bow to the dictum of the highest judicial authorities of the land and order the prisoner's release.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the territorial education agent, starts on a trip to the east in a fortnight. He will spend some time at Washington during the session of congress and endeavor to have the school appropriation, now only \$25,000, increased to \$50,000. Alaska needs more teachers and more schools, several of the buildings now used for the purpose of educating the children being tumble-down, condemned structures, mostly made of old logs.

The Greek-Russian church is securing adherents every week from the native Tlinkits. The number of Indians who have been converted to the belief during the past three months exceeds one hundred.

A society has been formed in Sitka for the purpose of establishing a museum, in which will be collected together from the various sections of the territory specimens of the flora and fauna, native carvings and members of the many species of the first tribes in Alaska. The building is to cost \$2,000, the greater portion of which has already been promised by supporters of the movement. It is expected that the museum will be opened next summer before the tourist season sets in. Some fifty fine specimens of curios, birds and carvings have already been contributed.

SIXTH, Nov. 3, 1887.

*San Francisco Bulletin*  
Oct 5, 1887.

#### A SAILOR RESCUED.

How the Bear Found One of the Crew of the Wrecked Bark Napoleon.

Just about dusk on Saturday evening the United States revenue cutter Bear steamed in the Golden Gate, twelve days from Canada. The following report concerning the finding of a sailor of the wrecked Napoleon was given:

Left St. Michaels on the 7th, anchored off Port Clarence on the 9th. There were several vessels of the whaling fleet there. One of the captains came on board and reported the fact of an Indian having brought him a board marked by one of the sailors of the lost whaling bark Napoleon, fixing Cape Navarin as the point where he was. We took an Indian interpreter named Rainbow and sailed on the 10th for Cape Navarin. On the morning of the 17th sent a boat ashore in charge of an officer. It was so very foggy that the natives did not see us until we were near the beach; then we called Vincent, who was fishing not far off. We landed through the heavy surf. Vincent greeted us with "Good morning, my friends." He seemed very much excited, and had been so long without speaking his own tongue that he confounded the Indian with it.

James B. Vincent, who was rescued by the cutter Bear from the Arctic regions, is a man of fine physique, probably about twenty-eight years of age; he is a native of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., where he has a mother living. He tells the following story of the wreck and his subsequent life among the Indians: "We sailed from San Francisco December 10, 1884, on board the bark Napoleon, Captain Samuel B. Smith, from Honolulu, from there for the Arctic Ocean on a whaling voyage. On

May 5, 1885, the Napoleon was crushed in the ice forty miles from Cape Navarin, Siberia. We took to the four boats and had no time to save anything or take any food with us. It was growing heavily. There were nine men in each boat. Twenty hours after leaving the wreck the boats were separated by a gale. The boats of the first and third mates met two days after the gale. All were alive in both boats. They remained together until the boats were caught in the ice, which compelled landing them on the pack ice. This was five days after the wreck occurred. They remained on the ice twenty-six days, their only food being two small seals which they caught. Nine men died from exhaustion and exposure. Five men were ill and allowed them to get to the land in their boats. Five men died on that day, leaving only four survivors of the eighteen men. The mate, Wilson Rogers, went crazy on the ice, and the others were compelled to tie him. They found a native village, and the natives received them kindly, but they had only dried fish to give them, and but a small quantity of that. As Vincent was the strongest, and he was not frost-bitten, he was selected to be the one to go to some northern point to find a whaling vessel. He set out with twenty-five Indians, who drove reindeer before them for food. When they reached the mountains the Indians refused to go further, and he then sent a marked board by one of them 250 miles to Cape Behring, where it was delivered to the Captain of the whaler Hunter.

Vincent lived among the Indians, herding the reindeer with them and adopting in every respect their mode of life. But one day he became very ill, and, as he was not used to the diet or to the severe climate, he suffered very much. He returned to the coast, where he found his three companions had suffered greatly, but were still alive. Their feet and hands had dropped off from frost bites, and their limbs were swollen to a tremendous size from scurvy. They had been very much discouraged, and had sent a letter by an Indian northward to Cape Navarin. In March the three men died and Vincent continued his work among the Indians. In June 1886, the Russian brig Siberia called at Cape Navarin and received the letter sent by his companions. The Captain at once sailed for the neighborhood, but was told by a native that the men were all dead. On the 13th of July Vincent was rescued by the United States revenue cutter Bear. He describes the natives as having treated himself and his companions very kindly, but they are in a very poor condition themselves. They have but a few copper kettles, obtained from Russian traders. The possessor of two of them is esteemed a rich man, as they catch their fish in hand-nets made of deer sinews. He ascribes his escape to living in the interior with the natives who had deer.

## The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

#### ALASKA'S ULTIMATE DESTINY.

Energetic Exertions Only Needed  
to Make it a Country of Happy Homes and Boundless Wealth.

[An address by Mr. Henry E. Hayden at a meeting of the Sitka Literary and Dramatic Association, Wednesday, November 9.]

THE STORY OF ALASKA'S PURCHASE from the Russian Government and its transfer to the United States needs no repetition here. Its history since that period has not been a happy one. For the first time in our national annals, contact with a foreign people on our own soil has not proved to be a mutual benefit. The protecting folds of the flag of freedom flung over people, who hitherto had been serfs, has failed to arouse in them ambitious desires and a love of liberty. Why is this? Is it wholly the fault of the resident peo-

ple who, becoming citizens by compulsion, still cling with loyal fidelity to the autocratic sway of the Czar, and the religious faith of their ancestors? I think not. I believe that the pioneers of a new country—the advanced guard of civilization—who blaze the way and mark the trail for the feet of coming generations, should be possessed of faith, and hope, and confidence; faith in the land wherein they make their dwelling place; hope shining like a star amid the darkness of dire disappointment, and a sublime confidence in their own ability to achieve a noble destiny. Did the pioneer Americans who drifted thitherward, immediately after the transfer, possess these attributes? Or any of the noble characteristics which make up successful immigrants? Were they men and women capable of moulding the destiny, and happily shaping the affairs of a strange people in a strange land? Were they brave strong men and true and tender women? Did they stand shoulder to shoulder like the fathers and mothers of New England for the accomplishment of a great purpose? I do not believe they did, and I do not think that from their day to our own times, there has ever been a determined effort to make this Russo-land what it should be, thoroughly and entirely American,—American in all its ways, in its aims and aspirations; in its schools and churches; in its language and its daily living. I am a firm believer in Yankee fashions; in the moral suasion of Yankee "School Mams," and in the proselyting capacity of Yankee divines. A year or two of New England ways, and

#### ALASKA WOULD BE CONNECTICUT.

Notwithstanding our peculiarly isolated position from the busy center of civilization, it does appear to me that determined and united effort on our part, to ameliorate the condition of affairs would prove successful. There is so much to do and so many ways of doing it, there is not the shadow of an excuse for discontented idleness. The vastness of the towering mountains; the ever murmuring mystery of the sea; the twilight days; the impenetrable blackness of the brooding nights should reawaken in each one of us, the enthusiastic dreams and ambitions of our early youth.

In the world's broad field of battle,

In the great barnyard of life,  
Be not like the lazy cattle;  
Be a Rooster in the strife.

Lives of old, cocks all remind us,  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And when roasted (as we probably  
will be) leave behind us

Bird tracks on the sands of time.

A little colony of live Americans, on a rocky island in the North Pacific Ocean, ought not to permit time to hang heavily on their hands.

We have a striking example, in our very midst, of how much can be accomplished by earnest and heroic endeavor; and there cannot be a man or woman, alien or native born, professing christian or outspoken unbeliever, resident in Sitka to-day, who is not ready to bear testimony to the wonderful results attained.

#### BY THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

A little band of men and women, carrying the banner of their faith into a

sterile and inhospitable country, inhabited by a savage and benighted people, steeped to the lips in the dark waters of superstition, are certainly worthy of all admiration. I look with absolute wonder upon the early Missionaries, who through bodily discomfort, and privation, and sickness, which is the shadow of death, have toiled right on to final victory, until to-day, the seeds they planted in such stony soil, and nurtured with their tears, are blossoming into flowers for the gardens of paradise. No man should forget that the christian religion means more than church and creed; it means bodily cleanliness, and love of family, and gratitude and patriotism, and all the virtues of good citizenship. The glory of the cross lights the way, not only to spiritual salvation, but to temporal welfare. If these missionary men and women are gathering a harvest in so poor a field, why should we, with all our advantages, sit with folded hands and crave for something to do? Are there not other fields and kinds of labor, and are they not at the doors of our own domiciles?

I do not mean that we should attempt to organize ourselves generally into a Presbyterian Missionary Society, or that the most of us are adapted to labor in any spiritual vineyard, but I do mean that individually we can accomplish much toward promoting the mental, physical and temporal welfare of that suffering and ignorant humanity, whose plaintive cries for succor, are heard everywhere along the Alaskan coast. I believe that every man, who takes the brown, hard hands of savage manhood in his own, and tutors them to wield, with some degree of skill, the implements of labor, is conferring, although it be unconsciously, a blessing on the world. And when some dainty, pale faced lady deftly teaches the red fingers of a native girl, the gentle arts of house-wifery, and needle work, or any of those kindred things, which make our homes delightful, that together they are weaving a tapestry, whose colors shall never grow dim, nor fade, through all the coming years. The men and women, who do these things, are benefactors of humanity. The hopes of the world, the inspiration of genius, incentives to honest labor, love of home and country, all sweet and useful things grow out of these little acts of charity; they are the acorns out of which spring the giant oaks of progress. And I believe that with these kindly teaching of the useful arts can be inculcated a love of liberty and a patriotic devotion for its star-strewn flag.

Oh! I would have these native mothers and these Russian matrons—Sing, sing of freedom in their cradle songs,

Tell to the lisping boys who climb their knees,

Proud tales of all our storied battle-fields,

Tell them of Concord's field, of Bunker's height;

How from each blood drop sown at Lexington,

An armed avenger to the conflict sprung,

And as they listen, speak of Washington.  
Bind on the sandals to their willing feet,  
And point their way the path of Freedom on.  
So shall this great domain to empire rise,  
And history write of us, "Servants, well done!"

There is no excuse for a lack of unity among us. I cannot believe that Alaska living corrupts good manners. I cannot forget that the seedy coat of the needy adventurer may cover a heart of gold; that the glossy veneer of a gentleman (?) may cover a dastard soul. Here all distinctions of society, all social caste should be lost sight of. "Blue blood?" in a land like this has a tendency to make one misanthropic. Here there can be no aristocracy except that of brains and honesty, and brains and honesty, thank God! are American titles of nobility. It may be true that some of us are gently born and highly bred, but gentle birth and high breeding are kind and courteous always, and they shine clear and bright as a star out of the clouds of adverse circumstances.

When Robinson Crusoe saw with delighted eyes the foot prints in the sand he never stopped to note whether it showed an arched instep, and when at last he met Mr. Friday, he did not inquire into his family pedigree before admitting him into the very select circle of his society. Oh, no! they immediately organized a Dramatic and Literary Association of two members.

No gift of prophecy is necessary to foresee

THAT THE FUTURE OF ALASKA is assured beyond peradventure. The territory possesses nearly all the resources essential to a speedy and permanent development. The one thing necessary is the immigration thither of a hardy, honest, persevering and industrious people, coming unaccustomed by the "mad thirst for gold," and unswayed by the speculative mania too prevalent among all classes; bringing with them their kith and kin, and household gods, prepared to win from the virgin soil, and the unfurrowed sea, that recompence which mother nature always accords to true hearts and stalwart arms. Under the benign influence of carefully considered legislation, bestowed with the one purpose of meeting the peculiar exigencies which surround the new comer,—legislation free from political party purpose and the chicanery of capital; the onward and upward progress of the territory to empire, and the sovereignty of statehood, under the national flag will as surely follow as the night the day. I know that every civil official of the territory is doing his level best to have such legislation an accomplished fact, but they do desire an unanimous public sentiment behind them, and it should be given; not grudgingly and sparingly, but with lavish and hearty enthusiasm.

Let us then with hopeful hearts, and eager willing hands, unite in a determined effort to make Alaska a fit dwelling place for our fathers' children and for those who may come after them.

What masterpiece of American pluck and vim, and tireless energy, and persistent perseverance, will avail to overcome the mighty obstacles with which nature, in some passionate mood, has apparently blocked the wheels of progress on their way to glory, and dominion, on this far off coast? What means of rapid transit will be adapted to span the rivers and scale the mountains of a land like this? By what strange alchemy of man's devising will the ceaseless downpour of rain, and all the elemental strife be changed into perennial blessings, making the desert places which we know to-day the Eden-like gardens of a better time? To these and all the countless throngs of questions, and speculative fancies which arise in us, there can be one answer only. We do not know, but of this I feel assured, that looking backward for a hundred years, and reviewing the wonderful story of human progress, in every civilized land beneath the sun, that no embroidery upon the web of fancy, can be too highly colored and ornate. And so I dare to weave the meagre outlines of a fancy sketch, and hang it here as in a gallery.

I lift the misty curtain which veils the distant future and see

#### A LAND OF PROMISE ALL FULFILLED.

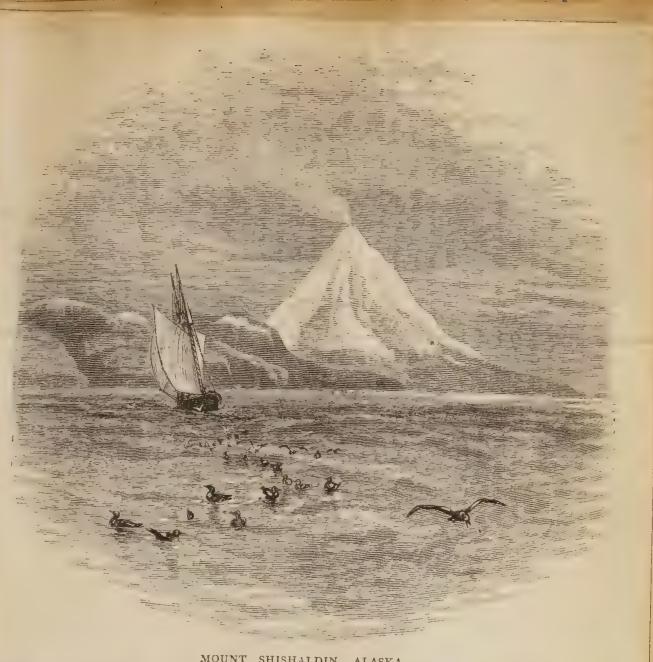
The inland passage, like the lagoon of Venice, is beautiful with stately palaces, and all along the mainland, and upon the emerald islands of the sea is heard the busy hum of human industries. Where Sitka stands to-day, a grand, imperial city yields its jeweled sceptre over every clime. Far out upon the ocean the golden domes of its majestic buildings guide the tempest-tossed mariner to a happy haven. In its bay a stately fleet of war ships are at anchorage, and I see the broad pennant of Admiral Newell floating on the breeze. Along the city's granite sea-wall, an aged officer, aged but debonair, strolls with his boon companions. I see him Turner beaming face seaward as if some happy thought of the old days was quickening in his memory. That beggar's garb of rags and patches known as the "Organic Act," has long since been legislated out of existence. The people of Chilkat denounced it as "a league with hell and a covenant with the Alaska Commercial Company." The warlike people of Chilkoot armed themselves in its defense, and after a long and sanguinary war, the "frigid coots" gained a decisive victory, resulting in permanent peace and better legislation. The Siwash has faded like brown October leaves. The Chinook vocabulary is as dead as the language of Pharaoh, but the plaza still remains, made beautiful by lavish expenditure and exquisite adornment. In its center four imposing shafts point like white fingers toward the sky; sacred these, to the memory of that illustrious quartette of immortals, Swineford, Dawson, Delaney and Atkins. At the base of each monument four canine statues, in bold relief, "Bruno," "Joe," "Spot," and one unnamed, and cur-tailed but historic, everyone.

Since that noted time when Mr. Delaney, with THE ALASKAN's help, consigned Vitus Behring and his de-

cendents to an "historical immorality," and Judge Dawson established the right of the United States to "jurisdiction, dominion, sovereignty and power" over Behring Sea, foreign powers have not meddled with anything "bearing" the family name. So many celebrities went to sea, to see about the seizure of sealers, sealing in Behring Sea, and the Government was bearing down so seasonably that the fate of the sealers was sealed. The Greco-Russian-Presbyterian wrestling match for supremacy over the bronzed ornaments of the native village, has passed into the imperishable domain of history, and Donskoy and Jackson are resting forever from their labors. The former in far Siberia, the latter near some peaceful, "hermitage" with the terse sentence carved above him: "The Mission, now and forever. By the eternals! It must and shall be preserved!" Mount Edgecombe, from base to sky line is a mighty vineyard, and the Alaskan grapes, and Sitka's vintage are noted through the world.

I can see a thousand cattle on the hills, all of them branded "Brady," but as he has pre-empted the hills and walled them round about, there is no one to up-braid-he. Vostovia's shaggy sides have long since yielded a willing obedience to the skill of the floriculturist, and flowers, and vines, and luxuriant foliage, and fountains fed by glacier streams, as cold as ice, and clear as crystal, stand out in beautiful relief against the ambient air; surpassing in natural and artistic beauty the wondrous stories of the hanging gardens of ancient Babylon. And over and above all the gigantic stony tip of "Arrowhead," pointing upward from the bent bow curve of Jamestown Bay, as if some mythical Nimrod of the old dead days were aiming at the sun. The Indian River trail has vanished like a sweet romantic dream and is now a glorious boulevard. At the river's mouth a stone bridge spans the stream, so beautiful of design and workmanship that miniature models of it are sold in all the bazars of Europe. Beyond this the boulevard follows the indented outlines of Silver Bay for many miles of rustic beauty, and terminates on the shell-strewn beach of Chatham Straits.

Sitka has become indeed, the Venice of the Northern Ocean; the peerless AND UNRIVALLED QUEEN OF THE SEAS; and above the, bustling din of the great city's hurrying throngs, I hear the rumble and roar of the rushing trains sounding in concert with the rumble and roar of the surging sea. A net work of telegraph wires winds swept by mountain gales and sweet breezes from the western ocean, are Aeolian harps singing the miracle songs of progress. And all along the mighty mainland of this empirical domain, lordly cities within whose gates the white-winged rovers of commerce rest from their long flights, and thriving villages, crowned with the gilded spires of churches, and the domed outlines of school buildings, stand with the purple mountains for a back-ground. Every glacier torrent, tumbling from the ice crowned foreheads of the "hills eternal," turns a million wheels in factories and workshops, and I know that the "Great-land" of the early adventurers and of Governor Swineford, has ful-



MOUNT SHISHALDIN, ALASKA.

*London,  
Eng., Nov. 5,*  
**A TRIP TO ALASKA**

LETTER NO. XXII. *Eng., Nov. 5,*

1851

SEVERAL of my correspondents have recently enquired when any more of my communications are to appear in the columns of the *City Press*? My only reply is, want of leisure, not want of inclination, has prevented me from sending a recent contribution. If any thing I write affords pleasure to my old friends and former associates I will cheerfully endeavour to comply with their wishes.

Possibly some of your readers might feel interested in hearing a little of my recent excursion to Alaska, and should they consider me egotistical in my description I must remind them it is difficult for anyone to speak of scenes he has witnessed, or in which he has taken part, without frequently using the first personal pronoun. Many London citizens will doubtless remember that in the year 1857, when the United States were settling down after their calamitous civil war, the American Government purchased of Russia the province of Alaska for seven and a-half million of dollars. I have no data at hand, but, if my memory serves me correctly, Mr. Seward was the Finance Minister at Washington at the time, and some of the cheese-eating humbugs, who are to be found on this as well as the other side of the Atlantic, were up in arms on the subject. "What did Mr. Seward mean by squandering the hard earnings of the people by purchasing worthless territory? Ought he not to be at once superseded?" Had not America sufficient territory already? Would not heavy taxation be needed for years to pay the interest on the bonds?" &c. Even our *London Times*, I think, deprecated the purchase. Without wearying your readers with statistics, I will state briefly, by that purchase the United States became possessed of nearly six hundred thousand square miles of additional territory—it is rather more than one-sixth as large as all the other states combined—it is larger than twelve states the size of New York State; but in addition, Alaska is rich in material and mineral resources, and has splendid seal and salmon fisheries.

For several years past the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has organized excursions in first-rate American style, and having heard them spoken of as the cheapest, grandest, and most enjoyable that could be taken, your readers will not wonder that, having obtained permission of the head of my home department, who was unequal to the exertion of accompanying me, I resolved to visit Alaska. Twice I had visited Norway, frequently have I spent my summer excursion in Switzerland, but I was anxious to see a part of the world where I had been informed that the mountains were more magnificent, the

glaciers larger, the scenery more varied and beautiful, and in fact all nature on a grander scale than in either of those two countries.

I left San Diego per s.s. *Santa Rosa* on July 31st, having the benefit of ecclesiastical supervision, for among my fellow passengers were Bishop Kip the Episcopal, and Bishop Fowler the Methodist, chiefs of their respective churches. Both had been visiting San Diego, the former to preach in St. Paul's Church, recently erected, the latter laid the foundation-stones of three new churches. All ecclesiastical buildings are churches in America. The word chapel applied to such edifices is unknown. The Methodists are perhaps the most lively, active, energetic body of Christians in the States, and understand raising dollars better than any other denomination in America. As usual, we were three nights on the water. A birth occurred on board. I proposed the child should be called "John Ingalls," after our captain, and offered with him to be one of the sponsors. He consented, provided the Bishop would christen the child; but Dr. Kip smiled, and shook his head, so that service did not take place. Bishop Fowler had previously landed.

At Santa Barbara I accompanied seven of the lady passengers to a fruit store, and on returning to the steamer was taxed with Mormon propensities. "The very reverse," was my reply, "a Mormon elder may take seven wives, but I submit in my own case I was the accidental agent in the fulfilment of the prophecy, 'And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man,'" and my fair companions, who, in the language of the *Morning Post*, were a galaxy of beauty and fashion, admitted I had the best of the argument.

And so our voyage terminated agreeably, and we landed in San Francisco at six a.m. on Wednesday, August 3rd. I spent that day among friends in the city, the following afternoon dined with a family at Alameda on the opposite side of the bay, and left on Friday, August 5th, at 9 a.m. by the s.s. *George W. Elder*, for Victoria. Here again, Bishop Fowler appeared, as he came on board to say farewell to six very pleasant friends of his from Kansas City, to whom he introduced me, as they like myself were bound for Alaska. We had an agreeable party on board, but rather a rough voyage, which disturbed the equanimity of the majority of my fellow-passengers, but fortunately did not affect me. A Ronisch priest; a Presbyterian minister, from Brooklyn, N.Y., where he had been for thirty-eight years; a Congregational minister from Omaha, Nebraska; and a comical old lady, a native of London upwards of eighty years of age, who remembered the late John Stuart Mill when he was a little boy and described him as being of a very affectionate disposition, were among our passengers. On Sunday we had service on board, conducted by the Presbyterian minister, who preached an excellent extempore sermon from the words, "Christ in you, the hope of

# The Alaskan

VOL. XX.

SITKA, DISTRICT OF ALASKA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

NO. 20

## HOW THE TRANSFER WAS MADE.

After delving with Titanic energy in the archives of THE ALASKAN office we have unearthed the following, contained in our issue of May 14, 1887.

The following report of Gen. Lowell H. Rousseau to the secretary of state, giving in detail the ceremonics attendant upon the transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States, we reproduce in the belief that it will be interesting reading to a great many readers of THE ALASKAN:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT  
OF THE COLUMBIA,

Portland, Or., Dec. 5, 1867.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, on the receipt from you of my appointment by the President as United States commissioner to receive the formal transfer of the Territory of Alaska, and also your instructions touching that transfer, I repaired at once to New York to make the necessary preparations to get off on that day.

I sought and obtained at once an interview with Baron Stoeckl, the Russian minister, and Captain Pestchouhoff, of the Russian imperial navy, and Captain Koskul, representing the Russian American Company, and it was arranged that we should sail from New York on the 31st of August, and we accordingly sailed on that day, via Panama, reaching San Francisco, California, on the 22d of September. As we entered the harbor of San Francisco, the batteries of the forts fired a salute.

On reaching San Francisco, we found the preparation for taking military possession of the new Territory completed by Major General Halleck, who had ships laden with supplies for the troops, and transportation already for the troops themselves to Sitka.

Admiral Thatcher, also had provided transportation for the commissioners on the propeller man-of-war Ossipee, Captain Emmons commanding. Returning the admiral's call, visiting him on board his flag ship Pensacola, the commissioners received a salute of her batteries.

Hastening in preparation, we took our departure for Sitka on the morning of the 27th of September.

When we set sail we intended to go directly by the open sea to New Archangel, but after three or four days, during which the sea was very rough, with little or no wind, and making very slow progress, we concluded to go by way of Victoria and the straits, thus taking the inland passage. The troops and supplies had preceded us a day or two from San Francisco, and as they could not land in Sitka before we reached, it was thought best to take the inland route in order to insure

our arrival at the latter place certainly within a reasonable time. This we could not do in the open sea, as it was quite rough, and what wind we had or expected to have in October and till the middle of November was from the northwest (a head wind for us.)

Our ship was very slow, and with a head wind or rough sea made not more than two to four knots an hour. The winds in the northern Pacific, from May to November inclusive, are from the northwest generally, and the balance of the year from the southeast. Besides I suffered greatly from sea-sickness, followed by what I feared was congestive chills, and sought to avoid this suffering by taking the inland passage.

We reached Esquimalt, Vancouver's island, on the night of the 4th of October, took in a supply of coal and steamed for Sitka on the morning of the 6th. After a pleasant passage, taking it all together, we cast anchor in the harbor of New Archangel on the 18th of October, at eleven o'clock a. m., where we found the troops and supplies had preceded us several days. The day was bright and beautiful. We landed immediately and fixed the hour of three and a half o'clock that day for the transfer, for which General Jeff. G. Davis, commanding the troops there; Captain Emmons, United States ship Ossipee; Captain McDougall, United States ship Jamestown; Captain Bradford, United States ship Resaca, and the officers of their respective commands, as also the governor of the Territory, Prince Maksoutoff, were notified, and invited to be present.

The command of General Davis, about two hundred and fifty strong, in full uniform, armed and handsomely equipped, were landed about three o'clock, and marched up to the top of the eminence on which stands the governor's house, where the transfer was to be made. At the same time a company of Russian soldiers were marched to the ground, and took their place upon the left of the flag-staff, from which the Russian flag was then floating. The command of General Davis was formed under his direction on the right.

The United States flag to be raised on the occasion was in care of a color guard—a lieutenant, a sergeant and ten men from General Davis's command.

The officers above named, as well as the officers under their command, the Prince Maksoutoff, and his wife the Princess Maksoutoff, together with many Russian and American citizens and some Indians were present.

The formation of the ground, however, was such as to preclude any considerable demonstration.

It was arranged by Captain Pestchouhoff and myself that in firing the salutes on the exchange of flags the United States should lead off,

in accordance with your instructions, but that there should be alternate guns from the American and Russian batteries, thus giving the flag of each nation a double national salute; the national salute being thus answered in the moment it was given. The troops being promptly formed, were, at precisely half past three o'clock, brought to a present arms, the signal given to the Ossipee, Lieutenant Crossman, executive officer of the ship, and for the time in command, which was to fire the salute, and the ceremony was begun by the lowering of the Russian flag.

As it began its decent down the flag-staff, the battery of the Ossipee, with large nine-inch guns, led off the salute, peal after peal crashing and re-echoing in the gorges of the surrounding mountains, answered by the Russian water battery (a battery on the wharf,) firing alternately. But the ceremony was interrupted by the catching of the Russian flag in the ropes attached to the flag-staff. The soldier who was lowering it continuing to pull at it, tore off the border by which it was attached, leaving the flag entwined tightly around the ropes. The flag-staff was a native pine, perhaps ninety feet in height. In an

attempt to ascend to the flag-staff, attempted to ascend to the flag, which having been whipped around the ropes by the wind, remained tight and fast. At first, (being sailors as well as soldiers,) they made rapid progress but laboring hard they soon became tired, and when half-way up scarcely moved at all, and finally came to a stand-still. There was a dilemma; but in a moment a boatswain's chair, so called, was made by knotting a rope to make a loop for a man to sit in and be pulled upward and another Russian soldier was quickly drawn up to the flag. On reaching it he detached it from the ropes, and not hearing the call from Captain Pestchouhoff below to "bring it down," dropped it below and in its descent it fell on the bayonets of the Russian soldiers.

The United States flag, the one given to me for that purpose by your direction at Washington, was then properly attached and began its ascent, hoisted by my private

(Continued on second page.)

### CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

"I had a bad case of neuralgia which I contracted during the war. I tried several kinds of medicine but they did me no good until a friend of mine recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm which gave immediate relief. I have had no trouble since and must say that I find Chamberlain's Pain Balm a fine liniment. I have since used it for other troubles and always with good results."—J. VILJOEN, Jacobsdal, Transvaal.

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## HOW THE TRANSFER WAS MADE.

(Continued from First Page.)

secretary, George Lovell Rousseau, and again the salutes were fired as before, the Russian water battery leading off. The flag was so hoisted that in the instant it reached its place the report of the last big gun of the Ossipee reverberated from the mountains around. The salute being completed, Captain Pestchouhoff stepped up to me and said:—“General Rousseau, by authority from his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, I transfer to the United States the Territory of Alaska,” and in as few words I acknowledged the acceptance of the transfer, and the ceremony was at an end. Three cheers were then spontaneously given for the United States flag by the American citizens present, although this was no part of the programme, and on some accounts I regretted that it occurred.

Captain Pestchouhoff, the governor and myself, on the Monday following, went to work to distinguish between the public and private buildings in the town of New Archangel, and giving certificates to private individual owners of property there.

I found that by the charter of the Russian American Company, it had authority to vest in its employees, occupants of land in the Territory, the title thereto. This was on condition that the possessions of the Indians should not be interfered with.

Acting under this charter the company from the first caused dwellings to be erected for the use of its employees, on lots of ground set apart for that purpose. The title in fee to such premises was often vested in the employee in possession, when he had faithfully served out his term with the company; or having died before it was ended, and having a widow or children in the Territory, the title was frequently vested in them.

This was one mode adopted by the company of taking care of its employees when by old age or disability they were unable to maintain themselves, and of their widows or children after their death. So the employee generally occupied such dwelling while he lived, and at his death it passed to his widow or children, if any in the Territory, and if none, then it reverted to the company.

The term of service of these employees was somewhat similar to an apprenticeship in our law. It was fixed by the charter at five years the company paying certain wages, which were small, and furnishing the necessary supplies, and presenting a bonus named in the contract, to the employee at the end of the term of service.

In some instances, not many, the employees brought with them their wives from Russia, but far more frequently they were unmarried men, and intermarried with Indian women in the Territory.

By a provision in the charter, or by a rule of the company, to which it conformed in all cases as to a law, an old and disabled employee while he lived in the Territory, and his widow and children after his death, so long as the children were unable to maintain themselves, were considered the wards of the company, to whom it regularly paid a yearly pension.

Finding in its charter this authority of the company to vest titles to land in its employees, and that very many of the dwellings erected by the company were occupied by its employees, or their widows or children, who claimed the property in fee, the commissioners called on the governor, Prince Maksoutoff, to define and certify to the interests of each individual thus occupying such dwellings and lots, in order that we might distinguish between those who owned the property in fee and those who claimed a less interest, and in compliance with these instructions give certificates to the claimants accordingly.

The inventories respectively marked C and D, forming part of the protocol, which are forwarded with this report, will show, in part, the action of the governor in the premises; for the rest he gave a certificate stating the interest of each occupant in the premises occupied, on the back of which the commissioners placed their approval, and it was left to be delivered to the occupant.

In order to be accurate, and to prevent disputes hereafter about the title to houses and lots, we made a map of New Archangel—forwarded with this report—on which every house and dwelling in the town is located and numbered, and, as between the claimants and the United States, the title to it defined and settled in the inventories. This was thought necessary in order to give, in accordance with your instructions, to each man of property who desired to dispose of it, a certificate of title.

The town of New Archangel was built, in the main, by the Russian American Company, and, except the dwellings transferred to the United States, is owned by that

company still, yet it has but a possessory interest in the land, as it only has permission to erect buildings upon it; for although it has authority to vest the title of lands in its employees, it had no power to vest such titles in itself. The commissioners left the matter as they found it, and the company in possession of its buildings.

The harbor is not a very secure one, as it is rather exposed, and the bottom is rocky to allow the anchors to hold well. On that account the Russian American Company had placed in it buoys and chain cables to which the ships lying at anchor might be fastened in aid of the anchorage. These cables were the private property of the company, but as the harbor was not at all safe without them, and as we had several ships passing the winter there, I expressed a wish to the Russian commissioner that they might remain as they were for the present, to which they consented.

As commissioner I had no authority to purchase these articles, but I requested Captain Pestchouhoff and Governor Maksoutoff to name a price for which they might be bought. Ten thousand dollars was accordingly named, as will appear by the note of Captain Pestchouhoff, which I forward herewith. I know very little of the value of buoys and chains, but think the price demanded is not unreasonable.

All the buildings in anywise used for public purposes were delivered to the United States commissioners, taken possession of, and turned over to General Davis, as were also the public archives of the territory; and in a short time the property belonging to the Russian American Company were included in the transfer by the Russian commissioner. Both the wharf and warehouses were very much needed by our people.

We could not visit Kodiak or any other point in the new territory as the season in which we might expect stormy weather was rapidly approaching.

For the further action of the commissioners, in the execution of their commission, your attention is respectfully called to the protocol, map and inventories accompanying this report. With this report and accompanying papers, I return to you the United States flag used on the occasion of the transfer of the territory.

In your instructions, both written and verbal, you were somewhat particular to impress me with your desire that all the intercourse between the Russian and American commissioners should be liberal, frank and courteous; and I am pleased to say, that from the meeting of Captain Pestchouhoff and myself in your office till we parted after our work was ended, all our communications and associations with each other, personal and official, were of the most friendly character, and just such as I am sure you desired.

I found the governor, Prince Maksoutoff, and Capt. Koskul, both representing the Russian American Company, equally kind and courteous with Capt. Pestchouhoff.

I saw very little of the new ter-

itory and regret I could not see more. I cannot, therefore, say much about it which you do not already know. The speech of Mr. Sumner, in the United States Senate, on the ratification of the treaty ceding the territory of Alaska, is very accurate in all its details, so far as I was able to judge. Indeed I thought its accuracy very remarkable in the descriptions it contained of the climate, the people, resources, etc., of the new territory as he assumed to know nothing personally about it.

The people of Sitka seem to be quiet, orderly and law-abiding; of the Russians, proper there were about 500 on the island. If kindly treated by our people, most of them will remain as citizens of the United States. Many of them had already made their election to remain under the stipulations of the treaty by which the territory was ceded to our government. Generally they were satisfied with the transfer of the territory, as were also most of the Indians. The latter received from Americans since the transfer exorbitant prices for fish and game and whatever they had for sale, and they were generally pleased with the change. A Kolossal chief, however, angrily remarked that, “True, we allowed the Russians to possess the island, but we did not intend to give it to any and every fellow that came along.”

At New Archangel the climate is not cold, but it rains a great deal. Mr. Sumner was right when he said the climate was about the same as that of Washington city in temperature.

The valley of New Archangel is almost surrounded by high mountains, is very low and marshy, and does not afford a fair test of the adaptation of the territory to agricultural purposes. But I noticed vegetables growing in the gardens there, such as cabbage, turnips, potatoes, beets, etc., and that the beds on hills upon which they grew were considerably elevated to avoid moisture caused by the constant rains. The potatoes were small,

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1895. Sent  
proposals for the construction of  
a railroad from the Yukon River to  
the coast, Southeastern Alaska, from  
Indians at Klawock, Prince of Wales Is.  
and Shishaldin, southeastern Alaska, in  
Alaska, and the railroad to be constructed  
at Deering, on the Arctic Coast, at  
Haines and Kukpuk, in southeastern Alaska.  
Two routes are proposed, one through the  
territory of the Tlingit Indians, the other  
through the presence of such bidders  
as may be received. The railroad  
proposal, embracing specifications  
obtained on application to the Department  
of the Interior, Bureau of Education, whi  
which the original proposal was submitted.  
Plans and specifications may also be seen  
obtained on Prof. William A. Kelly,  
Surveyor of the Yukon River, and Livingston F. Jones, of Anchorage, and  
from the respective U. S. Commissioners  
Ketchikan, Wrangell, Skagway, Juneau,  
and Sitka, Alaska. F. A. HITCHCOCK,  
Secretary.

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U. S. Custom House  
Sitka, Alaska, April 14, 1895.  
Special proposals will be received at the  
Custom House until 12 m. p. m., April 28,  
for furnishing fuel, timber, lumber and supplies  
for the U. S. Custom Houses, Sitka and Wrangell, Alaska, during the fiscal year  
beginning June 1, 1895, and continuing for  
the ensuing year, or for any period of time  
therein, to be determined by the Commissioner  
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what not to say.  
Slangisms in the West.  
Exercise Models in English from noted Authors.  
The Art of Conversation. How to increase one's vocabulary.  
Compound Words. How to write them.  
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# WAR NEWS.

## GREATEST NAVAL BATTLE IN HISTORY.

Trafalgar Repeated. Russian Fleet Annihilated.

The great expected naval contest between Japan and Russia took place last Saturday, continuing into Sunday, during which period 19 ships and 5,000 men of the Russian navy met their fate, rendering the whole fleet and force entirely helpless and demoralized. European papers are urging the Czar to sue for peace. Japanese losses are slight, being mostly in torpedo attacking boats. Remnant of Russian navy is fleeing for Vladivostock.

### A BLESSING UNAPPRECIATED.

One of the greatest blessings a modest man can wish is a good, reliable set of bowels. If you are not the happy possessor of such an outfit you can greatly improve the efficiency of those you have by the judicious use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver tablets. They are pleasant to take and agreeable in effect. For sale by E. E. deGroff.

### HOW THE TRANSFER WAS MADE.

*Continued from second page.*

but both they and the beets were of the finest flavor. I was told that the climate of Kodiak, and of the Aleutian islands generally, as well as the mainland, was colder and drier than that of Sitka, and that vegetables of various kinds could be grown there.

I saw fine hogs and sheep at Sitka that were raised on the island. I ate of both and found them of the finest quality. I saw cows there, also, in good condition which gave excellent milk.

The fisheries on the coast, as M. Sumner asserts, are, as I was informed by those who knew, very fine, and from which any quantity of fish may be taken—salmon, trout, cod, and other kinds.

The forest are immense, and the timber, pine, etc., of a fine quality.

We remained a week at Sitka. It required that time to complete the transfer in the manner before stated. We steamed out of the harbor just at night, into the open sea, on Saturday, November 26, for Cape Decision, 75 miles distant, where we would enter the straits and by the inland passage return by the same route we took in going to Sitka. Before we reached the cape we encountered a storm, the severest known on the coast by any one there. It lasted about twenty hours and we very narrowly escaped being lost, nothing but the strength of our ship and the efficiency of the crew, under Providence, saved us. In the midst of the gale, the tiller or rudder ropes parted, all of our life boats were swept away, and all of the fires under the boilers, save two extinguished, with three feet of water in the wardroom and nearly as

much on the main deck.

The storm ended, we put back to Sitka to repair damages. About thirty-five sailors were injured in the storm. In a few days afterwards, with better luck, we reached Cape Decision, and came on through the straits to Victoria.

A steamer of ordinary size and power can go from Victoria to New Archangel by way of the straits, except ten or fifteen miles; this by running up the straits to a point ten or fifteen miles beyond the tow thence entering the open sea and running back into the harbor. The passage is a safe one, and amidst scenery as grand and beautiful as there is in the world. The mountains, covered with forests, rise almost perpendicular out of the water to a height of one to three thousand feet, and from the very tops of which gush out foaming water falls. In grandeur and sublimity there is nothing like it on this continent.

I have no doubt this passage—about 840 miles from Victoria to Sitka—will form a part of the great highway from the United States, to the latter place, as it is both safe and delightfully pleasant. The waters are very deep, and anchorages not numerous, but enough. Along the shores are safe landlocked little bays and harbors, formed by notches in the mountain sides, where vessels of any size can anchor in quiet and safety.

Hoping that the President and yourself will be satisfied with my efforts to discharge the duty assigned to me, in accordance with instructions given for my guidance, and that the new territory may prove as valuable an acquisition to our country as you would desire it.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,

U. S. Commissioner and Brig. Gen.

U. S. A.

Hon WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Secretary of State.



glory." I was deputed to ask the priest to take part in the service, but said, "The request would be useless, as oil and water would not mix." However, to oblige my companions I made the request, and received the reply, "The priests of our Church only preach on consecrated ground." "True," I said, "but we are not on land, we are on the water." He laughed heartily, for he was very good tempered, and enjoyed a joke, but said that made no difference. During our service in the cabin he was pacing the deck, intently reading his missal.

We arrived at Victoria on Monday, August 8th, at 1.30 p.m., and I was glad to renew my acquaintance with this nice, interesting, charming English city. Doubtless in the winter months it has a different aspect.

At midnight we left Victoria, on the elegant, admirably appointed steamship *Olympian*, which is furnished with electric lights and all modern appliances and improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and this beautiful vessel was, for eleven days, the home of one hundred and twenty-five as pleasant people from all parts of the Union as could possibly be brought together. A Canadian, another Londoner and myself, were I believe the only three passengers who were not native-born Americans.

Your readers must not imagine that all Americans are alike. The inhabitants of cities and states differ as widely as the natives of Yorkshire and Somersetshire. For instance, it is said, if a stranger settles in New York, the vital question is, "How much money have you got?" If in Boston, "What do you know?" If in Philadelphia, "I say, who was your grandfather?" So wealth, knowledge, and pedigree all enter into the calculation; but wealth is an important consideration.

I have been accustomed to the aristocracy of birth, I bow to the aristocracy of intellect; but, unless wealth is associated with worth, have never yet worshipped the golden calf. From what I have seen in America, especially on this coast, the possession of dollars is thought more of than the possession of sovereigns in the old country. But my pen is running away with me. Let me return to our voyage, which was one of surpassing beauty.

On leaving Victoria we sailed up the Gulf of Georgia, passed through Queen Charlotte Sound, steamed among a number of lovely islands, and effected our first landing on Wednesday near to Fort Tongas, where is an Indian settlement contiguous to a salmon cannery. It was exceedingly interesting to watch the Indians spear the salmon, which are most plentiful in these streams. I timed one fellow, and he speared ten salmon in less than five minutes, only once missing his aim. As he caught the fish, weighing on an average from fourteen to sixteen pounds, he cleverly threw them over his right shoulder, and, quicker than I can describe, his spear was in another fish. The cannery was more novel than savoury, and was contiguous to the salmon stream. On, on we went, weather magnificent, scenery grand, and company sociable and agreeable; until that evening when we landed at Fort Wrangel, another Indian settlement. The natives, who have

a keen eye to business, offered us for sale silver bracelets made from dollars, furs, models of canoes, salad spoons and forks, and various articles, all of native manufacture. Here we saw for the first time their totem poles—trees cut down to a certain height, on which are carved figures of birds, animals, demons, and other peculiar shapes to which the natives attach considerable value. Here also is a school for the natives, founded and supported by the Presbyterian Mission. We brought the teacher away with us, a Miss McAvoy, a most interesting lady, whose heart was in her work, and who accompanied us as far as Sitka, where she intended spending a few days, the first holiday she had taken for several years. On the following Sunday evening she gave to some of us in the cabin a graphic description of her work among the native children, and I was requested to hand the hat round, which in a few moments resulted in a donation of 20 dollars towards her good work.

Our next point of interest was Chilcotin Bay, which is surrounded by lofty mountains. We did not land here, but several canoes, manned by Indians, came alongside our steamer, offering articles for sale, and waiting to be photographed. The largest took away five of our passengers, two of them being Jesuit priests, accompanied by their servant, who were going in search of Archbishop Segher's body, and did not expect to reach their destination until the first week in March, and the remaining two were mining prospectors in search of the precious metal. They were strong, muscular men in middle life, who had experienced varied fortunes, but told me, so fascinating had they found their pursuit, they could not settle to any ordinary pursuit, but were still on wing in search of a bonanza. The murder of Archbishop Segher was mentioned in our English papers. He was shot by an attendant, who was supposed to be insane. The natives did not put him to death, lest they should be accused of murdering both men,

but kept the assassin until they could hand him over to the judicial authorities, which they have since done. The two priests anticipated an arduous and perilous journey: One would remain, the other, with the attendant, were to return to Victoria. As I looked on those five men, two in search of gold, three intent on what they deemed a religious duty, I could not help asking the question, Which is likely to be the happiest party?

From Chilcotin we sailed, among icebergs, glaciers, and exquisite woodland scenery, to Takou Inlet, thence to Douglas Island, where we had the opportunity of looking over the Treadwell Mine, which belongs to a San Francisco syndicate, and promises to be a most successful undertaking. Indeed, it was reported on board that \$16,000,000 had been twice offered and refused for it, but I cannot say if this is a fact. Colonel Fry, a member of the syndicate, whose son is the manager, was one of our passengers, and a very agreeable companion. This island is near to Juneau, which is an improving town, and is the centre of the mining district. It has also an Indian settlement. In one of their cabins was the dead body of an infant, who had died that morning, laid out with flowers on the breast. The parents were decent-looking people, dressed in black, keenly feeling their loss, for it was their first child, and they told us it was their intention on the following day to take the corpse to Sitka, a distance of 70 miles, where several members of the family were already interred. We lost here two more of our voyagers, sisters of mercy, who remained to take charge of an hospital, but we also took on board two young ladies (one married, whose husband was in Juneau on business), daughters of Dr. W. Butler, author of *The Land of the Veda*, who accompanied us to Sitka, and who were an acquisition to our party. On the following morning (Saturday) we anchored in Chilcotin Harbour, where is a Custom House, a church, a post-office, a school-house, and an hotel, and apparently a snug settlement. Here we were in the neighbourhood of the famous Davidson Glacier, several miles in width, but the length is uncertain. Sixty five miles have been traversed without reaching its head. Our crowning sight was reserved for Sunday morning, when we entered Glacier Bay at six a.m. Words fail me to describe its overpowering grandeur and beauty. We steamed as close as we could do in safety. In front were a semicircular row of ice cliffs, averaging 250 feet in height, the diameter across the bay was two miles. Occasionally huge masses of ice would fall into the water, reverberating through space like a park of artillery, casting up the spray even higher than the glaciers, and causing our vessel, although securely anchored, to roll from side to side as if in a storm at sea; and as the morning sun shone upon the intensely blue icy cliffs, they appeared as if they were mountains of opal. It was one of the grandest sights of the kind I had ever witnessed. We landed in the ship's boats, and ascended a lofty mountain at the back of the icy range. Far away in the distance, looking north, snow-clad mountains stretched to the utmost verge of the horizon, whilst looking southward were the icy range and the sea in the distance. Our ascent was toilsome, and we had carefully to avoid crevasses. This idea took possession of my mind: What a sublime subject for such a writer of fiction as Victor Hugo, Jules Verne, or Rider Haggard. Imagine a man slipping into a small crevasse, breaking his leg, being unseen by his companions and at too great a distance to make himself heard. After waiting in agony for some hours, he would hear the first whistle of the steamer, then the second, then the third, and in those still cold latitudes he would hear the raising of the anchor, and the sound of the retreating paddle wheels, and be left there in awful solitude to die of cold and starvation. This idea took complete possession of my mind. Said a lady to me, "Is not this the abomination of desolation?" "No, Madam," was my reply, "it is the glory and sublimity of desolation."

Our steamer left Glacier Bay at four p.m., having spent ten glorious hours. As we were leaving, one of our company remarked: "Now, if I could see that huge overhanging mass of ice fall into the bay, I should be satisfied." Scarcely had he spoken the words when down it fell with crashing force, giving us a parting salute. The cold was not severe, as our thermometer on deck did not descend below 45 degrees, but I expect when the sun set it would be most intense. We had service in the cabin that evening—a fitting conclusion to an enjoyable day. Rain fell during the night—the only time we had any. On Monday the sun rose without a cloud, and we entered Sitka Harbour about half-past ten a.m. The first objects that met our eyes were nine vessels, four English and five American, for fishing in reserved waters. Of this matter we shall doubtless hear more.

We landed and were much pleased with Sitka, the commandant of the garrison had been there for several years, and never remembered so bright a day, although during the night there had been a deluge of rain. We visited the Indian settlement, the Greek Church—for Sitka was the Russian capital of Alaska, and a few hundreds of that nation still reside there; they have some fine paintings, and the dresses of the

priests were as usual most gorgeous—walked in a pretty wood, through which ran a fishing stream interspersed with several waterfalls, and in it bears are occasionally found, but fortunately we met none; then on to the Mission Schools, where 105 Indian children are being trained (52 boys and 53 girls) under the care of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the head of the Presbyterian Mission in Alaska. Most of the passengers by the *Olympian* attended an examination of the children. They sang well, and one Indian boy repeated all the books of the Bible in proper order. I believe no one else present could have remembered them personally; I think I should have stumbled over the minor prophets, and should have made the same excuse as that given some years since, by a divinity student at Oxford, who—when in the course of his examination, he was requested to name the major and minor prophets, being unable so to do, he replied, "I must beg to decline making invidious distinctions."

At the end of the exercises I was, to my surprise, suddenly called upon to address the audience and, being too much of a Britisher to decline a challenge, came to the front, although quite unprepared. As what I said was listened to attentively and commented upon favourably afterwards, I felt pleased that I had neither discredited my nationality nor myself. Occasionally one's spontaneous efforts are not unattended with moderate success, but I should have felt more gratified had a little previous notice allowed me to arrange my thoughts. My letter is already too long to detail particulars of my return. We had a delightful passage. Arrived at Victoria on Thursday, August 15th, at midnight. Met Mr. G. S. Beeton, of Finsbury-circus, and sailed for Tacoma the next morning, at 11 o'clock. Reached that flourishing city this evening. Left at noon the following day, for Portland, Oregon, which I should like to have described had time permitted.

Heard the famous Dr. Robert Collier, an eloquent Yorkshireman, from Brooklyn, New York, preach on Sunday morning. Spent Monday around and in Portland; Tuesday had a delightful sail up the Columbia, a splendid river abounding in salmon to the cascades. Left per steamer at midnight for San Francisco, spending a few hours the following day at Astoria; reached our destination on Friday morning, the 26th, at 8 o'clock, remained there until the Monday. Left on Monday, at 2 p.m., and arrived in San Diego, looking as we approached it more lively than ever at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, August 31st, having had a most delightful calendar month. Found my family well, thank God. It grows late and I feel tired, so good night. San Diego, October 1st.

JOSEPH STRE,

## AFFAIRS OF ALASKA.

### Despotic SWAY of THAT GREAT MONOPOLY, the Commercial Company—NATIVE SLAVERY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A. P. Swineford, Governor of Alaska, in his annual report, says that the value of all taxable property in the territory, exclusive of the Alaska Commercial Company's establishments on the seal islands, is \$10,000,000. On the subject of mines and minerals the Governor says that wonderful results are being produced. The great mine and mill on Douglas Island have been in steady operation during the year, turning out a product worth \$100,000 per month.

The Governor says it is reported that Mr. Collier, who was sent out by the Dominion Government last spring to locate the boundary line between Alaska and the Northwest Territory, claims that the Shitando River is in British Territory, and has suggested that the strength of his report, his Government's in like manner, will induce the company of miners' licenses. Any attempt of this kind will be resisted by the miners, a large majority of whom are American citizens, and if persisted in will certainly end in bloodshed. The Governor suggests that a view of the importance and danger of such trouble, the recommendation to Congress of a full joint commission to definitely settle the boundary line be urgently renewed.

The Alaska Commercial Company the report says:

The fur trade of Alaska is practically monopolized by the Alaska Commercial Company. Clothed by the Government with a monopoly of the fur seal trade, in which it holds a virtual独占，it has built a chain of octopus-like thrown out its great tentacles and gathered to itself about all that is of value in this most remote and desolate region. Its power has driven away all competition and reduces the native population, wherever its operations are not supervised by the Government, to a state of absolute dependence, if not absolute slavery. While all this and much more in these instances are not lacking where it has obtained a foothold, the Government, its agents, and Government officers who refused to do the bidding of its agents. In fact, it possesses the power to compel the natives to work for it, and to pay wages which it has obtained a foothold neither white man nor native can live in peace and comfort except by its sufferance. The company so far as possible, prevents the native capital to oppose any and every effort that may be made to promote the welfare of Alaska through such legislation as may be adopted by the Legislature of the State, or in the development of its resources. Its every aim and effort is directed to the blocking of the wheels of progress, and to the prevention of the exercise of its pernicious influence is due the fact that Alaska is not to-day largely populated with an industrious, enterprising, prosperous people.

# THE DAILY PRESS

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SATURDAY..... November 26, 1887.

## FROM THE ARCTIC.

### Arrival of the Idaho With Passengers and Freight.

### Important People--Interview With Mr. John Treadwell, Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Others.

The steamer Idaho, Captain Hunter, arrived from Alaska to-day at noon, bringing 145 passengers all told. She arrived in Port Townsend last evening and there discharged her freight consisting of 500 barrels of fish oil, 500 barrels of salmon, six boxes of bullion from the Treadwell mines, valued at about \$90,000, and a quantity of miscellaneous freight. During the afternoon she has lain alongside the Ocean dock. This evening she will proceed to go under the shutes for coal, and early to-morrow morning she will put off for Portland, where she will load a return cargo.

A PRESS reporter interviewed Captain Hunter, who reported, a very pleasant trip on the way down. At Sitka a slight hurricane of snow was experienced but the remainder of the journey was without incident.

The weather was bright and sunshiny and there was very little rain, considering that winter is very close. The Acon was passed near Queen Charlotte Sound.

#### WHO CAME DOWN.

Among the most notable passengers who came down on the Idaho from their Arctic quarters were Mr. Duncan McKinnon, a large merchant of Wrangell; Mr. John Treadwell, of the Treadwell Mining Company; Mr. William Saundier, of the Saundier Mining Company, and Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States Educational Agent at Sitka. There were also a number of Yukon miners aboard, who will return to the famous placers of that stream on the dawn of spring.

Mr. Duncan McKinnon is on his way home to Scotland, for the first time in 24 years. During that period Mr. McKinnon has spent the larger portion of his time in Wrangell, and has built for himself a large fortune in fur trading and bartering with the Indians. He left Seattle this afternoon for New York, intending, as he himself said, "to see all the sights on the way." He expects to return to Wrangell in about three months.

#### MR. JOHN TREADWELL.

Through the kindness of Capt. Hunter a PRESS reporter was introduced to Mr. John Treadwell, of the famous Treadwell mines, who is on his way to San Francisco. On his being interviewed concerning his mines Mr. Treadwell expressed a wish to say very little on the subject. However, THE PRESS cat was not to be put off with such an evasive answer, and Mr. Treadwell then most graciously condescended to give any information asked of him.

"As regards our mines there is very little to be said. We have been working them extensively during the summer. We have now on the scene 120 stamps, which we will add to, making 240 stamps in all, the largest stamp mill, I believe, in the world. The output for the last

month, though not as large as in some preceding, has been most satisfactory, the total value of the bullion being nearly \$250,000.

#### REV. DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who arrived on the Idaho, is accompanied by eight Indian children from the Sitka training school, and is now on his way east with his charges, to there place them in institutions where their education may be completed. The party consists of three Indian youths and five maidens. The boys wore the uniform of the school, which is light blue; the jacket is short and neat fitting, and the shoulders are crowned with epaulets. On the head is a very neat cap of the same material and color.

In conversation with a PRESS reporter, the reverend gentleman said: "Last summer Mrs. Elliott J. Shepherd, of New York, made a visit to Alaska, and while there manifested a deep interest in the instruction and education of the pupils of the Sitka training school. She expressed a wish that she might take some of the children back with her and educate them. Such a project at that time was of course rather impracticable, but I promised her that as soon as arrangements could be made, I would bring some of the children myself East, and I am now on my way thither. One of the boys will be taken to Westmoreland, Penn., and the other two will be taken to the Carlisle barracks, and there receive a military training. The girls will be taken to the Female Academy at Northfield, Mass. Mrs. Shepherd will bear all the expense."

The Doctor and his charges left by the 3 o'clock train for Chicago.

The November term of the District Court is in session at Sitka. There are three murder cases on the docket, one of whom is Frank Fuller, the murderer of Archbishop Segniers. There is some doubt as to whether or not this prisoner will be convicted, as there is want of damaging evidence on the part of the prosecution.

## Lifton Springs N.Y.

### Sanitarium Arrivals.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1. 1887.

Dr. Buell, Rochester; Mr. Flagg, Boston, Mass.; Edward Fabian, N. Y.; Mrs. Geo. Barnard, N. Y.; E. A. Wilcox, Geneva; E. H. Ayres, Elmira.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

J. B. Backus, N. Y.; Geo. P. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Mary F. Caldwell, Babyland; E. R. Gilmore, Rochester; R. J. Moorhead, North East, Pa.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

E. K. Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jas. Benkard, N. Y.; O. S. Teale, N. Y.; L. G. Yoe and wife, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. C. Townley, Watertown; Geo. Adams, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. H. Gilmore, Rochester; R. L. Bishop, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Miller, Rochester; Jas. W. Strong, Northfield, Minn.; S. Jackson, Sitka Alaska; Olga Hilton, Juneau, Alaska; S. K. Paul, Tougass, Alaska; Minnie Shottter, Juneau, Alaska; Car-na-Dauk, Stickine River, Alaska; Blanche Lervier, Fort Wrangell, Alaska; Sha-nat clan, Fred Kristisk, Sitka, Alaska; Henry Philip, Chilcat, Alaska.

#### Services at the Sanitarium.

The meetings of the week have been unusually interesting, that of Wednesday having for its lesson John 1:1-29, and on Friday Matt. 13:1-9, Rev. Messrs. Young and Stevens, Mr. Lyman, Mrs. Barlow, and others taking part in the ex-ercises.

Dr. Young led in the Sunday morning service, which was a sacramental one, and as usual very delightful. In the absence of Dr. Foster, Prof. Gilmore led the Bible class, and the lesson, II. Cor. 5:10-21, was one of great interest and profit to a company of over forty who were in attendance. The evening was given to Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the well known Presbyterian "Bishop of Alaska," who, with a company of seven native boys and girls, showed us, as many had never seen it before, the need, the promise, and the fruits of work for Christ in that distant territory. That he could tell us of a territory of the United States, in which there are in A. D. 1887, idolatry; human beings burned at the stake, and slowly cut to pieces for witchcraft; and 2,000 slaves in the most abject bondage, was a revelation to many, and a shame to all citizens of this land. The Lord's Prayer, chanted in English, by the children, was followed by many of the Moody and Sankey hymns. "Jesus, lover of my soul," in English, and also translated into their native tongue, (the Klinkit,) showed the fruits of but a short training, and the capacity of the children to appropriate the best things of a Christian civilization. As the one hour had seemed too short, Mr. Jackson was invited to continue his service on Monday evening, when after a half hour given to the usual devotional exercises, the children went on with their singing, giving many selections from secular school songs, of Christmas, sleighing, "Swinging in the apple tree," "My country, 'tis of thee," etc.; and closing with a sweetly sung "Good night, dear friends." On a remark at the excellent memorizing powers of the children, who sung through the two evenings with no look at a book, Mr. Jackson replied that if they had strength and he would simply name the first line of their hymns, they could sing right on two hours longer. The Chapel was full both evenings; the whole great family was moved by their presence, and churches in all parts of the land will surely not fail to feel the influence of their presence in such an audience; and not only Alaska, but all mission fields, will share in the deepened interest roused by such a missionary "object lesson."

Mr. Jackson modestly suggested that his Presbyterian friends might feel willing to bear the expenses of their two days' stop; but no church lines were acknowledged in the making up of a gift which was twice the amount he suggested.

The children left us on Tuesday morning, the boys for Carlisle, Pa., and the girls to some school which is yet to be chosen.

Dec. 27, 1887.

Professor W. H. Bangham, of the Quaker school on Douglas Island, told a PRESS reporter recently that the school had received a large bell from the south which will be put up immediately. The school is now in a flourishing condition, having an attendance of about sixteen scholars, which number they hope to increase very materially as soon as winter sets in. Mr. Bangham is a pleasant, well educated gentleman, and should receive the hearty co-operation of the good people of Juneau in his good work.

# THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

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HARRISBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1887.

Alaska Children in Harrisburg—That Alleged Art Exhibition—The Tin Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. David Watts.  
What Sheriff Sheesley Will Do.  
Other Local Matters.

## FROM FAR-OFF ALASKA.

A Delegation of Children from the Far North Visit the "Telegraph" Office.

A bright, keen-looking gentleman leading seven little children was a sight on Market street this morning that attracted much attention—so very much attention in fact that the crowd about the children annoyed them, and the gentleman took the little folks into the TELEGRAPH editorial room for a short time, where they met with a kindly reception. The gentleman was Rev. Sheldon Jackson, a gentleman whose life has been devoted to Alaskan missions and education in Alaska, and the children were five girls and two boys, all born in Alaska, and educated in the Sitka training school. Their object in coming east is to fit themselves for teachers, that they may go back and continue the good work in their native country. Mr. Jackson had first intended to place them in the Moody school at Northfield, Mass., but did not succeed, and to day was on his way to Carlisle Indian school, where the children will be cared for until they can be placed in other schools. Their names—having discarded their native cognomina—are Flora Campbell, Olga Hill, Minnie Shatto, Blanche Lewis, Florence Wells, Henry Phillips and Samuel Paul. The latter is aged but four years, and is the son of the first native missionary in Alaska, who was drowned with Rev. Segman, of Greensburg, Pa., while on a mission near Sitka. Mrs. Segman will adopt the little fellow, who is remarkably bright, and for the benefit of the TELEGRAPH staff he recited a little piece and sang a little song. All of the others can read and write, and are very intelligent. They began to learn English about two years ago, and converse fluently. While in the office they sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" in the Alaskan language, and followed it with the long metre doxology, their voices blending sweetly. The children looked none the worse for their long ride and are happy and contented. They were filled with amazement over the sights they saw, regarding a carriage with great curiosity, and being simply amazed at an elevator. They said they never had a good sleigh ride in Sitka, as the snow melted too quickly, and that it is colder east than along the coast in their country. One of the boys never had an overcoat, because he never had occasion to use one.

The party left for Carlisle at noon.

A lady in this city who is greatly interested in mission work among the Indians went on a shopping tour with the little Alaskans this morning after their visit to the TELEGRAPH office. She purchased the four-year-old boy a tin horn, and as he marched up Market street he was vociferously blowing the instrument with all the power of his lungs. The same kind lady made liberal purchases for the other children.

# Philadelphia

## The Press

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

### TEACHERS FOR ALASKA.

Native Boys and Girls Brought to Carlisle to Receive Education.

From the Regular Correspondent of THE PRESS.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson arrived in Washington from Alaska yesterday with four young girls, natives of that territory, whom he has brought to this country to be educated. One of them is of pure Russian blood, two are half-breeds and one, an Alaskan Indian. They are all about 15 years of age, are exceptionally bright and have already received some elementary education in Alaska. Dr. Jackson left one more young woman and three boys at Carlisle, Pa., and the eight constitute the first company of young people ever brought from Alaska to this country for special training.

The boys have been placed in charge of Captain Pratt, of the Carlisle School, and the girls after a visit to their benefactress in New York, Mrs. E. F. Shepherd, who is to pay all the expenses of their training, will return to Carlisle, where they will enter an educational institute. The intention is to educate these young people to be teachers in Alaska and, with this end in view, a course of study extending through four years has been planned.

The Commissioner of Education received by day three letters from Alaskan children, whose parents have formed a society here to help them. These children are all pupils in the schools that became letters, and in their handwriting, punctuation, capitalization and spelling, show both intelligence and proficiency.

Z. L. W.

ASIAN GIRLS AND BOYS.—Mr. Sheldon Jackson with four Alaskan girls, called on Commissioner of Indian Affairs Atkinson to-day to present to him these girls, who have been East through the generosity of Mrs. E. F. Shepherd, a daughter of Mr. H. C. Shepherd, of New York. From this city they will go to New York to see Mrs. Shepherd, and then they will go to Carlisle, Pa., where they will attend the Metzgar Female Seminary. Mr. Jackson also brought with him from Alaska three boys who are now at Capt. Pratt's school in Carlisle. The girls are neatly dressed, and talk English. They wrote their names in a legible hand. Sheldon Jackson for the most part is a son who came in to see them. Their names are as follows: Flora Campbell, Minnie Shatto, Olga Hill, and Florence Wells. Mr. Dawson, the commissioner of education, who was in Alaska this summer, came over to see the girls, and at his request they sang several Sunday-school hymns.

### Interior. Chicago. Dec. 15, 1887

A few days ago, a fresh Alaska breeze rushed into our editorial rooms when the door was opened. We knew it was an Alaska breeze because close behind it came Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and behind him five Alaska Indian children from the Thlinkit tribe, in the Yukon River valley, and one Russian, all being from nine to fourteen years of age. Of the Indians there were half-breeds and two were full-blooded. Of course they came in in Indian file. One was a boy, and another boy "abode with the stuff" at the depot. Dr. Jackson takes the girls to Mr. Moody's school at Northfield, Mass. The boys go to Capt. Pratt's government school at Carlisle, Pa., where one is to learn the printer's and the other the tinner's trade. The children were all clean and nicely dressed, and every face was bright, intelligent and interesting. While here they sang for us, with sweet, clear voices, the Doxology, "Gather Them In," and several other familiar hymns, and repeated in concert the Twenty-third Psalm and the Lord's Prayer. There is nothing selfish in this office, and so we called in the representatives of the two religious papers at the end of the hall to enjoy the feast. Long after our eyes were dry we kept wondering what besides a thoroughly Christianizing civilization could have wrought these uplifting changes. Those children's faces fairly shone when they went to the cars with hands full of Harper's Young Folks, St. Nicholas, and Wide Awake.

SWINEFORD'S CASE.  
Weekly World, Grand Rapids  
JUDGE GRANT'S INSTRUCTION TO  
THE JURY. See 29'87.

He Reviews the History of the Whole Transaction and Clearly States the Law Bearing on the Points at Issue—A Judicial Statement of the Proofs.

Some seem to have gained the impression in the Swineford case that the verdict was reached because of a default of the defense, because the defendant's deposition had not arrived. As a matter of fact the trial was stubbornly contested for three days, and the salient features of the testimony were thoroughly understood. That this is true is apparent from Judge Grant's very clear, comprehensive charge, which is here given in full as a fair resume of the case:

Gentlemen of the Jury.

The plaintiff in this case, the State of Michigan, has sued the defendant, Swineford, to recover an alleged balance which they claim was in his hands and belonged to the State. There are two questions in the case: 1st. Did the defendant, Swineford, receive the money for the plaintiff, the People of the State, and hold it for them? and 2d. If he did, have the people made a case which entitles them to recover the amount?

There is no testimony put in by the defendant. The case hinges upon the evidence put in by the plaintiff. It appears from the evidence in the case that the defendant, Swineford, was appointed United States Commissioner at the New Orleans Exposition in the years 1884-5. He was also appointed by the Governor of the State as one of the Commissioners to represent this State at that Exposition, and to collect the materials to be represented there on behalf of the State.

It appears that the managers at this Exposition at New Orleans sent to Governor Begole, then the Governor of this State, their draft for \$5,000, for the purpose of being used in getting up and forwarding the exhibits from this State to that Exposition. It becomes material, therefore, to determine the questions to ascertain to whom this money was sent, and for what purposes it was sent.

It appears from the evidence in the case that it was sent by the managers of this exposition to Mr. Begole, and not in his individual capacity, but as Governor of the State of Michigan. It was sent to him because of his occupying that official capacity, and I think the plain inference was, that it was sent for the benefit of the State, to be expended by him, or by the proper authorities, for the purpose for which it was sent. It was not sent to defendant Swineford. There is nothing in the case from which it can be inferred that the managers of this exposition sent this money to Mr. Swineford, or that they had any reason to suppose that Mr. Swineford would have or did have anything whatever to do with it. It appears that the draft came to the Governor, as I have said, and was indorsed over by him to Mr. Swineford, and was by the defendant Swineford indorsed over to Mr. Kanter, who was the Treasurer of this commission.

It appears that the Governor had appointed a commission, consisting of five or more persons, five I think, to represent the State at this exposition. They were charged with the duty of looking after this exhibit and of raising the money for that purpose. A thousand dollars of this money that came from the managers of the exposition at New Orleans was turned over by this commission to defendant Swineford for the purpose of getting up an exhibit for what is known as "the Lake Superior district."

I think it clear, therefore, from the evidence in this case, that this money was sent to the State of Michigan, was sent by these Commissioners for the benefit of the State of Michigan; and that it was sent to the Governor in his official capacity—that there is nothing whatever in the case to show that the managers at

New Orleans ever knew or had any reason to suppose or know that the defendant Swineford had anything to do with this money whatever—is conclusive that it was sent to them intending that it should be expended by the proper authorities of the State for the purposes for which it was sent; and I, therefore, charge you that so far as this branch of the case is concerned, the money belonged to the State of Michigan, the plaintiff in this case.

Now, it is claimed on the second branch of the defense that the plaintiff has failed to show that the defendant Swineford had not used this money in the manner which it was intended he should, and therefore the plaintiff cannot recover. Of course, gentlemen, it is the law to take the illustration made by counsel; that if the money was given to A, to take to an adjoining city and give to B, and the giver of the money should sue A, on the ground that he did not give it to B, it would be his duty to prove by B, or by competent testimony, that A had not fulfilled his duty, and given it to B. That, of course, is a general rule of law.

Now, the facts in this case appear to be this on behalf of plaintiff, that is, that the defendant, Swineford, did not account to anybody on behalf of the State for this money. I think it is a plain inference that he declined to account—taking the position that he was not under any legal obligations whatever to account to the State authorities for this money. There is evidence in the case tending to show that one A. C. Davis had the charge of the mineral exhibit from the Upper Peninsula, and it appears from the evidence that the defendant paid to Davis for that purpose the sum of \$250 of this money, for which the plaintiff concedes he should be entitled to credit. Now, gentlemen, it is plain to see that the plaintiff in the case cannot ascertain what Swineford, the defendant, has done with this money. The facts lie entirely within his knowledge. The law is reasonable and does not require impossibilities, and I think that where a party entrusted with money to use for a specific purpose fails to account, and refuses to account for it, that that makes a *prima facie* case against him for the donor or the party to whom it belongs to recover it from him.

It seems to me no hardship to say to him, "The facts are within your own knowledge; you can show whether or not you have disposed of this money in accordance with the provisions of the trust." The other party cannot; and it seems to me that it is clear, under these circumstances, that a plaintiff has made out a case when it has shown a refusal on the part of the defendant to account for those trust funds under these circumstances. I, therefore, charge you gentlemen, as matter of law, that the plaintiff, so far as this branch of the case is concerned, had made out a *prima facie* case and it was incumbent upon the defendant to show what he

had done with this money, whether he had expended it for the purpose for which it was entrusted to his hands. He has failed to do so; and I, therefore, charge you that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the sum of \$750, the amount which is claimed, with interest.

It is conceded that nothing was received there after the 1st of January; therefore, the plaintiff is entitled to recover interest from the 1st of January, 1885, making the amount \$898.80.

I will say further, gentlemen, on the first branch of the case, on a point which I intended to speak of and which I neglected to do, and that is this: It is claimed on the part of the defendant that this Commission was without any authority of law, that there was no law of the State of Michigan authorizing this Commission. It is true, gentlemen, that there was at that time no provision of law authorizing the Governor to appoint this Commission; but he assumed to do so, acting on behalf of the State. The defendant was appointed one of those Commissioners, and received his commission, a certified copy of which has been introduced in evidence. Now, it is clear to my mind, as a proposition of law, that under those cir-

cumstances, the defendant Swineford cannot defend on the ground that he was not a properly authorized agent of the State. He assumed this Commission; he took his commission, assumed his duty, and the money was entrusted to him as one of those Commissioners, and I do not think, therefore, now that he can legally deny the authority of the Governor to appoint this Commission.

Swineford had done with the money and that he had not spent it for the purposes of the exposition. It was conceded by the State on the trial, although there was no evidence put in by defendant, that \$250 had been paid Mr. Davis by Mr. Swineford, towards the exhibit prepared by Mr. Davis, the State paying the balance.

The Judge held first that the evidence showed that the money had been received by the Governor for the purpose of enabling the State to make an exhibit; that it came to the hands of Mr. Swineford as an officer of the State, and that it was his duty to account for it; that the knowledge of how the money was spent must be with Mr. Swineford, and it was his duty to show, if he could, that the money had been properly expended; and inasmuch as he failed to do this, a verdict was directed for the plaintiff and was for \$898.80. It is to be hoped that this is the last action of this kind that the State will be compelled to bring, as it is the first for many years.

It is unfortunate for a State to have citizens who, like Swineford, seem to consider themselves above all laws, and whether they be wild-eyed anarchists or prominent officials, public safety demands that they be taught the mistake.

#### WILL THEY DO IT?

It now remains to be seen if the Detroit Free Press, the Evening News and the Marquette Mining Journal will have the honesty to apologize to their readers for their wicked and cowardly assaults upon the editor of this paper and Attorney General Taggart for doing their simple duty in the Swineford case.

A propos of this subject, the Lansing Republican very pertinently remarks:

"Now that the Circuit Court of his own city and county, and a jury of his own neighbors have brought in a verdict against Gov. Swineford, it is noticeable that not one of the democratic journals that have been so long denouncing Attorney General Taggart and everybody else for insisting that Gov. Swineford ought to render an account to the State, has a word to say. They all seem to be struck dumb. A year ago, and up to a few months ago, they savagely assailed anyone who dared to whisper that Gov. Swineford ought, at least to explain—that he was no better than the other commissioners who had cheerfully sent in their accounts, and he should do the same—Anybody who ventured to hint that Gov. Swineford ought to obey the usual rules of business was pounced upon as a slanderer if not a traitor; and Attorney General Taggart was abused without stint for simply doing his official duty. But now where be all these furious denouncers? Why don't they open on the Marquette court and jury? Now is the time when Gov. Swineford most needs defenders, and, lo! they are as silent as wooden blocks. Are they all so easily paralyzed?"

[Reprinted from Portland Evening Telegram, September 13, 1887.]

## FROM ALASKA.

### MR. T. N. STRONG'S IMPRESSION OF THE METLAKAHTLAS, THE MOST CIVILIZED INDIAN RACE ON THE EARTH.

#### *An Interesting Account of their Migration from British Columbia to their New Home on American Soil.*

Mention was made in this paper about six weeks ago of the fact that Mr. Thomas N. Strong, of Portland, has been called to Alaska to advise the Metlakahtha people in regard to their new settlement upon American soil. Since Mr. Strong's return on Monday last the following facts respecting his trip have been obtained for the *Telegram*.

Upon arriving at Port Chester, a wild and beautiful harbor on Annette Island, Alaska, some thirty or forty of the principal men of Metlakahtha were found there, building store-houses and preparing for the coming city. Mr. Duncan, their missionary leader, was aboard the Ancon and had with him supplies for the new settlement, so that the steamer had to make a stay to unload. During this stay the American flags, gifts to those people from their Eastern friends, were hoisted with all due ceremony, and the new settlement was fairly launched. At this place Mr. Duncan remained, but Mr. Strong went on to Sitka to consult with the governor and other officials, and on his return brought with him to Mr. Duncan his commission as magistrate at Metlakahtha, Alaska. The whole trip on the Ancon from here to Sitka, and from Sitka to Tongas Narrows, where he left the ship, is described by Mr. Strong as having been a magnificent and continuous picnic. The weather was fine, the scenery gorgeous; the ship was comfortable and the passengers were good natured, as they couldn't help being with Captain Hunter, his officers and crew, who were as accommodating and pleasant as men could possibly be.

On the return of the ship, Mr. Strong was met at Tongas Narrows by a canoe manned by five Indians, and with them he went to Port Chester. On his arrival there he was much surprised to meet 400 or 500 people. The canoes were coming in all the time. One open canoe, manned only by a man and his wife, and with three little children and an old woman in it, came from the old home to the new, some eighty or ninety miles, partly over the open ocean on one of the stormiest days. It was a frightful passage for so small a craft, but there seemed no end to the pluck and resolution of the natives. A great many meetings were had, and the situation was discussed for three or four days very carefully and shrewdly by the Indians. They wanted to know just how they stood, and cross-examined their lawyer without mercy. Strange Indians attracted by the rumor of the new settlement were coming in from points all up the coast. After settling their affairs and making their plans, the people went on with the work of removal. They were using their own steamboat to tow their canoes back and forward, and she came in and went out on every trip with a long line of canoes behind her.

In addition to this they chartered a steam schooner to aid them, paying her \$30 a day. The stormy season was coming on, and one great storm came up, but fortunately the boats and canoes all got safely into shelter, so no accidents were reported.

It was pitiful to see the women and children and all the furniture and household goods, including sewing machines, etc., stored away from the pelting rain under rough bark shelters or canvas covers; but no one seemed discouraged, and the log cabins were going up everywhere, so that very soon they expected to be sheltered from the coming winter, and the very best of feeling prevailed.

Mr. Strong had his blankets and tent along with him, but they would not allow him to camp out; they built him a log cabin and covered it with bark. It rained about every other day, everything was sopping wet, and the bill of fare was limited, but there was plenty of style. Their celebrated brass band would play evenings during dinner, and the canned corned beef was eaten to the accompaniment of the choicest airs that greet the British admirals from their naval bands aboard ship. Even their public meetings were called together by the same trumpet call used in the English naval

service. There is every prospect that the town will start with a population of seven hundred to a thousand of as good, intelligent and capable native people as can be found in America, and if they are fairly treated and no accident happens, it will increase and become the largest and most civilized Indian town in the world. In fact one and all of the speakers in a conference they had with the Tongas tribe, said that they wanted it understood that their town was not an Indian but an American town, and that they would not remain Indians in the eyes of the law any longer than they could help.

The town is to be built upon a low tract of ground on the south side of the harbor. According to the present plat there is one main street extending about a mile in length and 100 feet wide along the harbor, leaving the beach free as a public levee. Every 430 feet is a cross street of the same width. The building lots are 100 feet square, with alleyways ten feet wide between them. This makes sixteen building lots to a block, each one with its own alley.

The houses are to be built on alternate corners of the building lots, so that each cottage will have an unobstructed view of the beach and harbor. There are two fine points immediately in front of the central part of the town, and these are reserved for public purposes. Upon the principal one are located the church, public hall and school-house. These command a beautiful view of the ocean and harbor, and will be visible for many miles along the coast. Immediately back of these are the magistrate's, minister's and school-teachers' houses. Upon the other point is located the store, trader's house, hospital, doctor's house, and the guest room for visiting Indians.

The people have started in vigorously to carry out their plans, and if properly helped and encouraged will undoubtedly succeed in building up a fine town. Their loss in leaving their old home is very heavy. They and Mr. Duncan had invested of their own means in the church and public building at Metlakahtha over \$33,000 in cash, besides the free labor. This, besides their own homes, is now a total loss to them.

A fund is now being raised in the East to assist this community to erect its public and private buildings at a low rate of interest; the interest and principal to be a permanent endowment fund for missionary and educational purposes amongst these people, and others along the coast. \$50,000 will be required. Less than \$3,000 has been raised, and is at the disposal of the people, who have purchased a saw-mill, and are using it for the purpose of clearing and improving their front and cross streets, so that the people can commence building their permanent homes at an early date. They are a sturdy, self-reliant people, and seem to want as little help as possible. They say that they started at Metlakahtha, B.C., a little feeble band amongst hostile tribes, and built it up to what it is with less than \$6,000 of outside help and that they can build up the new Metlakahtha likewise. Still they should be helped, as no fire or earthquake ever made greater loss than a foolish bishop and an ill-advised colony has worked to this people, and the rebuilding by their own means would be a long and wearisome task.

Many interesting conferences were held with other native tribes, who exhibited the keenest interest in the new enterprise. The Chinook jargon is the common means of communication, and through this Mr. Strong learned from all the Indians the high esteem and respect they entertain for Mr. Duncan. His coming was welcomed by them all as the forerunner of better times and fairer dealing.

Upon his return, Mr. Strong was taken to Tongas Narrows by the Indians, where he boarded the steamer Idaho and returned to Port Townsend, well pleased with his trip and its results.

ing around the big pulley that is firmly attached to the stage. The burden cars are hauled up by the ascending and the empty ones are let down by the descending.

The motive power may be furnished by an engine of some kind which turns the drum.

These three are three important features of the modern cable—namely, the endless cable, the tension-pulley, the motive power exerted through a revolving drum at end of the line. The perfectly equipped modern road has almost blushed to own such a rude affair as its progeny, but the improvement has come, through weary years of low progress, and the latest triumph of recent construction need no more ashamed of its forefathers than we of ancient Britons or Celts, or whoever our respective ancestors may have been. There are claims on file in all the entombed cities of Christendom (heathendom does not yet appear), and especially in England and America, for all sorts of devices; single ropes and double ropes, cables underground and suspended over head.

In 1834 William James of England proposed to use hollow rails with chains moving in them to which the cars were to be attached—this is the first suggestion of the tunnel to be described further on. In 1864 A. C. Beach, now of the *Scientific American*, proposed to move cars by means of a cylindrically constructed chain running in a grooved rail, also devised a mechanical combination which by the motion released the moving chain and applied the brake that brought the car to a stand-still.

Thus inventions and improvements succeeded one another, and numerous patents were taken out and thousands of disappointments were borne with more or less equanimity. For a reason and another none of the systems made any great adway in popular favor until Mr. Hallidie in 1871 matured his invention, and, having secured his patents, went to work combine his brains with other people's money. At first met with no encouragement, but the inventive genius appears in his case—rare combination—to have been united with the business faculty, and he succeeded at length in securing the required capital.

In the meantime—such are the cheerful possibilities of practical politics”—certain enterprising persons secured franchise granting them a portion of all the hill districts of San Francisco, so that no other line could secure a right of way without their consent. Mr. Hallidie, however, had his inventions securely covered by patents, and after wrestling in vain with the problem of cable traction, the rival company gave up the contest in so far as to sell a right to construct an experimental line. Mr. Hallidie's associates were Joseph Britton, Henry L. Davis, and James Moffitt. Stock-subscription books were duly opened, but not a dollar's worth would the prudent public take. The four corporators therefore decided to go ahead taking equal shares and equal risks, and in June 1873, ground was broken on Clay Street and the work of construction began. The terms of the charter required that cars should be running on August first, and by dint of good and energetic management the requirements were met.

The topography of San Francisco rendered it the natural birth-place of cable railways. A narrow strip of low land borders the bay, and this in the early days, was wide enough for all demands, but the steep sides of Russian Hill offered such attractive building sites that they were soon filled with houses in spite of their inaccessibility. Horses were tried as a matter of course, but aside from the difficulty of preventing a car from coasting down hill of its own accord, it was exceedingly difficult to haul them up when avily loaded. It is recorded that five horses attached to

one loaded car had all that they could do to haul it two-blocks, a distance of eight hundred seventy-five feet, at a rise of about one foot in twelve. Of course this did not suit the progressive Californians, and as soon as they were assured that the cable could take them to the top of Russian Hill in about ten minutes without stopping to take breath, they could not have too many cable-roads. In San Francisco alone about fifty miles of cable-railway are at present in operation, more are in course of construction, and the system is spreading to the other centers of population. Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York have followed the lead of their western sisters, and in the last named city a crucial test may shortly be made on the Third Avenue line which traverses some of the most crowded streets of the metropolis.

Readers who have no taste for mechanics may skip the rest of this paper if they will, but we hope most of them have become sufficiently interested to keep on, for some very ingenious contrivances go to the equipment of the cable-roads on which city folk will do most of their riding before long. In order to start with a clear understanding of the situation, take two empty spools and stand them on end a few inches apart upon a board. Through the hole in the middle of each drive a stout pin or a wire nail into the board. Pass a thread around the spools, and tie its ends together so that it will be moderately tight around them. Now if spool number one is made to revolve, the thread will move and spool number two will revolve with it. Here you have a moving cable in miniature. If a line of rails were laid under each thread the model would be still nearer reality. But this is the very simplest situation possible: the line is straight and level from end to end, and the cable is above ground which would not do at all where ordinary street traffic would be interfered with. Moreover we cannot generally have our engine house (spool number one, for instance) in the middle of the street.

Let us in the first place, get the engine house out of the way, or in other words, make the cable turn a corner. All that is needed is to lead each cable around a spool set at the desired corner. The spool number one (the engine house) is set wherever convenient, and when it is made to revolve, all the other spools revolve with it and with the cable.

But cable and spools are still above ground, so when we are using a real street we dig a long trench and lay an iron pipe or tunnel therein. On the floor of this tunnel we set grooved carrying wheels for the cable to rest upon, and in the top of it we leave a narrow slit open, through which we can reach down with a pair of tongs, as it were attached to the car, and grip the moving cable. Of course pits are digged for the spools, or rather for the large grooved wheels that take their place in actual construction. We have now provided for a straight and level main line, but if the street is crooked, or if there are any changes of level the cable will rub against the sides or top of the tunnel where the bend occurs, and will soon wear out itself and the tunnel too. This difficulty is overcome by setting wheels like the carrying pulleys at the sides of the tunnel or in its roof wherever the change of direction would naturally cause the cable to touch.

Nothing now remains but to start the engine, grip the moving cable with your tongs, and away you go! So thought one of the early inventors who contrived a tunnel and carrying pulleys, and the rest about as they are used to-day, but who remarked in his claim, “the method of attachment is immaterial.” In point of fact it is excessively material. The gripper must be immensely strong, and its grip must be vise-like; yet it must not tighten all at once or the car will start with such a jerk that all the passengers

will be piled at the rear end. The gradual tightening can be effected with solid jaws but they wear out the costly cable so rapidly that in some instances cables have become useless in less than three months.

Endless experiments have been made, and the best results have been attained on the bridge between New York and Brooklyn where the traffic is continuous day and night, with heavy trains at intervals, during the busy hours, of one minute and a half. The first cable that was set in motion over the bridge lasted three years and even then showed few external signs of wear. The inside strands had, however, been crushed by pressure and the cable had stretched beyond the limit of safety.

The grip used in this was devised by W. H. Paine, one of the constructing engineers of the bridge. It cannot be described in detail without illustration, but the principle may perhaps be indicated. Suppose each leg of a pair of tongs to be fitted with a wheel so that when the tongs are closed the rims of the wheels will bear against each other. Evi-

dently if a moving line be clasped between these wheels they will both revolve. If the gripping pressure is increased the moving line will exert an increased pulling power on the tongs. Now if the tongs are attached to a car the wheels will at first revolve without moving it, but as the grip is tightened the pull becomes more powerful and is at length sufficient to start the car which soon gains headway equal to that of the line. Then the wheels cease to revolve and car and cable move along together. The attachment has thus been effected with no appreciable friction upon the surface of the cable. There are several modifications of the Paine grip in existence, but it is not known that any of them have stood such a severe test as that afforded by the East River bridge.

In conclusion we may say that while the original plant of a cable railway is greater than that of a horse railway, its running expenses are much less, its carrying capacity and its speed are greater, and with the modern appliances its cars are quite as easily and quickly started and stopped.

*Charlton Quincy July 1887*

ALASKA.

BY W. G. WILLIAMS, D. D.

The western world has known some large transactions in real estate, but none on so great a scale as when the United States bought Russian America. We got nearly four hundred millions of acres at two cents an acre.

*Terra incognita* it was then, and an unknown country to the large majority of our people it remains to this day. Much was said at the time about the folly and extravagance of the investment, and sentiment was strong that it had been better to let the czar keep his icebergs and glaciers, and the seven and a half millions purchase money remain in the treasury where it was then greatly needed.

But time proves all things right or wrong, wise or unwise, and time has shed its light on the much-mooted wisdom of the Alaska purchase. Mr. Seward had great faith in the measure, regarding it as the greatest achievement of his career; but he said, "It will take a generation to find it out." The generation is rapidly passing, being two-thirds gone; and through the labors of a few pains-taking investigators the facts have accumulated sufficiently to warrant a conclusion. Mr. Seward is more than sustained, and no prophet's eye is able now to foresee the important influence Alaska may yet have on the nation's commerce.

Among those who have laid the country, and, indeed, the world, under obligations for information about Alaska, Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft deserves the first place. His recent work, "History of Alaska,"\* possesses the same clearness, accuracy, and detail which characterize all the author's numerous works. The history is recognized authority on all Alaska questions.

Alaska is both great and small. It is great in territorial extent, being one-sixth as large as the whole United States, or equal to eleven states the size of New York. It has a coast line which, reckoning the islands and smaller indentures, is greater than the circumference of the earth. It has the highest mountain of the western continent. A single group of islands numbers more than eleven hundred. Its river Yukon, as shown by Schwatka and the earlier Russian explorers, is the second longest water-course on the globe. Alaska is great in its land and sea fur-bearing animals and in the incalculable quantities of food-fish found in its bays

and rivers. But doubtless this *ultima Thule* of our Northwest is greatest in the unknown mineral and other resources which the spirit of inquiry in man is sure to make known in due time. The eye of civilized man has not yet looked upon three-fourths of its great area. Only the imagination is left to suggest what riches are deposited there by Him who hath made nothing in vain.

Alaska is very small, however, in the extent and character of its history, in the number of inhabitants, in churches and schools, in all that makes civilization.

The history proper covers only a hundred fifty years. It dates from 1741 when Vitus Behring, the famous Russian explorer, after weary months of search, sighted the snowy peaks of Mt. St. Elias. It was by right of his discovery that Russia laid claim to the country. But the territory had been discovered by Asiatics long before Behring. For nearly two centuries before him, wandering bands of rude Cossacks had been pushing their way eastward through northern Siberia, lured on by the rich rewards of fossil ivory, the tusks of the ancient mammoth elephant. At length they reached the shore of the Pacific, when, urged by their migratory spirit and dreaming of richer ivory fields beyond the waters, they put to sea without chart or compass, on rafts of rudest construction. Many of them perished amid ice and storm, but others pushed on and finally came to the Aleutian Islands and the coast of Alaska. The contact of Cossacks and Aleuts produced such scenes of strife and cruelty as only the conflicts of barbarous and brutal races exhibit.

For half a century after Behring's discovery, Russian traders and adventurers flocked pell-mell to this new region where they imagined was a never-failing source of wealth. And, indeed, so rich was the harvest of furs that many of those early fortune-seekers found success in the gains of a single voyage. Many went for wealth and found a grave; but still the quest continued and increased until it was apparent that without government restriction the seal-fisheries would soon become exhausted. This necessity led to the chartering of the famous Russian American Company.

The history of Alaska during the Russian period is mainly the history of this company. Organized at the close of

\*History of Alaska. A. L. Bancroft & Co. San Francisco.

the last century it continued with successive renewals of charter till the purchase by the United States in 1867. Among the items of its contract with the government appear the following: They agreed to maintain a mission of the Graeco-Catholic Church, members of which were to accompany all trading and hunting expeditions which were likely to bring them in contact with native tribes that they might endeavor to christianize them and encourage their allegiance to Russia. They were also to use efforts to promote ship-building and domestic industries.

In the main the career of this great monopoly was one of large profits without much work toward the civilizing and improvement of the natives. Nor was much of that sort to be expected. Experience tells us that to secure such results the work must be entrusted to other hands than those of a great company whose sole reason of existence is to make money.

After the purchase by America the wholesale slaughter of fur-bearing animals began once more on a scale equal to that which followed the Russian discovery. In the greed for gain men often forget the plainest principle of political economy or human prudence, viz.: to protect the source of supply. The seal-fisheries were again threatened with extermination. The government's expedient to prevent this was the leasing of the Pribilof or Seal Islands to the Alaska Commercial Company for a term of twenty years with the condition that not more than one hundred thousand skins should be taken in a single year. This company by the terms of its contract pays into the treasury of the United States a fixed rental of fifty-five thousand dollars a year, and a tax of two dollars, sixty-two and a half cents on each fur-seal skin, and fifty-five cents per gallon on all seal oil shipped from the islands. Through a period of fifteen years this revenue has averaged annually three hundred seventeen thousand dollars. By the expiration of its lease it will have paid an amount almost equal to the cost of the territory.

In addition to the financial side of the contract there are numerous humane conditions inserted. Provision is made for the remuneration and treatment of the natives; goods are to be sold them at rates not more than twenty-five per cent above wholesale price in San Francisco; widows and orphans at the Seal Islands are to be provided for at the company's expense; medicine is furnished without charge; all agents and employees of the company are enjoined to treat the inhabitants of the islands with the utmost kindness; they are to instruct the natives in household economy and to endeavor to help them to a higher civilization. Requirements like these reflect credit on the government that imposed them. But it must be borne in mind that they apply only to a small fraction of the whole population, being those alone on the islands where the company's trade is carried on. Outside of this small number, with slight exception, scarcely anything has been done during the whole twenty years of American possession for the moral and intellectual improvement of the people. The record is not creditable to a great Christian nation.

The population of this vast region, by the census of 1880, is only thirty-three thousand. Of these not more than ten per cent can be called civilized. There is reason to believe that in the earlier part of the Russian occupation it was twice the present number. Many theories are offered to account for the decrease: the rigor of the climate; the fact that where it is milder, as at the capital, Sitka, it is so wet and malarious, there being a rain-fall of eighty-three inches in the year. But the truer explanation is found in the extremely degraded condition and habits of the people. Sir George Simpson, the traveler, says, "A full third of the

population of this coast are slaves of the most helpless and abject description. Some of them are prisoners taken in war, but the majority have been born in bondage. These wretches are the victims of cruelty, and often are the instruments of malice and revenge. If ordered to kill a man they must do it or lose their own life. The earth huts of the Aleuts were without ovens. There was always a scarcity of wood and often of food. Sometimes their only diet was rotten fish, but those employed by the company were well fed, housed, and clad."

Such, practically, is the condition of a people who since 1867 have been wards of the nation. During the Russian period, at the expense of the Russian American Company, the Greek church made an attempt, with some success, at churches and schools and even hospitals. When the territory changed hands the Greek church relaxed its effort and most of its work was abandoned. To our shame it is confessed that no hands have taken up the work they forsook and carried it on in any adequate degree. Congress, it is true, made an appropriation for educational purposes, but there has lacked the interest to apply the money to the intended purpose.

One exception, at least, to the above is the work under direction of the Reverend Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the territories. He has succeeded in establishing a few schools and has applied some of the government money which was waiting for some one to devote to the avowed object of the appropriation. To quote Mr. Jackson's words, "Russia gave them government, schools, and the Greek religion, but when the country passed from their possession they withdrew their rulers, priests, and teachers, while the United States did not send any others to take their places. Alaska to-day has neither courts, rulers, teachers, nor ministers. The only thing the United States has done for them has been to introduce whiskey." This was written in 1877, ten years after the country came into our hands. The second decade has brought some changes, but so slight as by no means to quit us of serious responsibility and reproach.

But notwithstanding their debased condition and the fact that the moral idea seems almost utterly dormant, they are quick to learn and eager to be taught. They can appreciate the sharpening of their faculties for the practical benefit it brings. Fittingly has Mr. Bancroft asked, "What shall we do with the people of Alaska? Let them sit and gaze seaward with a steadfast stare, awaiting the arrival of the steamer which, bearing the United States flag, brings them month by month their supply of hoochchloo (molassesrum)?"

In striking contrast with the Alaska of little civilization is the Alaska of great commercial resources and possibilities. Mr. Seward when visiting the territory in 1869 said in a speech at Sitka, "Mr. Sumner, in his elaborate and magnificent oration, although he spoke only from historical accounts, has not exaggerated—no man can exaggerate—the marine treasures of the territory. Indeed what I have seen here has almost made me a convert to the theory of some naturalists, that the waters of the globe are filled with stores for the sustenance of animal life surpassing the available productions of the land."

It is estimated that at the Pribilof Islands alone five millions of fur-seals make their annual summer resort. It is at this time that they are taken by the seal-hunter. By limiting the number to one hundred thousand a year the best skins are secured and the industry is protected from that excess which in other parts of Alaska and in the south seas has exhausted the supply. The skins must be removed

## GUILDS FOR WORKING-WOMEN.

within half an hour after the animal is killed or they are worthless. They are then salted on the fleshy side, afterward pickled, then rolled in bundles of two with the fur side outward and tightly corded. In this condition they are shipped to San Francisco to be counted by the government agent, and then being placed in casks they are sent to London, the great seal-fur market of the world.

The method of dressing and dyeing the seal skin is a trade secret, and the industry is almost wholly confined to London. The French have tried hard to make competition. They have imported artisans from England and succeeded in mastering all the processes except the dyeing, which secret has baffled them.

Beside the seal are various other kinds of peltry, among them the fox, beaver, marten, and sea-otter; of the latter alone there is an annual catch of from five to seven thousand, whose skins are sold in London at from seventy-five to a hundred dollars each.

Not until recently was there any just idea of the vast quantities of fish found in the waters of Alaska. It is more than probable that in the near future these waters will be the main source of the world's supply; especially if as often prophesied other sources begin to decline. Salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, halibut, and several other kinds abound. To illustrate how recent and how rapid is the growth of this industry, there is the fact that the salmon-pack alone increased from eight thousand cases in 1880 to thirty-six thousand in 1883. But the shipments are only a small fraction of the annual catch. The salmon is the staple food of the natives who waste ninety per cent in preparing for use. It is estimated that they take from ten to twelve millions salmon a year; some of them, the king salmon, weighing from eighty to a hundred pounds. Add to this the corresponding abundance of other food-fishes found in these waters and we have an idea of the possible commercial greatness of this single resource.

When in the not far away future twenty-five millions of people shall inhabit the states and territories of the western coast, when a net-work of railroads shall be spread through all that region, who will pretend to estimate the commercial value of these marvelous fisheries?

That same future may also have need for the great timber resources of Alaska. As far north as the Yukon the mountains and valleys are covered with forests. Spruce is the most abundant and the bark of the hemlock spruce may yet be in demand for tanneries. But the most valuable is the yellow cedar which grows to a height of a hundred feet and a circumference of twenty feet. The wood is very durable and is prized beside for its aromatic odor. It is used in ship-building and the fine work of the cabinet-maker. Un-

der the second charter of the Russian American Company ship-building was extensively carried on and the same will doubtless be true again, as the requisite iron, coal, and timber are found near to navigable water.

Coal is found in many parts and the indications are that there will be no lack of supply when the world's demand calls for it. There are the several varieties, lignitic, bituminous, and anthracite. Likewise in various places petroleum of good quality has been discovered floating on the water's surface.

It is not uncommon for men to fancy there is gold and other valuable metals where they are not. But in the case of Alaska the mining prospect is far from discouraging. A valuable copper mine is in operation at Prince of Wales Island; lead is found at Baranoff, Wrangell, and Kadiak Islands; and in south-eastern Alaska a trace of gold is found in almost every stream emptying into the Pacific. Expeditions have recently been made by prospectors with almost uniformly encouraging reports. A company who went as far as the mouth of the Stewart River report that they examined more than a hundred streams in all of which gold was found. Mining has already proved successful in several places. Nearly a half million dollars have been expended in the development of the Treadwell mine at Douglas Island, and the result is said to more than justify the outlay. No one need doubt the mineral wealth of the territory and the certainty of a future mining population there.

If now we put all these facts of resources together and give the whole a touch of the imagination sufficient to include the undeveloped and unexplored, we shall begin to understand what a fine bargain we made in the purchase of the country. But it would be a serious, sinful blunder to fancy our debts paid in this transaction because the seven and a half millions have gone into the Russian treasury. A Christian nation cannot always pay its debts in cash, neither is it enough that Congress make appropriations for education. The people of Alaska though politically and outwardly they are now manumitted, are still slaves to vice in its most hideous forms—a servitude not reached by acts of Congress. The forces of Christian civilization must be directly applied. The great church organizations which in the main wield these forces have a larger duty than has yet been realized. The task is greater than it seems. The population though small is scattered over so large a region that to reach it is difficult. Beside they are sunk so low that the moral torpor is hard to dispel. We must see to these obligations promptly else Alaska though she may yield us commercial glory, may give us also moral disgrace.

## GUILDS FOR WORKING-WOMEN.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

The readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, an always lengthening list, hardly need any demonstration of the fact, that women have learned to work together; by slow degrees, it is true, sectarianism doing much to prevent hearty union. But year by year this spirit has lessened, and each successful piece of work whether large or small has not only broadened the general outlook and made fresh enterprise seem possible, but has been in itself an education, as all genuine work has always been, and will always be. No woman who has taken active part in any of its phases, has failed to add her testimony to the broadening influence not only of an

earnest purpose but of combined action to a common end.

Even for these women, however, there was grave doubt if the same law could be of universal application. Knowing what tact and wisdom were essential, what long experience made the probation that was always the first condition of success, it was doubtful if untrained, partially-educated women could come together in any organization and go on with the slightest hope of permanence.

When large-minded, large-hearted women found countless difficulties in the way of harmonious action, what could be expected from women in whom neither mind nor heart

## Education in Alaska.

Dr. Bushrod W. James, who recently returned from extensive travels in the northwest territory, speaking of the system and forms of education there, said:

"The establishment of American schools in Alaska began at Fort Wrangell under the charge of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson and Mrs. B. McFarland. There were twenty pupils in attendance, most of them being young female Indians, while Clah, an educated Indian, whose English name was Philip McKay, since deceased, was their teacher. Mrs. McFarland was placed in charge of the school, and soon became the equivalent of Judge and jury, and the natives had such confidence in her that they freely submitted their cases of witchcraft, feuds, etc., to her for decision. She was a settler of disputes, medical adviser in case of sickness, superintendent of funerals, and the Indians accepted almost universally her decisions in all complaints brought before her, either of a political or a religious character. A number of the chiefs, even of the most influential tribes, placed themselves under her instruction as teacher, and even they submitted to all of her decisions and rulings."

The schools at Sitka began under the charge of the Rev. John G. Brady, who

reached that town on the 11th of April, 1878, and held the first school sessions soon after in a building called the Castle, which was formerly the abiding place of the nobility under the Russian rule. This large building of wood towers upon a low hill, overlooks the town with probably more prominence than it did in the days of Baron Romanoff, who for a time held sway under the Russian Government over this vast province. Sitka, then the centre of the Russian possessions, had for a time considerable commerce, while a goodly number of seminaries and schools were maintained by it in a flourishing condition.

In 1837 steam was introduced, a steam engine having been brought with a cargo of rum and whisky from Boston, Mass., and about this period likewise a school was begun for the benefit of those in the employ of the Russian Fur Company, where they might, if they so desired, send their children to be educated. The Greek Church established an ecclesiastical school in 1841, and four years afterward this was made a seminary, and here the Russian and English languages were taught, together with such branches as arithmetic, geography, and trigonometry, navigation, book-keeping and history. The Russian schools, however, in 1867, with the occupation of the country by the United States, were discontinued. They were not intended for native Indians, and it was not until 1845 that the first institution was started for the education of those people.

## THE SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES.

"Brady's school began on April 17th, 1874, with fifty Indians present, whom he found willing to be educated and at once had them taught the English alphabet, and their brightness and progress in learning to read was observed with surprise. They soon learned to read, after which it was a matter of directing the kind of reading they should engage in, and as far as I am able to ascertain the books furnished them have been good and of an improving character, being kept under the supervision of teachers who thus far belong to various church organizations. Section thirteen of 'An Act providing for the Civil Government of Alaska,' shows the intention of the United States Government in behalf of these Indian tribes.

"That the Secretary of the Interior shall make needful proper provision for the education of the children of a school age in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same, and the sum of \$20,000, or as much therefore as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose."

"Alaska has what is called a Territorial Board of Education, which usually meets at the office of Judge Dawson. The United States Commissioner of Education is the Hon. H. R. Dawson, and Rev. Sheldon Jackson is the Secretary of the Board and General Superintendent of Schools in Alaska. Governor Swineford of Alaska, is also a member of the Board. The estimated expenses of running the schools for the year ending June, 1887, were \$24,950. The Sitka and Wrangell schools opened their fall and winter sessions on September 5th. On the 1st of July, 1886, United States Commissioner Hon. John Eaton authorized the establishment of schools under the control of the Moravian Mission at Bethel, on the Stikine river, and at Mushagak, on the river of the same name; also, one at St. Michael or some other point on the Yukon river, to be under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

## ANOTHER BIG EXPLORING PARTY.

The rope attached to the boom was cut with a sharp instrument, and the sudden righting of the canoe evidently threw the occupants out on the opposite side before they could recover their balance. Capt. Orr returned to Longas January 6, convinced that Prof. Saxman and party had met an untimely death, but the grief of the two women thus afflicted bereft was so acute—the wife of Louie Paul having given birth to a son but a few days before—that the sympathies of the natives were aroused to such an extent that in the teeth of a blizzard from the north they, to the number of twenty-five, went out in three large canoes to seek for further tracks of the lost voyagers, but returned January 17 without finding anything more than Capt. Orr and party had already reported. There being no further hope of favorable tidings the lonely widow left Longas in company with Mrs. Max Pracht, of Loring, Alaska, and is now at that lady's residence, No. 813 Union street, San Francisco, Cal., awaiting instructions from the Bureau of Education in Washington.

In her letter to Prof. Morrow Mrs. Saxman says she will probably return to Allegheny about the middle of March.

## ALLEGHENY GIFTS TOO LATE.

Prof. Saxman had an interesting career in Allegheny county. Five years ago he was principal of Emsworth School. Then he became the confidential clerk in Superintendent Morrow's office in Allegheny City. After this he was graduated from the Indiana State Normal School and became Principal of Coraopolis Academy of Westmoreland county. He left the station to go to Loring, Alaska, partly on missionary work and partly on work for the Government.

In September last Superintendent Morrow received a letter from Mr. Saxman suggesting that the school children make up boxes of cast-off clothing and send them to him for missionary purposes. Acting on this suggestion the school children of the Second ward, under Profs. Daniel and Farrar; and Prof. James E. Morrow, of the Fifth ward, made up four nice boxes, each valued at \$100, which Superintendent Morrow shipped in October last. Two of these boxes arrived at their destination in December and two in January, but as Mrs. Saxman pathetically writes about them in her letter—"too late, too late."

## SETTLEMENTS AND TRIBES IN THE ALEXANDRIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

*Concluded.*

City Superintendent Morrow, of the Allegheny schools, received a letter yesterday from San Francisco which contained startling intelligence of a prominent educator who was until recently a resident of Allegheny. This person was Prof. S. A. Saxman, who not more than a year ago left Pittsburgh for Loring, Alaska, where he went with a commission from the United States Government to take charge of the Indian school there. He was drowned under thrilling circumstances in Clarence Straits, Southeastern Alaska, while on his way to Port Chester to examine into and report to the Bureau of Education upon the condition of the schools at that point. One other school teacher perished with him. His young wife survives to tell the painful tale, and her letter, which reached Mr. Morrow yesterday, was the first news of the disaster. Nothing more was said than this letter can be imagined. Prof. Saxman had a very wide circle of friends in the two cities, who will be shocked upon reading this announcement, but as one of his friends remarked last night, "it will alleviate their sorrow to know that he died in the discharge of his duty."

## THEIR GRAVES UNKNOWN.

It seems that Prof. Saxman and his wife had moved to Fort Longas for the winter. He left Longas December 13 in an open canoe in company with two natives, with the consciousness of duty before him on the mission above stated. Prof. Saxman bid farewell to his wife and boldly set out, expecting to make the trip and return in five days at the furthest. Nothing more was heard of them and a general alarm was raised. A strong north wind set in nine days after his departure and blew continually until January 1, when it became possible to start out from Longas with a search party headed by Capt. Orr and two native volunteers, one of them the brother of Louie Paul, a native teacher, who had accompanied Prof. Saxman on the trip, and who, as events finally proved, was drowned with him. A hazardous search of over five days finally discovered the canoe ashore on some rocks on an island inside of Longas channel, wedged in among drift and badly wrecked, a search of the beach for several miles above and below discovered flour, provisions and a bundle of blankets belonging to one of the natives, but no trace of the bodies of any of the ill-starred voyagers, which had evidently been swept out into Dixon's entrance and thence into the open ocean by the prevailing currents in the channel.

It is supposed that the canoe was under sail at the time of the accident, the mast, step and thwart being found in such a condition as to warrant the belief that the mast was broken off short in a squall.

South of Wrangell are three native settlements,—the Hydah will ge of Kasaan on the S. E. shore of Prince

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**A REFORM GOVERNOR.**

Congress, in May, 1884, deemed it advisable to set up in Alaska a quasi territorial government. For this purpose a bill was enacted providing for the appointment of an executive and judicial department and extending over the territory such provisions of the laws of Oregon as might be found applicable.

Soon after approving the bill the late president, Arthur, appointed the officers provided for therein, who were afterward confirmed by the senate and entered upon their duties. They were efficient men, of good repute, and were welcomed by the people of Alaska, who still remember their brief official sojourn with pleasure. The gentleman selected by President Arthur, as governor of the new territory, had been a resident of Sitka, years prior to his appointment. He was there when the territory was purchased from Russia and transferred to the United States. He was personally acquainted with the majority of the white residents of Alaska and universally esteemed. He had afterward been elected governor of the state of Nevada, over the most prominent democrat in the state, and serving a term of four years, with credit to himself and his party, in 1882 surrendered his trust, untarnished, to a successor. In a little over a year thereafter he went to Alaska, as before stated.

By the grace of mugwumps and the aid of the prohibition party, our model reform president was elected. In the progress of the reforms instituted by this high priest of political purity a change was made in the executive and judicial officers of our northern neighbor. A competent, genial, cultivated, honorable, experienced, popular gentleman was removed to make way for — Swineford. What's in a name?

This Michigan politician came over here with a flourish and entered into his possessions. From that day to this, the air has been filled with reports such as those elsewhere published herein. Unsavory tales they are, replete with instances of petty tyranny, irregular methods, the conduct and utterances of a blatherskite and demagogue. Such is reform under our new dispensation.

This shining exemplar of the benevolent results flowing from the advent of the democratic party to

power, is now in Washington. The telegraph informs us that he threatens never to return unless congress passes laws granting him more power and a better chance for private speculation. It is the general impression in Alaska that he will not return. In fact, save by a comparatively wide circle of personal and official creditors, there is no longing for his presence. From a number of that class he would receive a warm reception.

A thousand citizens of Alaska have petitioned congress that the power of this petty despot be not enlarged. They feel that the less of such government as President Cleveland has given them, the safer will be both their persons and property.

**ALASKA'S GOVERNOR.****His Usurpations and Delinquencies.**

An Administration Pooh-Bah at the North.

**scraps from the Record of a Carpet Bag Executive.**

The territory of Alaska can aptly be styled our "colonial possessions" in the sense that the New England and Atlantic states were once colonial possessions of England—in our distance from the mother country (being now, as then, on the outskirts of the civilized world) in the scarcity of inhabitants, in the ignorance and doubt as to our climate and resources, and especially in the policy of the home government in conducting our affairs through its agents residing here; for we are ruled by a power as potent, as irresponsible, as arbitrary as was the throne of England in its management of its American possessions two centuries ago.

A more nearly parallel case with the de-potic rule of Governor Andros over New England in the early colonial days cannot be found, than the manner in which Alaska is governed at this writing. For here too we have the agents of the government responsible to none but the executive—the appointing power—guilty of the grossest misconduct in office, usurping the functions and duties of the general government, over-riding the rights of private individuals, tyrannical in the administration of what few laws we have, corrupt in their official as well as in their private life, until we have become an asylum for drunken politicians and ward-strikers, the receptacle of the refuse of the party, who govern us without regard to right, or decency, making government a burlesque, law a mockery.

**USURPATION.**

An instance of usurpation will be seen in the following: At the time Alaska was purchased from Russia and the transfer of all Russian-America to the United States government, certain property at Sitka was exempted and the title to the same remained in private individuals, subject only to the laws of the country, among which was a warehouse situated on the only dock at this port and belonging to the Russian-American company, the title to which has never yet been in the United States but has since been transferred to the

of Wales Island, numbering about 125, where is no mission or school; the village of Cape Fox, about 120 miles from Wrangell, numbering some 100 inhabitants, and the fort and town of Tongas, 20 miles farther, where a very few whites and about 200 natives reside. Here has been a school and mission from the fall of 1884 until the present winter, but they are at present broken up by the sad accident which caused the death of Prof. Saxman and Louis Paul. The only teacher now at the mission is Mrs. Tillie Paul. The natives of Tongas, Cape Fox and Kasaan propose to unite in building a new town at Port Chester, and a missionary will probably locate there in the spring.

On the western shore of Prince of Wales Island, and its oulying islands, are several large settlements. The first village is a small group of houses, built by natives of the Kouyou and Haneyah tribes, around a sawmill at Chican, 60 miles from Wrangell. There are a few whites there who find employment at the mill,—no teachers.

Thirty miles beyond Chican is the Haneyah village of Tuksekan, having about 500 inhabitants. Here Rev. L. W. Currie was located last fall, and with his wife is teaching a large government school.

Thirty miles farther south is the village of Klawack, where a salmon cannery furnishes employment every summer to large numbers of the Hydahs and Haneyahs. Here Mr. Curry will teach during the fishing season.

Fifty miles south of Klawack is Howkan, where Rev. J. L. Gould presides over another Presbyterian mission. The village is a large one, and is gathering to itself the people from the adjacent towns of Klinquan, Suhkwan and Koian glas. These people are Hydahs, and together number about 1000. Besides Mr. Gould and his wife, the workers at Howkan are Mrs. A. R. McFarland, in charge of the Home for girls, Miss Clara A. Gould, teacher of the government day school, and W. D. McLeod, who has charge of a saw-mill belonging to the Board of Home Missions. The mission was founded in 1881.

There are, besides the settlements mentioned, salmon fisheries at Pyramid Harbor, Tacoo Bay, Red Bay, Salmon Bay, Karta Bay, Loring and Tongas Bay, and also small mining camps, and branches of tribes at different places in the archipelago; but I have indicated all the principle and permanent settlements. The estimates of the num-

### **Northwest Trading company.**

The wharf in front of the warehouse, as far back as 1881, was leased to the Northwest Trading company by the general government, through its agent, Mr. Ball, collector of customs, at this port. By the terms of the lease the trading company were to keep the wharf in repair and to pay certain indebtedness on the same incurred by the government prior to that time. Wm. Gouverneur Morris, successor to Mr. Ball, recognized this lease and instructed the trading company to continue to keep the wharf in repair in conformity with its agreement, and the same policy was adopted by Mr. Peter French, successor to Mr. Morris in 1886.

That this was done with the sanction of the government at Washington city is shown by the fact that the solicitor of the treasury in passing upon a claim of the trading company against the government for wharfage, declared that inasmuch as the government received no consideration for the lease of the wharf beyond having the same kept in good order and condition, and the payment of certain liens on it, it was not bound to pay wharfage.

Careful to comply with the conditions of the lease, the trading company paid the liens and have done such work as was necessary from time to time; and it being at present in such need, have recently attempted to continue their repairs as usual. But their agents neglected first to consult the governor of Alaska—forgot their manners and failed to say

### **BY YOUR LEAVE.**

The present collector of customs, influenced by the governor (for he himself publicly claims to be the disturbing element in this matter), forbade the company to proceed further in its work, drove the carpenters and other workmen off the dock where they were engaged in repairing it, and took possession in the name of the governor of Alaska, leaving Sitka without a dock at which steamers can be landed except by lighters to a float adjoining the shore, the passengers from the steamer being landed by means of small boats; all of which is a matter of expense and great inconvenience to the people of Sitka, while the government looks on, and, with a true Vanderbilt ring, says: "The public be damned."

All this is inexplicable to outsiders, but to us living here at Sitka his object is very clear. Congress is now in session. The governor, having been granted a leave of absence for sixty days or more, is now in Washington City, and prior to his departure made no secret of his visit—to lobby through congress a deficiency bill for the repairing of the dock at Sitka. A portion of the money, if allowed, no doubt will go into the dock to increase the revenue of the government. As to the balance, query. Where the revenue from the wharf, if the government consents to turn wharfing at Sitka, will go, can be surmised. The thought of its being turned over to the government, causes a broad smile among our people.

The action of the collector, investigated by the governor, at this late day, meets with the disapproval of nearly every citizen of the town. The wharf has been in the hands of the Northwest Trading Co. since 1881, has always been kept in repair by them, and has always been managed to the satisfaction of the citizens and the government.

It is the only dock here, and such conduct on the part of the authorities keeps the merchants and trav-

elling public out of proper and inexpensive facilities for discharging freight and baggage. There would have been time enough after the company had completed the repairing, for the governor to take possession. As it is now, even if the governor is successful at Washington City, it will be nearly a year before work under his direction can be done.

### **AS A LAND OFFICER.**

But the governor is not satisfied with thus overriding the rights of the Northwest Trading company and has undertaken to usurp the functions of the land office as well.

Six years ago Mr. Whitford, who is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, American in Alaska and the leading merchant in Sitka, discovered some sulphur springs near by, and at once squatted on them. The squatter's right is all that can be acquired in this territory in the absence of the public land system, and it has been recognized ever since the Americans took charge of the country. Mr. Whitford built houses at these springs and made other improvements near and adjoining them. The miners from all over Alaska have visited them for medical purposes and no charge has been made further than for the rent of the houses occupied by them; which has always been merely nominal. Since their discovery by Mr. Whitford, he has held peaceful and uninterrupted possession, and no one has ever thought to interfere with his squatter's right, supposing that he would continue in actual possession until the interior department should establish the public land system in this territory, when he could perfect his title by a patent.

But this mighty governor, who looks upon the government as a second Roman empire and the executive as a Caesar—this satrap of Rome gives notice to the occupant of the springs to vacate them, to give the quiet and peaceful possession back to the government, constructively under penalty of violating the laws of the United States. It does not take much imagination to arrive at the conclusion that the governor has a sneaking intention of "jumping" the springs himself through a confederate. Not to discuss that part of it or enter into the merits of the case as to squatter's rights, the action of the governor in this matter is very reprehensible, inasmuch as the register and receiver of lands are at Sitka, who, though they have limited jurisdiction, are still the proper parties to attend to such matters.

The register says his understanding of the policy of the United States government is to encourage immigration and settlement on all the unoccupied lands, but the powers that be in Alaska seem to think Alaska is for their own pecuniary benefit. The register has taken no action in this matter, but parties interested know only too well how far the governor dare go in his usurpation of power and the consequence of resistance, and fear lest they be irretrievably injured.

### **AS A REVENUE OFFICER.**

Again our governor has undertaken to fill the office and perform the duties of collector of internal revenue in the district of Oregon. The organic act of Alaska provides that no liquor shall be brought into the territory and none shall be sold except for mechanical, medicinal and scientific purposes. The governor doubtless thinks that the congress of the United States were not sufficiently well informed when the law was enacted, as he has been and is now issuing licences to saloon keepers without limit as to kind, or quantity. This is a glaring inconsistency with the spirit and letter of his report for 1886, wherein on page 46 he doubts,

even with the assistance of a revenue cutter, constantly plying in the almost impenetrable inland waters of southeastern Alaska, whether the illegal traffic can be more than partially destroyed," and recommends the repeal of the law in reference to the importation and sale of liquor, and goes on to say that "in no other territory than Alaska is prohibition made to include white and civilized people."

It is true that he words the license as to give them permission to sell under the provision of this act, but the saloon keepers are generally ignorant laymen and upon receiving license believe the governor is acting under the law, especially as he charges \$25 for each of such licenses running for the period of six months, and besides his autograph, attaches the great seal of Alaska, which, to these saloon keepers, is the apparent sanction of the government to carry on their business. These applicants make no secret of the purpose for which they procure licenses. The last license seen by the writer was dated some time in the first week of December, 1887, and ran for six months.

Those of us who are not in the liquor business, do not think that the governor, or anyone else, has any right whatever to grant permission of any kind to anyone to sell liquor in this territory; we fail to find anything in the law authorizing him to so act. We believe it to be his duty to do all in his power to suppress the liquor traffic under the laws as they now exist, and not to aid and abet it—and let me say here that none know so well as our own governor, none are so well able to testify that these parties licensed by him do not sell exclusively, or at all for mechanical, medicinal or scientific purposes, for no one is more constant in his visits, no one more regular in his rounds to the public resorts, where these same parties sell their wares.

The regularly constituted authorities of the government well know that no liquor can legally be sold in this territory, and have refused to issue any licenses whatever, but the governor, acting upon the principle that the king can do no wrong, issues the licenses and receives the revenue.

It is true that though there is a fiction among the coterie of government officials here that this money is to go into some mythical school fund in the territory, we skeptics in this country are doubtful if the revenue thus received does not find its way over the bar and back into the hands of its former owners.

### **AS A PATRIARCH.**

The governor has assumed another rôle—that of the patriarch. The Christian people of the east have established a mission school here for the education of the Indian, which is a great credit to the donors and to Alaska. They have sent out competent ladies as instructors, much good has been done and the influence of civilization has had a wonderful effect upon the natives. Unfortunately no public baths have been established for the use of the natives. But again our worthy governor can be depended upon to come to the rescue with what success the following will show:

The Indians have an old custom in their hunting, fishing and boating, of blackening their faces with the juice of some herbs, so that, instead of being brown, their skin is almost jet black. This custom, which is a very old one, undoubtedly originated from a sanitary consideration, but it has long since become a matter of religion with them. Our modern Andros, in one of his walks through the Indian village adjoining Sitka, entered the house of one of the principal Indians of the tribe with

his face blackened according to their usage, ordered him immediately to wash himself, under penalty of arrest in case of disobedience. This the Indian refused to do, and told the governor that it was none of his business, that he was in his own house and should do as he pleased, whereupon the governor ordered one of his satellites who accompanied him, to procure water for the Indian, and that if the Indian still persisted in disobedience to have him arrested. But nature has planted even in an Indian's breast some ideas of right and wrong, and among others the idea that a man's house is his castle, where his word is law and where he alone commands.

To be thus treated like a dog on his own hearthstone without provocation was too much for the native and he proceeded to defend this right by a couple of knock-down blows, resulting in the governor and his henchman beating a hasty retreat. The marshal set his wheels in motion and the Indian was at once arrested, thrown into the common jail without a warrant or other process of law, where he remained over night, but was released the following morning without examination or explanation. The citizens were incensed at such conduct on the part of the highest official in the territory, as it became noised abroad throughout the town upon the release of the Indian; but a remonstrance from the people has never swelled into any considerable size. Of the 150 or 200 residents here a large majority stand in awe of this governor and fear his ill will. Be it to the credit of the Indian race, however, to their manhood and sense of personal liberty, they still continue to blacken their faces as occasion and inclination require. This is the treatment received by one of the natives of Alaska for whom he pleads so earnestly (?) and eloquently in his report for 1886.

### **HIS IGNORANCE OF THE TERRITORY.**

Of the Western Aleutian islands, of the Yukon country, of the southeastern part of the territory, the governor knows little or nothing for he has never been anywhere in the territory except between Sitka and Juneau, a distance of 150 or 160 miles and past Wrangell and Tongass on his way in and out of the territory. He is governor of a country 2500 miles east and west and 1000 miles north and south, but he confines his operations entirely to worrying, insulting and wronging the few people of Sitka after the manner of the old Russian noblemen in the days of the Russian rule over this country. What would take him to Juneau now that the Chinese are driven out, no one knows.

### **AS AN AGITATOR.**

During one of his visits there he incited the rougher class to riot and violation of our laws in the unlawful expulsion of the Chinese from that city and its neighborhood. To Rock Springs, Squak and Tacoma he added a Juneau and Douglas island in the history of crime against our government. This he did in the month of February, 1886, in a public speech at Juneau, playing the part of a demagogue to a few agitators, because it was considered the proper way to make himself "solid with the masses." And while this harangue was not made immediately prior to the outrages on the Chinese, it had its desired effect, and some time after, the Chinese were driven out. Compare the testimony, as given below in "Exhibit A," by over forty disinterested persons, with the paragraph on the expulsion of the Chinese, page 38 of the governor's report, and let the reader judge for himself how great a dissembler is this Michigan carpet-bagger.

**Exhibit "A."**

JUNEAU CITY, ALASKA.  
January 22d, 1887.

TO THE PRESIDENT:

We, the undersigned citizens of Juneau, Alaska, deeming it our duty, desire to communicate the following facts, viz:

In February, 1886, Governor Swineford delivered a public speech in the Palace theater, in this city, in which he declared that Chinese competing with white men, in the labor market of Alaska, was a nuisance; that it was not only a right, but a duty of the people to abolish it, but that he would not head such a movement, being Governor of the Territory, though it would be justifiable for them to act. Our anti-Chinese trouble followed as a consequence of that speech.

Governor Swineford also presumed to take the power of the President of the United States into his own hands by appointing John G. Held, a prominent republican, to take the place of U. S. Commissioner Williams during a proposed leave of absence to the east.

Since his advent in Alaska he has never consulted the wishes of the people of the Territory, but on the contrary, has continued to outrage their rights and feelings by his misrepresentations to the general government.

Therefore, we, as law-abiding citizens, and as good democrats, believe that Governor Swineford's removal from office would not only prove advantageous to this administration, but

that it would also advance the best interests of the people of Alaska.

James Mitchell	Martin Angel
John O'Sullivan	M E Sullivan
Henry Stater	M Brady.
C Forrest	A Anderson
Geo Morker	W Malinsky
John White	F C Farnsworth
P McGinsley	D F McManus
Geo Ramsay	John Williams
Tom Elliott	Antoine Marks
J O'Brien	J A Winchmer
J E Wood	J L McDaniels
John Fadlan	H Miller
A Anderson	John Boyle
F Nowland	B Bugler
P Glandman	T Gorman
Larw Yorkur	B Williams
B Dunn	Tom Kunan
I S Ledzer	Moses Kroots
M Swamplander	A Stickensticker
J S Jones	James Distan
W Savage	Oscar Bassett
Geo. Brenner	Tom Tuttle
M Corcoran	D Words
James Muuler	F D Perkins
I Orlaff.	

THAT GOLD NUGGET.

All are familiar with what became of the nugget of gold from the Treadwell mine of Alaska, intended by Mr. Treadwell to ultimately reach the president; and long since the newsboys have ceased to hawk through the streets the disgraceful affair of the application of \$700 for private purposes out of the \$2000 appropriated to represent Alaska in the New Orleans exposition. Mr. Cowles, former partner of the governor, has thoroughly ventilated this last scandal. See the affidavit of Mr. Cowles annexed hereto.

**Exhibit "B."**

SITKA, January 24th, 1887.

JOHN McCAFFERTY, Esq.,

My dear sir: In reply to your letter of this date, I have to say that I am in possession of the following facts, which, as you suggest, are anything but complimentary to Governor Swineford. As a preface to this reply, I desire to say that I would not have disclosed these facts, except for the reason that Governor Swineford has publicly attacked me in his newspaper. The Alaskan, during my absence in the states, and has also shown himself to be a woman fighter, by using his influence to prevent my daughter securing a position as teacher in a public school at Sitka, offered her by the U. S. educational agent. Under these circumstances I feel that I can no longer keep quiet, but must defend myself against the further attacks of this vindictive gentleman. The facts to which you allude are briefly as follows: Last February, previous to the confirmation of Governor Swineford, Mr. Treadwell, of the gold mill, on Douglas Island, gave to the Governor a gold nugget weighing about \$68. His gold was to be used on a cause which the governor said was for President Cleveland. Shortly after he had

received it, he came into my office at Sitka, and asked that a \$20 gold piece be melted; remarking at the time "I will use it on the president's cane. Cleveland will never know the difference, and I can put that nugget where it will do more good." The nugget he presented to a gentleman in Wisconsin, and I have seen it in that person's possession within three weeks. What he did with the cane I do not know of personal knowledge, but have heard that it went to Mr. Don Dickenson, of Michigan. The cane was an elaborately carved one, and made by a Sitka Indian for president Cleveland.

One year ago, or a little more, Governor Swineford appointed me commissioner from Alaska to the exposition at New Orleans, known as the "North, Central, South American Exposition." The managers of that affair appropriated the sum of \$250 for the purpose of collecting an exhibit from this Territory. When the first instalment of \$1000 was received by us at Victoria, B. C., he handed me \$500 of it with the remark that he intended to put the other \$500 in his pocket; which he did. When we arrived at Sitka, he told me he must have \$200 more of that money, and I let him have it; saying to him that he could have it all if he demanded it. This left me \$1300 with which to get up the exhibit and defray my expenses. That amount, and \$300 in addition, I spent in connection with the exposition, and while I have not vouchers for all the money I expended, I have a list of expenses, which, upon examination, will show for themselves. Of the last \$200 which he demanded I gave him \$100 in cash, and sent \$100 from Victoria in a draft obtained at the bank of Green & Garsene.

I believe this fully answers your inquiries, and upon the truth of these statements you may absolutely depend. Very respectfully,

B. K. COWLES.

B. K. Cowles, being duly sworn, deposes, and says, that the facts set forth in the above statement are true.

B. K. COWLES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of January,

SEAL } 1887.

ANDREW T. LEWIS, Clerk,

Even now there is a suit for the people of the state of Michigan by the Attorney-general of that state against Governor Swineford for alleged misconduct while acting as commissioner for the state of Michigan to the New Orleans exposition, in which judgment has been entered against him.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Once a year a report must be made to the president by the governor concerning the condition of things in Alaska. Information regarding the territory is gathered here and there from miners, fishers, traders and travelers as they pass through Sitka, and pigeon-holed for future use. This method saves traveling up and down the territory, and both time and money. Some of the statements thus picked up at haphazard are correct, some slightly in error and others gross misrepresentations but it all goes in, and the chinks are filled in with platitudes and sentimental slush, high sounding to eastern ears, where the true condition of things is unknown, but veritable rot to the people about whom he reports.

One further reference to matter of enthralling clouds of doubt and distrust and we are through.

The government has in its employ at Sitka, certain Indians who act as police among their own race, preserving peace and order and checking the liquor traffic among the natives. They are appointed by the governor and are men selected for their sobriety, general good behavior and influence among their own people.

They are paid by the general government, through the governor, and knowing the latter's intention of leaving for the Atlantic states, expected to be paid by him before his departure.

Now as to whether he had received the necessary funds from the treasury department or not, previ-

ously to his going, the writer has no information, only this, that the Indian police have not been paid, and having knowledge that the governor left many debts behind him, they look with longing eyes over the blue waters and wonder to themselves if his excellency has sailed away to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

W. B.



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## Alaska

The following paper was prepared by the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, United States Commissioner of Education, at the request of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, and was read before that body at its recent convention in Washington city.

He has kindly furnished us, at our request, with a copy of it, which we present to our readers, knowing that the friends of education and of Col. Dawson in Alabama, will be glad to read this interesting sketch of his recent visit to Alaska.

The first part will be published in this number, and will be followed by the conclusion in the next issue of this paper.

### PART I.

The love of adventure and the desire to explore are primal instincts in the human mind, and, like hope spring "eternal in the human breast." Long before the Argonauts navigated unknown and dangerous seas in search of the Golden Fleece, primeval man had explored and discovered the continents and oceans of this planet. Ages before the daring Genoese sailed across the Atlantic seeking the westward route to India—ages before the Icelanders had colonized Greenland and visited Vinland, ruder races had peopled the Antilles, the vast expanses of the American continent, and the icy gorges that glare upon the Arctic Ocean. Predecessors of Hudson, Davis, Baffin and Behring, in times incalculably remote, had navigated the appalling waters that guard the secret of the pole. Yet what these precursors of modern man did, had to be done in a different way before he could know the extent and wonders of our world. It is only during the last few thousand years, since men have lived in the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates, that this world has been discovered, and described, and settled in such fashion as to render our knowledge of it profitable. Discovery, settlement and description for European man began when the armies and navies of Egypt had subdued the races of Africa, Arabia and Asia Minor to the dynasty of the Pharaohs. Since that time European navigators have explored in ever widening circles the lands and waters, until now only the circum-polar regions, north and south, defy the curiosity of the civilized world. The mythical and marvelous wonders of the voyage of Jason and his companions, and the wanderings of Ulysses, have been paled by the actual discoveries of modern travel and exploration.

In view of these long periods of historic and prehistoric time, how brief seem the one hundred and sixty years since Behring discovered the strait that bears his name! That intrepid explorer in his second expedition, between 1733 and 1741, discovered the Aleutian Islands and touched the American continent south of Bristol Bay at the fifty-eighth degree of north latitude. Two years after this expedition had ended in his shipwreck and death, his attempts to establish a trade with the na-

## CHERS' JOURNAL.

tive tribes resulted in the acquisition of Northwest America by the Russian Empire.

From that time until the sale of the Territory to the United States, the Russian government, through the agency of the trading companies, maintained an absolute despotism over the native races and reduced the Aleutian people to a state of serfdom. The Aleuts were much more intelligent, and far less warlike, than the Esquimaux, and were an entirely different people from the Indians of the coast or of the interior. The barbarous and inhuman treatment to which they were subjected by the early Russian explorers and trading companies, reduced them to less than ten per cent. of their original number. This system continued until 1818, when the Russian government interposed between the Aleuts and the trading companies, and adopted regulations which resulted in the improvement of their condition.

In 1824 Father Innocentius Veniaminoff, now the Primate of the Greek Church, began his labors among the Aleuts as a missionary, and to him is due the change that has taken place in their condition since that time. The entire race, under the influence of the clergy, were educated to some extent, and Christianized, and were converted to the doctrines and worship of the Greek Church.

Alaska, formerly Russian America, comprises all that portion of the North American Continent lying west of the 141st meridian of west longitude, together with a narrow strip of land between the Pacific Ocean and the British Dominions, and separated from the latter by a line beginning at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, in latitude 54°40' north; running thence north along Portland Canal to the point of the mainland where it strikes latitude 56 degrees north, and from this point along the summits of the mountain range parallel with the coast, except where the distance of said summits from the ocean exceeds ten marine leagues, to its intersection with the 141st meridian.

It also includes all the islands near the coast, and the whole of the Aleutian Archipelago, except Behring Island and Copper Island on the coast of Kamtschatka. The area of Alaska, including the islands, is 532,000 square miles. This territory was ceded to the Government of the United States, in consideration of the sum of \$7,200,000, by a treaty with Russia on the 30th of March, 1867, the ratifications of which by the respective governments being exchanged on the 20th of June following. By this purchase the United States acquired an additional extent of sea-coast on the Pacific and Arctic Oceans greater than its entire coast line on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

In regard both to climate and agriculture, the Territory is divided into three regions; the Yukon District, comprising the country of the north Alaskan Mountains; the Aleutian district, comprising the islands of that name and the peninsula; and the Sitka district, comprising the remainder of the Territory.

In the Yukon district the mean annual temperature is about 25 degrees Fahrenheit, and the ground remains

frozen to within two or three feet of the surface throughout the summer.

The climate of the Aleutian district is warmer, the mean annual temperature being from 36 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. In a series of observations extending over five years, the greatest cold was found to be zero, while the highest temperature was 77 degrees.

A still warmer and moister climate is characteristic of the Sitka district, the mean annual temperature being 44.7 degrees, and the temperature during the winter seldom reaching the freezing point.

The interior of the country is well wooded. On the Pacific Coast dense forests of spruce, yellow cedar, hemlock and balsam fir clothe the mountain sides, both on the islands and mainland. The Aleutian Islands are wholly destitute of timber. In the Yukon region the wooded district recedes from the coast, but timber is abundant in the interior.

The agricultural resources of Alaska are practically confined to the Aleutian and Sitka districts. The abundant growth of rich grasses in these districts afford excellent pasturage, and good oats, barley, potatoes, and root crops can be raised.

The natives of Alaska may properly be classed in two divisions,—the Esquimaux and kindred tribes, and the Indians. To the first belong the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands and the Innuits on the islands along the coast from Behring Strait to Mount St. Elias.

The commerce of Alaska at present grows out of its fisheries, fur trade, and mining interests. Its extent may be inferred from the following carefully estimated statement of the market value of the products of these industries for the last year by the Governor of Alaska; fur trade, \$2,500,000; gold (bullion and dust), \$1,350,000; fisheries, \$3,000,000; lumber and ivory, \$100,000; making a total of \$6,950,000.

Four peninsulas project from the continent into the waters of the Arctic and Behring Seas. The most southern, long and narrow, has given its name to the whole land, and is prolonged by a chain of rocky mountains westward for more than eight hundred miles.

From the southeastern corner of the mainland projects the coast line as far south as 54°40', north latitude. Into the heart of the central portion of this territory extend the northern ranges of the Rocky Mountains. One of these, the Alaskan Range, turns southward at about 147 degrees west longitude, runs along the southern edge of the Alaskan Peninsula, and forms the Aleutian Islands, before mentioned, extending into the deeper waters of the North Pacific. North of these ranges the prodigious river Yukon takes its rise, flows through the arctic plains, penetrates the mountains surrounding Norton Sound, and pours its floods into Behring Sea.

The river of warm water which flows through the Pacific Ocean, known as the Kuro Siwo, or Japanese Current, is the great climatic influence of the country. It flows northward from the torrid zone along the coast of Japan, turns eastward and southward along the Aleutian Islands, then trends down the Pacific Coast of America, exerting its genial influence from Alaska along

the shores of Washington, Oregon, California, and Mexico. Wherever its warm, moisture-laden winds find their way, there winter and drought are almost unknown. Under the influence of this wonderful current, and the winds which constantly blow landward across its temperate stream, the climate of the Aleutian Islands and Southeastern Alaska is surprisingly temperate and mild, comparing most favorably with regions in the same latitude on the Atlantic Coast.

This Territory is the only part of the United States that is not dominated at this day by Anglo-American ideas and institutions which began nearly three centuries ago to assert their supremacy in the New World. It has been repeatedly observed that colonization and civilization prosper best when travelling on parallels running east and west. This natural tendency is shown in the presence of the Esquimaux people in Alaska and other Arctic regions. The power that civilization gives increases ~~increases~~ capacity, and the English races have shown themselves pre-eminently capable of successful modification and widespread growth. If it be true that

"Westward the course of empire takes its way," then the Anglo-American flood-tide will eventually extend also to Alaska. Such seems the lesson of history, as it is the commonplace of poetry. Shall history repeat for Alaska the melancholy tale she has already penned respecting the Indian of the United States? Are the natives of the new Territory to be expelled from their fishing places, and hunting grounds, confined to ever diminishing reservations, or driven into mountains and deserts too poor to tempt the cupidity of the white invader? Are they also to acquire the vices and diseases of the white man, without acquiring his safeguards of industry, education, and religion? Shall they be exterminated, and shall the mill-stones of our Christian civilization grind to powder the simple children of our Alaskan winds and waves? These problems are to be solved in the shadows of the Rocky Mountains, and along the tempestuous coasts of the Pacific, but the moral responsibility will rest upon us, here, in the older, richer, better trained, and more thoughtful parts of our land. We may attempt to evade the problem and shirk the responsibility, but not without injury to our moral sense and fair fame as a great factor in the civilization of the western continent.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The political condition of Alaska is anomalous and exceptional. The Organic Act of May 7, 1884, which provided a civil government, was deferred until nearly twenty years after the treaty of acquisition, and is an imperfect and crude piece of legislation. The act provides little more than the shadow of civil government, without the right to legislate or raise revenue. It expressly inhibits the operation of the general land laws, while it provides that the laws relating to mines and mining shall be in full force and operation.

It provides no means by which its citizens may acquire homes or homesteads, or obtain title to an acre of land in its ample domain. It provides no means by which the

inhabitants can obtain the benefits and protection of municipal law. It has established a single tribunal, with a more extensive territorial jurisdiction than any similar court in the United States, but provides no means by which its process and decrees may be enforced. This act has been well described as "a legislative fungus, without precedent or parallel in the history of American legislation." As a consequence, the material progress and advancement of the Territory have been retarded, immigration has been discouraged, and its rich and inviting fields of industry remain undeveloped. Tracts of land, adapted to agriculture, producing vegetables and the grasses, and affording rich pastureage, may be found in many portions of the Territory. With the extension of the land laws to these parts of the country, an industrious and enterprising population will find comfortable homes and develop thriving industries. With the same advantages of civil government enjoyed by the citizens of other Territories, Alaska would soon enter upon an era of prosperity which would justify the expectations of its most sanguine friends. It is to be hoped that Congress, at its present session, will provide such needful legislation, as will protect its citizens and develop its rich resources. Alaska is the gate of the North Pacific, and in the not distant future must become one of our most valuable possession.

The principal towns of the eastern district are Sitka and Juneau. The former is the capital and is near the ocean; the latter is in the interior, on the main-land, and is the largest and most important town of the Territory. It contains a white population of nearly 1,500, and presents all the features of a new mining town, but quiet and order prevail to a surprising extent among its citizens. The Tredwell Mine is situated on Douglas Island, opposite this place, and is very rich and profitable. The owners are said to have declined an offer of \$16,000,000, for the property, which cost them \$500,000, including the mill and machinery.

#### EDUCATION.

It is conceded that the perpetuity of our American institutions depends in great measure upon the intelligence of its citizens and that this intelligence is due in no small degree to our system of common schools and public education. If the intelligence of the American citizen is so necessary to the security and enjoyment of his liberties, how much more important is it that the native races, who are now being endowed with all the rights of citizenship, should be prepared by education to appreciate their new privileges, and to understand their new obligations and political relations. Especially is this true of the people of Alaska, whom the Government is bound, by its treaty stipulations, to place upon an equal footing with its own citizens. Their education, and elevation in the scale of civilization, should become the settled policy of the Government, and should be pursued with earnestness and vigor. It was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, by the Organic Act providing a civil government for Alaska, to make needful and proper provision for the education of all the children of school age, without reference to race;

In April, 1885, under the provisions of this Act, the Secretary appointed a General Agent of Education for Alaska. Schools were established during the year at a number of points. In the spring of last year a plan of organization, with regulations for the government of these schools, was prepared and promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. The execution of this plan is confided to a local board, composed of the Governor, the Judge of the United States Court, and the General Agent of Education, and to it is committed the local management of the schools, subject to the general supervision of the Commissioner of Education. This plan for the local management of the schools has been heartily accepted by the Territorial Board, who have undertaken their duties with zeal and fidelity, and have put the scheme into successful operation.

Briefly summarized, government schools have been organized at fourteen places in the Territory, and efforts are being made to maintain them at other places, where in the near future, it is proposed that buildings shall be erected and schools opened. It is proposed, should the means be furnished, to establish common schools in every native tribe, and in every settlement having a sufficient number of children, which will be open to all children without reference to race. They are to be taught to speak, read, and write English, the purpose of the government being to educate them in our customs, methods, and language. The reports for 1886-7 show that 1350 children were in attendance at the schools, and it is expected that this number will be increased during the present year.

In addition to the public schools, which are supported by the United States Government, seventeen schools are maintained by the Greek Church on the Aleutian Islands and in the southeastern part of the country, at which the children are taught both the Russian and English languages. These schools have an attendance of 381 children, and are supported by the Imperial Government, which appropriates annually the sum of twenty thousand dollars, towards their maintenance.

At Sitka the Presbyterian Missionary Board maintains an industrial training school, which is largely supported by the Government, and is in a flourishing condition. It has over one hundred inmates, who are taught the elementary branches of a common English education. The boys are also taught carpentry, while the girls are taught to sew, knit, and cook, and are trained in house-keeping. The school is under the management of Prof. William A. Kelly, and for its purposes is a most excellent institution.

The improvement of the educational condition of the Territory depends entirely upon the liberality of the Government, and unless larger means than the appropriations which have heretofore been made are obtained, no improvement can be expected.

Many of the natives speak English, and some are fairly educated in the elementary branches, and seem anxious to adopt the manners and customs of the white man. They make good carpenters, miners, sailors, and laborers, while a few are skilled artisans carving beautifully in

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NO. 8.

## That Horrid Review.

BY TILLIE CASON.

ONE day, as I wandered, I heard a complaining,  
And saw a young lady the picture of gloom;  
She sat in the sunshine, her bonnet disdaining,  
And looked like a convict led out to her doom.

"O lady," I cried, "pray why do you sorrow?  
This world has some dark, dreary days it is true;  
But take in the sunshine, no thought for the morrow."  
She said, "Have you heard of that horrid review?"

"Why no! What can that be?" I cried in amazement.  
My thoughts to a thousand calamities flew.  
She answered: "Now where have you been all these days,  
ma'am,

That you have not heard of that horrid review?"

You see, I'm a teacher. Five years I've been toiling.  
Of new-fang'ed notions I've seen not a few;  
In winter snows wading, in summer sun broiling,  
But naught to compare wi h that horrid review.

The times I've attended that Normal at Cranktown,  
The lectures I've heard, 'till I grew deaf and dumb,  
The methods I've conned and outlines I've copied,  
Would make in addition a very big sum.

The pay I've received, it is shameful to mention,  
My toes and my elbows are both alike, through;  
I've nothing to wear to the teachers' convention,  
And now I am asked to please write a review.

Because, you see, we've a new superintendent.  
They say it ain't his fault, and may be its true;  
But true or untrue, he's quite independent,  
And says that we must write that horrid review.

And suggests David Copperfield, whoever he is,  
And talks of Charles Dickens, of him I have heard;  
And what do you think that his very best plea is?  
"All this is ordered," he says, "*by the board.*"

—Selected.

## GOLDEN GLEANINGS.

"Conscience is the pulse of reason."

\* \*

"Children are simple, loving, true;  
'Tis Heaven that made them so;  
And would you teach them, be so too,  
And stoop to what they know."

## THE ALABAMA TEA

metal. They are generally industrious and  
ing. They have abandoned the savage prac  
eir ancestors, and many have been brought  
e influence of Christianity, being members of  
the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Churches.  
This is particularly the case with the Creoles and Aleuts,  
who are, to a large extent, civilized and educated.

(To be Continued).

\* \* \*  
"To every life one heavenly chance befalls,  
To every soul a moment big with fate."

\* \* \*  
"Laugh and the world laughs with you—  
Weep, and you weep alone."

\* \* \*  
"Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage;  
Minds innocent and quiet take  
That for a hermitage."

\* \* \*  
The first thing for acceptance of truth is to unlearn  
human doctrines and become as a little child.—*General Gordon.*

\* \* \*  
Man upon this earth woul t be vanity and hollowness,  
dust and ashes, vapor and a bubble, were it not that he  
feels himself so.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

\* \* \*  
If a great thing can be done at all, it can be done  
easily. But it is that kind of ease with which a tree  
blossoms after long years of gathering strength.—*Rus  
kin.*

\* \* \*  
There is no such thing as a hopeless life. The soul  
could no more exist without hope than the body with  
out breath.—*American Commercial Traveler.*

\* \* \*  
Reduction in fare at the hotels in San Francisco,  
has been secured for all who will attend the National  
Association in July next.

**Alaska.**

The following paper was prepared by the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, United States Commissioner of Education, at the request of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, and was read before that body at its recent convention in Washington city.

He has kindly furnished us, at our request, with a copy of it, which we present to our readers, knowing that the friends of education and of Col. Dawson in Alabama, will be glad to read this interesting sketch of his recent visit to Alaska.

PART II. *May 1888*

**VISIT TO ALASKA.**

A short account of the journey made by me to the southeastern part of this interesting country is an appropriate part of this paper. It was undertaken by direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the months of July and August. Proceeding across the continent by rail to Tacoma, the terminus of the great Northern Pacific Railway, the headwaters of Puget Sound are reached. Here is situated the largest saw mill upon the Sound, cutting two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per day, and employing three hundred men. The capacity of all the Puget Sound mills is said to be two million feet per day. Here are seen, waiting for cargoes ships from Australia, China, Japan, South America, and California. Now the steamer is taken, and the route of travel passes through the waters of this beautiful inlet, in full view of the immense forests of pine, spruce, and hemlock, which crown its winding shores, and of Mount Tacoma, the most sublime and majestic mountain on the Pacific coast. Nothing is finer than a view of this grand mountain, at sunrise or sunset, when its snowy dome is veiled with rosecate clouds.

Some of the trees attain gigantic proportions, ranging from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in height, and are from ten to twenty feet in circumference. The steamer touches at Seattle, another of the three thriving cities that have risen within a few years upon the Sound; and again at Port Townsend, where the United States custom house is situated, and the ship's clearance papers are obtained. The steamer here enters the historic strait of San Juan de Fuca, the dividing line between the United States and British Columbia, crossing its blue and placid waters, and casts anchor in the harbor of Victoria. This is a delightful resting place, an oasis in the borders of the wonderland that we are about to enter. Its blocks of stone and brick buildings, its wide streets and pretty gardens, its palatial residences, public buildings, cathedral, and navy yard, are the attractive beauties of the naval station and capital of our great commercial rival on the shores of the Pacific. Here the rugged Olympic Mountains appear across the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, like blue clouds in the dim distance, and Mount Baker raises its snowy peak to the heavens.

Heading northward, the steamer goes through the Gulf of Georgia and the channel between the mainland and Vancouver Island.

The shores fringed along the line of the horizon with mountains of various heights and forms, the verdant forests that seem to spring from the very waves, give life and interest to the new and opening landscape. Passing across the open mouth of Queen Charlotte's Sound and Hecate Strait, and through the channel between Princess Royal Island and the chain of islands that border the Columbian shore, the ship enters Greenville Channel, one of the grand waterways of the world, itself worth a trip across the continent to navigate its labyrinth of more than one hundred miles, surpassing in its lofty battlements and mountain walls the sublime canon of the Yellowstone River.

Soaring above the wild cliffs, eagle after eagle is seen flying from eyrie to eyrie, while occasionally the white sails of an Indian canoe are observed leisurely moving on the quiet sea.

The day is magnificent; no clouds obscure the horizon, save where in mazy drifts they envelope the tops of distant peaks; the shadows of the mountains falling across the waters are cleaved by the steamer as she glides and cuts her way through the narrowing channel between the lofty precipices which rise from the water-line of the green and grassy shores. The islands emerging from the breakers like emeralds in a diamond crown, the dark forests stretching up to the snow-line far away; the crystal purity and balmy fragrance of the air; breathing of forest and ocean; the long lingering splendor of the summer day; the sapphire beauty of the summer night;—all these are beyond the power of pencil or imagination, and are simply indescribable.

Only by comparison with other scenery can a faint idea be given of the loveliness and majesty of this inland passage. It is not exceeded in its novelty by that of any of the notable rivers of the world, and surpasses in grandeur and beauty that of the Hudson, the St. Lawrence, and the Rhine.

North of this channel we pass the now deserted village of Melakahtla, with its cottages and Gothic church, until lately the home of William Duncan and his one thousand Indians, whom he has rescued from the vices of barbarism and converted to the truths of civilization and Christianity. Dickson's Entrance and the Portland Canal are reached. We have travelled nearly five hundred miles through British waters to reach the southern boundary of our possessions. We land at Fort Tongass, and are again on American soil. This is soon left behind, and the various channels of the Alexander Archipelago, with the wealth of scenery that they afford, greet the eye of the enchanted tourist. Fort Wrangell, with its decaying palisades and its totem sticks, Juneau and Douglas Islands with their rich mines and large stamp mills, are reached, and then we navigate the waters of the famous Lynn Canal. Here first are seen the glaciers or frozen lakes, which form between the valleys and slopes of the mountains, resembling vast fields of snow. One of these is forty miles long and five miles wide, and it

mean vertical thickness is said to be from five hundred to one thousand feet.

The next anchorage is Chilcat, the northern limit of the voyage, nearly one thousand miles from our place of departure. Here Indians come around the ship in their frail canoes, freighted with curios and furs for sale.

Now the spectacle changes as the steamer turns to the south, retraces her course to Icy Strait, and proceeds north through Glacier Bay. The scenery becomes arctic in its sublimity. Two great bays, surrounded by lofty mountains draped in everlasting snow, greet the traveler's astonished eyes. On every side float icebergs of exquisite beauty and majesty, of every shape and size, sometimes blue as the sott, cerulean skies, then flashing all the colors of the rainbow in the glistening sunlight.

All other pictures pale before this grand, magnificent, and mysterious landscape. Glaciers more immense than those of Switzerland, creep from the mountains summits to the water's edge. Of all these icy rivers, the Muir Glacier, frozen wall of ice five hundred feet in thickness, with a breath of from three to ten miles and a length of forty miles, rising two hundred and fifty feet at its mouth above the waves of the sea, is the most wonderful and sublime. Large sections of it are constantly breaking off and falling into the sea, displacing the waters, and producing detonations like peals of thunder, causing the ship to plunge and reel at her moorings. Each of these becomes an iceberg, floating off with its imperial colors into the foaming and angry waters.

Looking out upon this wonderful formation in a wilderness of ice and snow, said a distinguished Englishman, who had travelled over the world and seen its glorious wealth of scenery: "This is without parallel in India, Switzerland, or America. It is itself worth a voyage across the ocean".

The colossal forms of Mounts Fairweather, Crillon, and La Perouse, reaching far higher into the pale blue sky than Mont Blanc, the Father of the Alps, appear to view. Their summits are clothed in perpetual snow, and are the landmarks for the mariner in these frozen arctic regions. We have reached a point within two hundred miles of Mount St. Elias, the highest mountain in North America, nearly twenty thousand feet above the level of the sea. No good picture of this imperial Titan has ever been taken, nor has it ever been fully deser bed.

We gaze upon this group of the St. Elias Alps, in mute wonder at the sublime architecture that delights and astonishes the mind of the beholder, at every turn in the winding panorama of grand mountain scenery.

When I stood in the presence of this picture, and gazed upon its wonderful features, its grandeur and beauty, its quiet and solitude, unmarred by the touch of civilization, I thought of the time when God beheld the world he had created and pronounced it good.

The vessel passes through the waters of Cross Sound into the Pacific Ocean, and proceeds south along the uninviting coast. In the morning, as "jocund day stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops", Sitka Sound

is entered. We pass rapidly through the placid waters, and, anchoring in the harbor, the objective point of the journey is reached, and the voyage of fourteen days is ended. We have measured more than one thousand nautical miles.

Nor is the goal of this pilgrimage unworthy of its wondrous pathway through the waters. Sitka is nestled upon one of the loveliest sheets of water in the world, smooth as glass, and reflecting upon its bosom the sparkling rays of the sun.

On three sides of this rock bound bay lofty mountains with crystal crests are piled, one upon another, while a hundred islands clothed with tropical verdure protect the harbor from the sea. Lying quietly at anchor are seven sloops that have been seized by the United States authorities for trespassing upon the closed limits of Behring Sea and violating the regulations prohibiting the hunting of fur seal in its waters.

Upon a cliff jutting into the water, high above the town, looms the old castle of Muscovite days, while out of the lower edifices of the modern village appears the Byzantine spire of the old Greek cathedral. These venerable landmarks, mute witnesses of the old regime, carry us back to the times of the great Russian governors, Baranoff and Rezanoff, who worshipped, revelled, and held royal sway within their walls. Solitary in its grandeur and isolation, standing out in bold relief against the horizon, Mount Edgecumbe is seen twelve miles to the westward, like a sleeping giant resting from his labors, with its summit of volcanic scoria glistening in the sunlight. Its fires have slumbered for nearly one hundred years. Cascades come leaping down from its frozen summit like ribbons of silver, until lost to view in the forests that clothe its base. "The snow from its table-like crown has partially disappeared, and the bright red volcanic rock projects in radiating ridges from the white mantle that is fast disappearing, making a most beautiful crest to a mountain already picturesque by its singular isolation. With the western setting sun directly over it, radiating its golden beams upward, and the royal red ridges radiating downward, against their back-ground of blue sky and snow, the picture is superb, one that even the brush of a Turner could hardly paint".

Naples on its famous bay is not more beatiful than this picture of Alaskan loveliness. As the evening setting sun goes down in a veil of crimson splendor, throwing its golden rays upon mountain, island, and sea, the enchanting and inspiring scene can only be adequately described in the glowing words of the poet:

"There is a land, of every land the pride,  
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside;  
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,  
And milder moons emparadise the night.  
\* \* \* \* \*

The wandering mariner, whose eye explores  
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,  
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,  
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air".

The aurora borealis frequently appears in these high

## THE ALABAMA TEACHERS' JOURNAL.

latitudes in the form of luminous clouds in the heavens, sometimes exhibiting a strong tremulous motion. On several occasions I saw the display of this beautiful phenomenon in that rare form in which the rays appear to hang from the sky like the folds of lace drapery. It is impossible to describe these wonderful electrical displays, which light up the darkness and add so much to the beauty and glory of the Alaskan night. They remain like bright dreams of joy in the memory, always to be remembered. Indeed, language is too poor to describe adequately many of the shapes and features of this magnificent scenery. I find this idea so well expressed in a western journal, that I quote from its columns:

"Everything is on such an immense and massive scale that words are diminutives for expression rather than for exaggerated descriptions. People cross the continent to sail for an hour or two among the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence, and word painting has been exhausted in exaltation of their beauties. But here are a thousand miles of islands, ranging in size from an acre to the proportions of a State, covered with evergreen forests of tropical luxuriance, yet so arctic in their character as to be new to the eye. Day after day there is a continuous and unbroken chain of mountain scenery. I cannot better impress the character of the landscape, as seen from a vessel's deck, than to ask the reader to imagine the parks, valleys, canons, gorges, and depressions of the Rocky Mountains to be filled with water to the base of the snowy range, and then take a sail through them, from Santa Fe to the northern line of Montana. You may divide the scenery into parts, by the days, and just as it was successively passed through, and any one of the subdivisions will furnish more grand combination of mountain and sea than can be seen anywhere on the globe. It is this vast profusion of scenery, this daily and hourly unrolling of the panorama, that overwhelms and confuses the observer. It is too great to be separated into details, and everything is on such a gigantic scale that all former experiences are dwarfed, and the imagination rejects the adjectives that have heretofore served for other scenes."

### METLAKAHTLA.

During the voyage William Duncan, the distinguished English missionary, was a passenger on the steamer. Thirty years ago he established a mission for the Indians near Port Simpson, in British Columbia. He found them the slaves of superstition, practising cannibalism and other disgusting rites of their ancestors.

Under his teachings about twelve hundred of them have been converted to Christianity, and have gathered around them, in their Arcadian village of Metlakatla, many of the comforts and appliances of civilization. The village is situated on a beautiful plateau near the sea-shore, and was in plain view of the steamer. One hundred dwelling houses, with gardens attached, two large school buildings, a public hall, several mills and stores, and a Gothic church, built of yellow cedar, equal in architectural design and finish to many of the churches of our own towns, attested their progress. Under his

practical and sensible guidance, they have been trained to habits of industry, and have become well-behaved and law abiding citizens. The children have had the advantages of schools and religious training. On account of some political differences between Mr. Duncan and the civil authorities of British Columbia, growing out of disputes respecting the title to the lands upon which this village was built, and also with the Church authorities, these people have become alienated from the Columbian government, and have removed to Alaska and placed themselves under the protection of the United States. The point selected for their new settlement is on Annette Island, near Port Chester, about sixty miles north of the southern boundary of Alaska, and has been named Metlakatla, after their old home. Mr. Duncan, had been to the United States, in the interests of his people, and was on his return.

The steamer landed on Sunday afternoon, the 7th of August, at this point. The day was perfect, "a bridal of earth and sky." Attended by some of the passengers, Mr. Duncan was met upon the beach by a few of his people, and was warmly welcomed. The meeting was exceedingly impressive and affecting. Old men and women, girls and boys, gathered around this good man, and expressed, with tears, their intense joy and gladness. Two United States flags, which had been presented to him, were raised upon an improvised staff, and the Indians and passengers assembled under their folds in the shade of the trees on the shelving shore.

I quote the following description from the pen of a correspondent, who contributed a graphic account of this incident to the Portland Oregonian:

"It is impossible to imagine a more lovely place than the harbor where the steamer lay at anchor. Semi-circular in shape, it opens out through a number of small islands to the sea, on the westward. On the east and north, wild rugged mountains come down to the water's edge, and on the south a low green shore, skirted by a gravel beach, winds in beautiful curves.

"The place was entirely uninhabited, except by a few of the Metlakatlans, who occupied it as an advance guard of the colony. The remainer, about one thousand in number, will come as soon as the means of transportation are provided. The exercises were impromptu. Mr. Duncan addressed the people in their native tongue; told them of his trip to the United States, and mentioned how he had been received, and how deep an interest had been excited in their behalf, and concluded by introducing Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, the United States Commissioner of Education, then upon an official tour of Alaska, who at his request consented to make an address, in order to allay the uneasiness of the Indians tending their new relations to the United States.

"His address was interpreted by Mr. Duncan for the benefit of those who did not understand English. Mr. Dawson congratulated the Indians upon the advent to American soil. They were impressively told of the power of the great nation under whose protection they were about to place themselves, and assured that they would be protected in their rights of person and property.

ty, and in the enjoyment of their homes, and that although the general land laws of the United States were not in force in the Territory, they would be protected in the possession of any lands upon which they might settle, and that when these laws were extended over the country, they would be allowed to hold their lands. In the meantime they would have the protection of the Government, and the same advantages of education which are enjoyed by the people of the Territory. Efforts had been made to impress them with the idea that the American Government was unfriendly to their settlement, but this impression Mr. Dawson successfully removed. His address was received with evidences of great satisfaction by the Indians. When he concluded, the flags were un'unled to the breeze, the ship saluting them with her single gun. The Indians sang 'Rock of Ages' in their own language. The Rev. Dr. Fraser, of California, commended the new settlement to the protection of Divine Providence in a touching prayer, after which they all united in singing 'Coronation.' One of the chiefs, or selectmen, Daniel Ne-ash-kum-ack-em, then briefly replied to Mr. Dawson's address, as follows:

"I desire to say a few words to let you know what our hearts are saying. The God of Heaven is looking at our doings here to day. You have stretched out your hands to the Indians. Your act is a Christian act. We have long been knocking at the door of another government for justice, but the door has been closed to us. You have risen up and opened your door to us, and bid us welcome to this beautiful island, upon which we have taken refuge from our enemies, and where we have decided to build our homes. What can our hearts say to this, except that we are thankful and happy. The work of the Christian is never lost. Your work will not be lost to you. It will live, and you will find it after many days. The few of us who are here to-day have been made happy by your words, but how much more joy will they occasion when they reach all our people, numbering over a thousand! What shall we say more to thank you? We were told that no slaves lived under the flag of England. For a long time we relied upon this promise. We were content and happy, but we have found that our trust was misplaced. The promises made to us have been broken, and that nation in its treatment of us has set aside and disregarded its own laws, and has dealt with us as if we were slaves. We come to you for protection and safety. Our hearts, though often troubled, have not fainted. We have placed our trust in God and he has helped us. We are now able to sleep in peace. Our confidence is restored. God has given us His strength to reach this place of security and freedom, and we are grateful to Him for His mercy and loving kindness. We again salute you from our hearts, and thank you in the name of all our people."

This speech was delivered in the intonations of his musical language, with a grace and ease of manner that harmonized well with the picturesque forum in which he spoke. It was an eventful occasion in the history of these people, and reminded me of the landing of the

Pilgrims upon the inhospitable shores of New England, and was well calculated to rouse the highest feelings of devotion and enthusiasm. None who witnessed it, in the light of the serene heavens, and the beautiful landscape of mountain, sea, and forest, will ever forget it. It was one of those rare instances of patriotism and self-sacrifice for conscience' sake, which are not often met with in the examples of history.

A large bell which the Indians had brought with them was tolled, its peals re-echoing from the distant mountains, across the silent waters, and the passengers joined the Indians in their first service of evening prayer and praise, in the presence of a gorgeous sunset. It was a striking illustration of the confidence and faith of these simple people in the providence of that God in whom they had put their trust.

The story of Metlakahtla teems with incidents of surprise and gratification; the abandonment of home and country by its entire population is well calculated to challenge the admiration and excite the sympathy of the country. So notable an event is not deemed unworthy of being called to your attention.

Mr. Duncan has removed nearly all of these people to their new home, and is now engaged in the arduous labor of providing for their shelter and support. He writes that strong efforts were made to dissuade them from carrying out their purpose, but that they have remained firm and steadfast. In December over seven hundred had joined him, and the others were soon to follow. In addition to the Indians who have accompanied him, several neighboring tribes have signified their intention to unite with him in this new settlement. A school has been established at Metlakahtla, under the auspices of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and it is to be hoped that this colony will receive the protection and fostering care of the Government and people of the United States.

In making this voyage to Alaska nearly ten thousand miles by land and water were travelled. Neither pen nor pencil can paint the wonderful scenery of this part of our continent, with its bays, inlets and islands. It would be well for those who seek the delights of travel, at least to acquaint themselves first with the wonderful beauties and features of this part of our own continent, before seeking them in the Old World. Its calm and placid seas, its picturesque islands, its marvellous glaciers, its magnificent ranges of lofty mountains, are wonderful features of its beauty and grandeur. Its immense forests, the abundance and richness of its minerals, its furs, and its fisheries, all promise to make it one of the wealthiest portions of our American empire.

It may not be extravagant to predict that in the years that are to come, the exhaustless resources of this coast will furnish the material to rebuild the American shipping of the Pacific, and that these harbors will be the navy yards and havens for the commerce of half the world.

(To be Continued).

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.—*Bonse.*



*Canadian July 1888*

W 31

## A DAY IN THE ARCTIC.

BY LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

' Let us suppose that in the spring a white man is traveling with a party of reindeer hunters from the sea-coast, where they usually live throughout the winter, back inland, where they expect to see a number of reindeer migrating northward in the warm spring weather. Such trips I have made a score of times, and while, of course, they will differ even in essentials, a typical one can easily be chosen from the lot.

The first day is not a good one, for the many little hooks and crooks of camping are not working as harmoniously as they will a little later on. The early morning of the second or third day finds the little party asleep in a snugly constructed snow-house—or *igloo* as the Eskimos call it—and as there is a long day's trip ahead, to make a desired hunting spot, it is necessary to rise early. Of course it has been daylight since about two o'clock in the morning, although the sun will not reach the vernal equinox for six weeks or two months, but the Eskimo does not use such early times for his morning work, but rises about five or six o'clock to begin the day. The first one to awaken at this hour, arouses the good housewife whose duty it is to start the kitchen fire. She simply puts on her coat and prepares to start the fire directly in front of her in the stone lamp which does the duty of a stove. This is an open lamp very similar to a huge clam-shell, the flame burning along the whole length of the free edge, or from ten to twenty inches usually. The wicking for this strange lamp is a compact variety of moss which grows on the rocks, while the oil is that of the seal or walrus. The lamp is of stone, a sort of soap-stone, or steatite, as is also the kettle which hangs over it; the latter is a rectangular dish whose length is about that of the flame of the lamp over which it hangs. Nothing in this thick stone kettle ever boils, but simmers away as long as the fire is kept under it, until the meat in it is cooked in this way, which usually takes about an hour with tender meats like reindeer, and longer with walrus and seal. The meat is cooked in chunks varying in size, but averaging about that of one's fist, and when ready to be served the breakfast is in two courses, so to speak. First comes the meat handed around to the party, who by this time are dressed in their reindeer suits. When the meat is eaten, the soup resulting from its boiling is passed around, and if it is very cold weather, this part is not considered perfect unless it has an inch or two of hot grease swimming on its surface. This undoubtedly assists them in resisting the intense cold of the climate. With the meat, too, a large amount of fat is devoured during cold winter weather.

The meal ended, preparations are made for the day's journey, and this occupies about two hours before the sledge starts.

The first thing the sledge-man does is to ice the runners of his sledge; this consists in putting a coating of that slippery material an inch thick over the whalebone shoe of the sled-runners. Nine-tenths of this thickness is put on by dipping snow in water and forming a slushy mass which is spread on by the hand and freezes into a hard opaque substance like ground glass or melted glass slag. Over this, pure water is spread by streams ejected from the mouth in a spray which freezes into clear crystal ice over the other, and gives the runners a slippery bearing that will enable

the dogs to draw double the load they could carry if the runners were not iced.

The sledge is then loaded, the heavy bundles and boxes being on the bottom, the lighter material on the top, and over all are spread the reindeer skins which form the bedding, hair side in. Backward and forward, over and across this load, a sealskin lashing from twenty to sixty feet in length, according to the size of the load, is passed a number of times; at each turn it is made fast over the sledge slats projecting beyond the runners. Every body turns out to catch the dogs, harness them, and tie them to the sledge, while the man or men are loading the sledge, and usually the two duties are completed together.

The driver then takes his whip in hand and with a few indescribable tongue-twisting words hurled at the dogs, a snap of the long-lashed whip, and an assisting lurch at the head of the sledge, he starts the team and we are off. If there is a light load, a small party, and a good many dogs,—from ten to fifteen—we can enjoy a ride on the sledge occasionally; and this is more likely when we are going inland than when returning home to the coast with the sledge loaded with reindeer meat. With a very light load the dogs trot along, and it is necessary to ride a great deal to keep along with the party, although the rests are frequent enough to allow a fast walker to keep up; but he would get very little rest at the intervals when they stop for that purpose. The first "stretch" they make before resting is about an hour and a half after starting, and after that every hour. These intervals are from ten to fifteen minutes long, during which the dogs curl up on the snow and most of them take a nap; the natives sit down, as a usual thing, in a row against the sledges to support their backs; some of them stretch out at full length on the snow to get a more comfortable position. These short rests are evidently only for the dogs; for when a sledge is stopped to allow the hunters to attempt to secure some reindeer or other game in sight, and the men return, however fatigued they may be, they at once proceed on the journey with the remark that the dogs have had a good rest. These rests may be two or three hours apart if the sledge load is very light and but few riding on it; and, again, if the ice is stripped from the sledge-runners by some half concealed stone they will stop at the first lake and dig through six or seven feet of ice to get at the water beneath, to repair the damages, although it may have been only half an hour from the last resting point.

Probably while coming over some ridge that brings a new tract of country into view, the keenest eyed of the party will see a small reindeer herd in the distance, and at the magic sounds *took-took! took-took!* (reindeer) the sledge is stopped and the hunters get out their guns from under the sledge lashings, and soon disappear in the low valleys to the front, the women and children remaining with the sledge. In a few minutes a shot is heard, and the reindeer scatter and finally disappear over the hills; one or two more discharges that are heard, hasten their departure. A moment or two afterward, one of the hunters is seen near the place of the shooting, and he is closely watched for any signal that he may make. Presently he lifts an arm above his head and with a full sweep of the extended arm and his body to the waist, he reaches over and touches the ground once. This is a signal

gold, from the soft chairs and elegant desks to the very stamp on the letter paper. The senators are mainly old men, who have sailed for some time on the tempestuous sea of politics in the Commons, and are now anchored securely to the rock of senatorial dignity. "Stumping," "elections,"—those are things of the past; their "warfare o'er," they "dream of fighting fields no more; morn of toil, nor night of waking." The duties are similar to those of the English House of Lords, reviewing every thing except supply, and protecting the country from the consequences of undue haste, excitement, or injustice. There are at present eighty senators, a large proportion of whom are Conservatives, or Tories.

But we have no time to linger in the Senate, beautiful though it be, for there are other long lobbies to be traversed, reading, smoking, committee, and official rooms to be peeped into, as well as the library, a round building in the rear of the main, connected with it by a long corridor. It is a polygon of sixteen sides, is ninety feet in diameter, and one hundred thirty feet from the hard polished floor to the top of the blue-tinted dome. From the center of the polygon rises a white marble figure of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria,—crowned and royal-robed—to the truly majestic proportions of fifteen feet.

The sides of the building and the official's desks are all of the beautiful native Canadian pine, polished and carved in various ways. Two complete galleries with flooring of blured plate glass, surround the entire building, each gallery providing eight cool, dusky alcoves to correspond with those on the ground floor—quiet retreats where the studiously inclined may spend delightful hours with the two hundred fifteen thousand volumes which line the building to the height of forty feet. Leaving the library, the visitor is everywhere reminded that French is an official language, each notice appearing in both English and French.

The zigzag turn, and the great green chamber of the Commons is reached. Every thing that is red in the Senate is here green, but there is a notable absence of the gilding and elegance which characterize the Upper Chamber. The green carpet is well-worn, as are the stiff, green morocco chairs and desks, very scholastic looking affairs are they, but the occupants are too old to go to school to any one but Dame Experience. At three p. m. every day during the session save Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, the sergeant-at-arms, a lank man with solemn-looking whiskers and a general air of aimlessness, bears aloft in his lavender-kid-gloved hands the gilded mace—symbol of royalty—to its place on the green baize table, with a cunning little pillow under its regal head. This important task fulfilled, and the mental strain consequent to its accomplishment removed, this functionary takes up his seat near the door, by the "bar," before which parliamentary culprits are arraigned, ready to eject at the point of the sword which dangles at his side, any unruly member. But as this necessity seldom or never arrives, the sergeant-at-arms is mainly a figure-head who beguiles the time by swallowing incipient yawns and looking solemn as Minerva's owl.

Following this personage and the awe-inspiring mace, comes the speaker, habited in a flowing black silk robe, which lends majesty to his fine proportions. He ascends the steps of the dais, serenely surveys his pearl colored gloves, and proceeds to read the prayers of the House to the Commons now assembled, the members standing and the tiny pages grouped on the steps of the dais, gazing admiringly upward like the cherubs in Murillo's "Assumption." To these prayers, which are adopted from the Church of England prayer-book, for some occult reason, none but

members are admitted. In fact it is a standard saying that the Commoners need all the prayers for themselves.

Immediately after the devotional service, gentlemanly door-keepers throw open the doors of the capacious galleries capable of accomodating at least a thousand people. "Hansard," or debate, reporters, take their seats at two little tables on the floor of the Chamber; newspaper reporters scramble through a cupboard-like aperture, up a dismal little winding stair, each one's heels in dangerous proximity to the other's nose, and settle themselves—about forty in number—in the "airy supremacy" of their own particular gallery swung out over the speaker's chair and below the public gallery,—a sort of purgatorial position, being neither up nor down.

The begowned clerks of the House scribble in ponderous books or read motions, acts, petitions in English first and French after; the Eton-jacketed pages fit hither and thither at the bidding of the members, and the business of the day has begun.

The sunshine filters softly down through the fine open-work of the skylights and the huge stained-glass windows, throwing a many-colored prism over the more than life-size portrait of Queen Victoria, which hangs in solitary grandeur at the south end of the eighty-two by forty-five feet chamber, a sort of Brobdingnagian representation of that august lady. The same ray throws dash of dreadfully unbecoming green and violet over the bevy of beauties assembled in the speaker's gallery, enjoying parliamentary proceedings with a pleasant *souperon* of social gossip and chocolate caramels. Apropos of the visitor's gallery, there is a very odd privilege of the House, which enables any member to empty the galleries by simply informing the speaker that he perceives "strangers in the gallery." The custom has become almost obsolete, the last occasion on record being in the time of the Cartier government, when, a very violent attack being made on a particular member, that gentleman rose to a question of privilege, declaring he saw "strangers in the gallery," whereupon the sergeant-at-arms brandished his sword and all were compelled to vacate the galleries, even the reporters, who held an indignation meeting, and would not return until parliament formally requested their presence.

Now for a brief glance at the personnel of the House. The Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B., D. C. L., LL.D., Q. C., leader of the government, is naturally the most prominent figure. Homely, to the verge of ugliness, and any thing but a brilliant speaker, he is possessed of simply marvelous executive ability and that subtle indefinable quality known for want of a better name as magnetism. In speech he is epigrammatic and facetious, fastening down, as it were, each argument with a joke. Americans have termed him the P. T. Barnum of politics, and Englishmen, the pioneer of the idea of imperial unity. At seventy-three years this tall, slender, erect old man, scrupulously dressed, keen and bright-eyed, continues to lead his party with an astuteness which his opponents do not hesitate to term Machiavelian.

Next to Sir John sits the present finance minister and recent fisheries commissioner to Washington, Sir Charles Tupper, of an old Hesse Cassel family who settled in Virginia before the Revolution. A rather short, stout man, with dark, deep-set eyes, and a square jaw. A ready and fluent speaker, oil to his friends and vinegar to his enemies, his presence is greatly felt in the House. His son and namesake is also winning a reputation as a parliamentary orator, though somewhat hot-headed, as youth is apt to be.

On the seat to the left of the premier reposes the comfort-

# *Chautauquan March 1888.*

## THE AURORA AND ICEBERGS OF THE POLAR REGION.

BY LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

The love of conquest and adventure among the Vikings first led their half piratical hosts into the frozen seas, then commerce claimed every page of hyperborean history for a long time in the fruitless searches for a north-east and a north west passage, and the opening of the whale fisheries, until finally science secured a chapter here and there among the records that go to make up this great boreal book.

In no domain of nature is the science so popular and interesting as in the lone northland, where the quivering, throbbing flame of the Arctic aurora throws its lances of light athwart massive mountains of ice that sail through seas of seeming fire and grinding floes of snowy whiteness, while on the land are glaciers thousands of feet in depth and miles across with a flow so silent and so slow as though Nature had intended it for the hour-glass to record the eons of the earth. Here then were marvels and mysteries enough hung high in the sky and sunk in the sea to engage the closest attention of the most devout devotee of scientific research; and into these northern laboratories we will delve for a few minutes to get at some curious and interesting facts that are there evolved.

For years people have gazed at the beautiful arch of the northern lights and wondered what they were. It was a fit subject in which the imagination could run riot over the dazzling displays, until to-day the most that could be said about them would be to correct errors that are yet believed, rather than give an explanation of the little that is truly known as to their physical properties. Observers of the more reliable kind have said that they not only saw the aurora but that they could hear the rustling of its rays, and even went so far as to say that they could detect a peculiar odor unmistakably due to its presence. Aristotle speaks of it in his works, while Cicero and Pliny add to the testimony of the former as to its ancient displays in classic Greece. Seneca gives the most exact of the old accounts, and describes a peculiarity of it that has never been seen in modern Greece, but that was confirmed by a display witnessed in Copenhagen in 1709.

The ancient Norsemen and the Norwegian peasantry of to-day believe that they see in the northern lights "the Valkyries traversing the air on their somber coursers". This belief is to be found among several passages of the Edda.

From this Norwegian peasantry also comes a curious physical explanation of this polar phenomenon; an inhabitant once telling a scientist that his people believed it to be caused by the icy particles in the air absorbing the rays of the sun during the daytime, as a sponge would absorb water or the earth a fall of rain, and that during the night these are emitted as a faint light, as the ground would give out the rain in a sort of vapor.

In the same relation I might speak of a curious physical explanation, given by the Eskimo of my acquaintance, regarding the northern lights. Some of their leading men told me that they believed it was caused by the wind blowing on the clouds and light vapor in the air; and it is a singular thing, which might be interpreted by some as confirming this Eskimo theory, that after an unusual display of the northern lights, even though they begin in the clearest cloudless skies, a large amount of light, fleecy clouds

are developed and overspread the vault above. This has been noticed too often in such exhibitions to be merely one of coincidence.

I might interpolate here that I never knew the Eskimo to have any superstitious reason for a physical phenomenon, or at least I can not now recall one. They had no Valkyries riding horses of light across the skies for the northern lights, nor the dancing of displeased spirits as some of the Indians say, and so on through all the visible displays of nature. Some of their ideas or explanations of course were as absurd as if they had been loaded with superstition, but still they made rough attempts to get at the facts; while some again, though far from the truth, were really ingenious in the limited light from which they had to judge, and one of these I will give.

The Eskimos of King William's Land, a large island in the Arctic Ocean, which I once visited, have an occasional tree trunk, log, or branch of tree thrown upon their shores by the ocean currents that bring them from the Mackenzie River probably, or perhaps from some of the great rivers of the Eastern Continent, the Obi, Petchora, Lena, etc. They are quick to use them for walrus spears, sledge-runners, and other necessary utensils, but have no more idea where they come from than would the Hottentots if they saw a polar bear in their camp, know about its origin. But while the Africans would care less to ascertain the animal's origin than they would its destination, the Arctic inhabitants on the contrary have evolved a theory as to the timber, with the limited amount of knowledge they have on hand, and which does not embrace any idea, directly or indirectly, of standing timber growing on the land and being washed down the rivers. They think that it grows on the bottom of the seas and when it gets so high that its tops are frozen into the winter's ice, that ice, in breaking up in the summer, tears up the trees by the roots and carries them to the shore where they are deposited and found by them. The tall trees, of course, grow in the deeper parts of the sea, while the smaller ones come from the shallow places nearer the shore. The fragile tops being broken off in many of them by the grinding floes on their long journey from the distant rivers, are supposed by the Eskimo to show that the top above in the ice and the roots below in the bottom of the sea have had a struggle for the supremacy in which the roots had one victory before they succumbed next year to the ice. When I told them where the trees came from they gave up their pet theory with as much reluctance and disgust as theorists in general.

But to return to the northern lights; and that adjective "northern" suggests that there are also southern lights as well at the other end of the globe—if I may be allowed to say that a globe has any end, beyond its imaginary axis. The *aurora borealis* of which we hear so much, there becomes the *aurora australis*; and the only name I know which covers both cases is that given by the French, *les aurores polaires* (the polar auroræ) the equivalent of which we seldom hear in our own tongue. Antonio de Ulloa, when off Cape Horn, in 1745, saw the aurora australis several times and was the first to announce its presence in Europe, although it is claimed that there are auroral observations taken in Chili as far back as 1640.

To give all the varied forms of the polar aurora would be to monopolize THE CHAUTAUQUAN for two or three years. The brilliant, burning arch with upward and radiating streamers is the most common form we see in the United States, but as the polar regions are approached from here this breaks into a thousand fantastic varieties. The crown of this beautiful arch is always in the direction of the magnetic pole, or where the dip needle stands vertical, and the horizontal needle of the compass refuses to act. This would indicate some close relation between magnetic force and the auroral displays, which is further corroborated by the noticeable disturbance of the magnetic needle during unusual displays, as well as in many other ways.

One would naturally suppose that as the north magnetic pole was approached, the exhibitions of the aurora borealis would be on a grander scale than any we have ever seen, and this is partially true. As that pole is neared from the United States we would have brighter and more frequent auroral displays, but long before that point is attained, the maximum of brightness and frequency will be reached, and from there to the magnetic pole they both decrease. It was my fortune to be near this spot in the early winter of 1879, and I recall no displays amounting to more than a faint hazy light in the heavens at any time. I have often seen much finer exhibitions here at home. This north magnetic pole is, roughly, about on the intersection of the seventieth parallel and the one hundredth meridian west of Greenwich, two co-ordinates that are nearly always represented on even maps of the largest scale, and therefore easily found. This is some twelve hundred to fourteen hundred miles from the true or geographical pole, and by that same distance the center of the auroral displays is tilted over on this side of the earth's axis. As a consequence we are that much better favored in seeing the northern lights than people on the opposite side of the earth, and while in America displays are seen as far south as Cuba and Yucatan, it is said that they have never yet been witnessed in Pekin, the capital of China, within historic times, although the carefulness of the Chinese in such observations and the great antiquity of their records are such as to show that for centuries it must have been practically absent from there; and yet Pekin and New York City are only some fifty miles apart in latitude. Thus nature is more liberal in her beautiful displays of the aurora with our own country than any other of equal population in the world. But it is claimed by some that this pole revolves around the other every fifteen to twenty centuries, and, if that is so, the time will come, far in the future, when the Chinese will have the most beautiful displays and we shall be correspondingly in the dark.

I could talk an hour about this beautiful and mysterious display of a northern nature, its history, forms, physical characters, about its supposed noise and odor, its extension, position and frequency, its relations to meteorological phenomena, its various periods, its height above the earth's surface, and the many theories that exist to account for it, but I am afraid I have already devoted too much space to this interesting polar phenomenon, in a region that is full of a thousand interesting expressions of nature.

When the sailors first entered Arctic waters, centuries ago, the most appalling sight they encountered of the many, were the mighty mountains of ice floating around in the sea, rearing their crystal crowns many times higher than their tallest masts; and to this day the sailors of those seas, and even those on the Atlantic routes to Europe, have occasion to dread these hyperborean hulks that display no light at night nor make any signal to show their presence in a fog nor will turn to right or left for

any thing, when they have once selected their course.

The sailors of olden times reported them to be two and three miles high at times, which of course was rather the height of their imagination, as it is not fair to infer that these monsters, huge enough now, could have dwindled from such gigantic proportions to two hundred or three hundred feet at the highest. The highest I believe I have ever seen noted, where the iceberg was actually measured (by means of angles and base-lines so familiar to students of trigonometry), was three hundred fifteen feet, by Dr. Hayes, I believe. It was estimated that this crystal colossus was submerged about a half a mile. The ratio above water to that underneath is given by different observers as one to eight, one to seven, and one to six. About one to seven is sufficiently accurate to remember, but strictly refers to bulk or cubic contents, and not necessarily to height or linear dimensions.

It is easy to see that the same mass above water can have a dozen or more different forms and each a different height, while the depth of the mass below remains constant. Still, when one knows the height of an iceberg, six or seven times that for the depth is not a bad guess, but it should be borne in mind that it is only a rough approximation at the best. It is doubly "rough" if one guesses at the height of the mountain of ice, for nothing is apparently more deceptive. We have seen how "ye ancient mariner" computed them, and there are instances of recent date almost equally absurd in the light of our better knowledge.

The captain of an Atlantic steamer reported to a New York daily that he had come near losing his ship in collision with an iceberg during a heavy fog. He estimated it to be fully an hundred feet high. As the boat slowed up to avoid the impact, the captain, thinking the berg was aground, cast his sounding line and found twenty fathoms of water. Here then was an iceberg defying all the laws of hydrostatic equilibrium, with one hundred feet above water and only one hundred twenty feet below. The captain's story was probably drawn on a scale of three inches to the foot. But an eminent Arctic explorer, Payer, says there is a deception beyond merely the imagination, as he had in many years Alpine service practiced at estimating heights by the eye until he had acquired corresponding proficiency therein, but his iceberg estimations compared with actual measurements were so faulty that he ascribed it to the peculiar misty clouds which usually hang about the peaks of these icy mountains and tend to give them a delusive height in excess of the real.

There is one fortunate peculiarity about these Titans that serves to decrease their danger partially. On the darkest night they can be seen a great distance, much farther than a white sail of a ship or even a snow-covered landscape. It is some peculiar sheen of their icy sides that has this power of penetrating darkness and fog greater than any other equally white substance.

Once when nearing Davis' Strait, sailing through a night of sable darkness, our ship was suddenly brought to a stop, when the mate pointed out the faintest possible piece of white on the inky horizon, which he said was an iceberg a half a mile away, and which next morning proved to be true. He said that a clipper ship under full sail could have passed between us and the berg and her white canvas would not have shown in the intense darkness. The reason we stopped until daylight was not on account of the iceberg itself which we could have "rounded" had it been alone, but every huge berg so far south has its family around it, or pieces that have broken off in disintegration, and these can not be seen so well though equally dangerous.

and may extend for miles on either side of the parent berg. This constant falling away of parts of the ice mountain soon disturbs its equilibrium and it capsizes or turns over. The tidal waves from these disturbances are often so great as to threaten to upset a ship if caught at a disadvantage. I was once on an ocean vessel anchored in a little inlet at the head of which was a glacier from whose front icebergs were dropping every now and then, and although we were fully half a mile away, and the glacier was a very small one, yet, at times, the great vessel would rock so much from the waves the falling ice would make that those of a delicate stomach did not feel very well despite the wonders that nature was displaying to distract their attention. Sir John Franklin said that he has known a ship's pinnace to be thrown almost an hundred feet on the shore and be nearly wrecked by a tidal wave from a falling iceberg coming from a Spitzbergen glacier about a mile away. Funny, enough, it was supposed the iceberg was started by the concussion of firing a musket in the hands of one of the party.

But the grandest sight of all is to see a monstrous iceberg setting its face in the teeth of a gale and against a current loaded with ice-packs and ice-floes, and marching steadily and triumphantly against both, splitting the hurricane in whirling clouds of drifting snow and crushing the ice-floes as a foot would crush egg-shells, but with a deafening noise like a thousand thunderbolts. The monarch reaching hundreds of feet into the sea is obeying the mandates of a deep current, the ice-packs being carried on a superficial one, while the most terrible gale can have but the slightest effect in determining the direction of such a Titan in comparison with a mighty under-current of old ocean's make.

But there are many wonderful things in the snow-white zone besides auroral lights and mountains of ice; though few of them are so deeply interesting. Here are vast fields of ice beyond the comprehension of man to grasp their size. We hear of men standing in awe at sight of the largest gla-

ciers in the Alps, much less than a score of miles in length and a few hundred feet in thickness, but here are areas of ice greater than the United States east of the Mississippi, and in places probably thousands of feet in depth. Such is the great *mer de glace* of Greenland. Every foot of ice represents many, many feet of snow that must have fallen to have formed it, and it fairly staggers the mind even to think of how long this great mass must have been in accumulating. The whaler or explorer who stops his vessel by an iceberg fragment to secure it for fresh water may hold in his hand the remnant of a snow-storm that fell before Damascus was founded, or even before man had learned to record his doings as effectually as this snow-flake had done.

Here too, the summer sun may never set and we see it at midnight as well as at noon, while in the depths of the cold winter not even noon sees the welcome beams of the lost luminary.

Here too, as well as in the snows of Alpine heights, are to be seen great blotches of bright red snow which the microscope, in the hands of the scientist, has revealed to be a most interesting form of plant life that can live only in such places as banks of snow, and that ceases to exist when the snow melts.

Here, in the terrible winter, the temperature sinks so low that man can hardly conceive of its terrible blasting, biting effects. Here the curious experimentalist can take the liquid mercury with which we see the lowest temperatures recorded in the thermometer, and molding it like bullets can fire these through thick boards, so firmly are they frozen by intense cold.

It is plainly impossible, in so short a space, to give all the popular scientific facts that cling about the frigid zone, or even of the few I know, which are but a drop in the bucket to the sum total of the knowledge of that interesting field; but if I have made the few I have selected interesting to the many readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, I shall feel that my article is a success.

## THE SWISS IN AMERICA.

BY CHARLES BARNARD.

It is said that when the stranger from the West visits Boston, he is pretty sure to be offered one peculiar and rather solemn entertainment to enliven his visit. The Boston friends will take him in their carriage or their horse car to Cambridge and Mount Auburn. There are many fine monuments in this ancient city of the dead, mementos of departed statesmen, preachers, soldiers, expressmen, and other worthy persons. The stranger may stand in mingled wonder and surprise before the bronze picture representing the first common carrier delivering a package c. o. d. to worthy Boston householder, but if he be wise he will look about for a single rough uncut stoue among the marbles and bronzes, a monument that, while it says so little, means so much in the intellectual history of this country. The stone is only a boulder from the drift of a glacier, yet, it explains, in part, the Boston instinct, unselfish, and wise in its way, to show the stranger within the gates the last resting place of Boston's honored dead. It is well to visit the grave of a man who in dying only asked that his monument should say of him that he was "a teacher".

There are bowlders in all the fields about Mount Auburn, erratic blocks brought there by glaciers in that old ice age of which this teacher so often spoke to us. Why not one

of these for a monument? His friends knew better and sent to Switzerland and from the glacier of the Aar brought this stone to mark the grave of a Swiss emigrant.

One of the illustrated papers recently published a cartoon representing a group of emigrants on the deck of a steamer. The vessel is entering port and is just passing the "Liberty", and the steerage passengers in various picturesque costumes are gazing in wonder at the great bronze woman who, with uplifted torch seems to light them into the doorway of their new home. Irish, German, Swedish, Russian, English, and Italian features are plainly marked among them. These nationalities make up the larger part of the people who seek our shores and, naturally enough, the artist selected these types for his picture. Little Switzerland with its less than three million inhabitants sends comparatively few, and its peculiar costumes were not represented in the picture, unless a German or perhaps a Frenchman or an Italian stood for the Switzer.

Some one once said of Switzerland that "like a poor girl her only fortune was her face". Her mountains are indeed the pleasure grounds of Europe, and the idle tourist, seeing nothing but hotels, thinks hotel-keeping the only trade. Yet, these do not make a nation, and we must look deeper

to understand the Swiss. It is said that the character of a young man in a strange place is a pretty fair index to the character of his home and mother. In like manner, the character of a mother-land may be a guide to her children in another land.

In the first place, Switzerland is very small, and yet it has three distinct national characters. There is a French Switzerland, a German, and even an Italian Switzerland. Her people are divided into the two great divisions of the Christian church, and use among them the German, French, and Italian languages. The larger part of the population are land holders and, while it is a very rough and mountainous country, agriculture is a leading industry. Food products, milk and cheese, and a vast quantity of vegetables are produced, much being for export and the rest consumed by the great floating population staying at the hotels. Silks, watches, wooden manufactures, jewelries, fabrics, etc., are carried on as extensively as they can be in a country whose territory is so largely composed of mountains, forests, and lakes.

Historically, Switzerland is an evolution from forest tribes fighting almost continually for liberty, into a confederated republic of small states differing in language, yet united in freedom. Certain learned persons have said that mountains are belittling, that men are dwarfed by snowy peaks that make a wall about them. In a sense this may be true. The people of Switzerland would seem to prove it wrong, for they are certainly industrious, independent, and, as a people, well educated. The proportion of paupers is very small; the proportion of land owners is large.

It is from this mountain land, this little republic existing principally by sufferance in the middle of Europe that the Swiss emigrant has come to make his home among us. He does not land a pauper on our shores, neither must he stop to learn a trade. He comes with a fair public school education, a desire to make a good home here, and to make money. It does not seem to matter what his particular trade, he means to work, to save, and to find a home. As far as can be learned he succeeds as well, if not better, than the average emigrant of other nationalities. The universal hotels in Switzerland have made a nation of the best cooks, waiters, house-maids, restaurant keepers, and *chefs* to be found in the world. Every club house in our great cities tries to have Italian Swiss cooks and waiters. Ladies in New York wanting maids who can speak good French and also trained in the care of children seek French Swiss maids.

Just across the little bay where this is written is a beautiful lawn with gardens, splendid stables, and all the costly fixtures of a grand sea-side mansion. The house itself is a vast *chateau* of splendid proportions and enormous cost. It is one of the finest of this town of sea-side mansions and it is the home of the children of a Swiss emigrant.

You may look about in New York, along Maiden Lane and among the banks and find many a familiar name, noted for wealth, business enterprise, and integrity, and trace every name back to its native canton among the Alps. In agriculture, and particularly in grape growing and wine making, the Swiss emigrant has been of great benefit to this country by bringing industry, training, and education to our often shallow and inefficient methods of culture.

These are dry and homely records to make of any people, yet it is true that the Swiss in this country are exceptionally valuable as emigrants. What we need is a willingness to work and the ability to work well. We want citizens, whether they be cheese experts, vineyardists, or bankers; and if the men and women who bring talents and industry to this country succeed, we are glad of it, both for their

sakes and our own. If they grow rich enough to own summer palaces on the Sound, they certainly help pay the taxes and improve the value of real estate.

One of the peculiar features of the cultivated portions of Switzerland is the long, narrow plots into which the land is divided. The crops are arranged on these ribbon like beds, and the view of a fertile valley from one of the mountain tops suggests some great carpet laid out in "lengths" like carpets in a show room. The spaces between the cultivated strips are very small, barely room to pass afoot and with only a cart path at intervals. Then, too, the culture is carried to the very edge of the rock or the water, and the high pastures dispute with the snow to make room for a few more cattle.

Wild land in our sense there is none, for even the forests are cultivated and are practically lumber farms. This minute division of the land springs in part from the very fact already mentioned that the Swiss, as a people, are largely land owners. On the death of a farmer his land is divided among the sons. In time this has resulted in a minute subdivision of the land, and to this fact we owe the arrival on our shores of so many excellent Swiss farmers. Swiss families are generous. A man takes pride in his olive branches, but when the branches ask for a share of the farm there is trouble. A farm consisting of a few ribbons of land and a house in the village can not be divided again and support all the boys. The result is the boys are in Ohio, Illinois, or California. Recognizing often from their youth that both boys and girls must emigrate, the matter is carefully considered. It is no rash venturing out to seek a fortune. The intending emigrant is educated; he considers well where he is going, and often knows more about the advantages offered by our different states than do we who were born here. He starts with a trade and always with either some money or a good connection, and he knows that even if he does not succeed at first, the Swiss government looks after his interest from the start, and Swiss benevolent societies here see that he is cared for and protected from swindlers and unjust employers.

As early as 1845 the Swiss government began to look after its people, who, finding the home farm too small, sought new homes in the West. In 1852 there was a convention of delegates from eighteen of the cantons held at Berne to consider the best way to aid Swiss emigrants, and since that time there has been a careful oversight of the whole matter. It was not to see that none escaped, but to see that those who felt they must go, went in safety and found new homes without loss or delay. In this country the Swiss have made the same honorable record as the Jews in caring for their own poor and, as an instance, it may be noticed that the Swiss Society in New York in 1855 assisted over three thousand emigrants who needed help. Since that time the various societies have continued in well-doing, not only in New York, but in many other places.

Swiss emigration appears to be highly sensitive. If times are bad here, it slacks up at once. If the depression extends also to Switzerland, it stops almost completely, the Swiss government wisely keeping its people at home where, at least, they can be cared for by friends. When business improves here the stream swells again and the family group under the shadow of the Jungfrau scatters over the prairies. The first noticeable Swiss emigration was in 1816-17. The second great rush or influx came in 1847, and from that time onward it has advanced or receded from year to year, the greatest number arriving being 18,000 in 1851. The smallest number was in 1856 when only 2,357 came. During the Civil War it almost ceased, and rose again immediately after the

# A TRIP TO SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

BY KATE FIELD.

"TWENTY years ago," says Governor SWINEFORD, of Alaska, "I made political capital out of Seward's purchase. I called it the 'refrigerator of the United States.' I heaped obloquy on WILLIAM H. SEWARD. I shall spend the rest of my life in making reparation to what I have so foully wronged." Nature, be it remembered, revels in contradictions. If Britannia depended upon latitude alone for a living, she would never have ruled the wave or anything else. But Nature ingeniously sends the Gulf Stream to transform an iceberg into an empire that puts a girdle round the earth. Nature had been equally kind to the Pacific Ocean. The Kuro Siwo, or Japanese Black Stream, kisses the shores of Alaska south of Behring Strait, and tempers the wind to shorn humanity. You may look for rain as in England, Ireland, and Scotland, but you need have no fear of freezing, even in the depths of winter. The highest temperature at Sitka, the capital, on Baranoff Island, is 78°. The lowest temperature in 1886 was 4° below zero; in 1887 the mercury did not go below zero. Snow that began in January lasted until the end of March. Mr. MCLEAN, the excellent Signal Service officer who has been stationed at Sitka for several years, says that the climate of southeastern Alaska is the most equable he has ever experienced. "Ah, but this is the coast you are describing, not the interior east of the mountains that shut out the influence of the Black Stream." True; but the interior is in the same latitude as Sweden, Norway, and St. Petersburg!

So you see it will not answer to call Alaska uninhabitable except to polar bears. Thirty thousand natives and several thousand whites manage to exist very comfortably. The whites, in fact, are as sensitive about their climate as are Californians, and will assure you that it is the healthiest in the world. If you are sensible you will take the same kind of clothing you use in going to sea on the Atlantic; flannels, shawls, furs, water-proofs, umbrellas, and arctics are indispensable. Thus equipped, not forgetting a comfortable steamer-chair, we start out. What do we see first, last, and all the time? Wonderful and unique scenery. On the Atlantic coast we boast of Mount Desert, because it is an island adjoining the main-land, rejoices in a mountain that slopes down to the sea, on which mountain there is a lake. From British Columbia to Behring Strait this wonderful inland sea of the Pacific Ocean is one prolonged and aggravated Mount Desert, with Alpine snows in addition. Descriptions of scenery never yet satisfied the knowing, or gave the faintest idea of reality to those unacquainted with it. Therefore my outline of still life in Alaska will be as brief as the soul of wit. Alaskan scenery on the steamer route is one tune with endless variations. Imagine a thousand miles among thousands of islands, ranging in size from an acre to a State. Whether the eye falls upon islands or continent, whether it looks to the right or left, there rise grim mountains precipitately from the sea, as though Chaos, when at boiling-point, had suddenly cooled, leaving the earth ruffled in billows hundreds of feet high. Many of these mountains are snow-capped, others resemble the backs of uncouth mastodons.

Get out your atlas, put your finger on Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, where our journey begins, cross to Victoria, follow the Gulf of Georgia, and look at that magnificent island, one hundred and twenty miles long, discovered by VANCLEVER, and belonging to British Columbia. You will travel long and far without beholding finer scenery. On entering "the Narrows," two thousand four hundred feet wide, the Hudson is recalled. To the left, Vancouver Island, with its continuous range of mountains, towers four thousand feet. In and out winds the steamer without visible exit or entrance. The next day is passed in almost fairy-land, which does not belong to the United States, however, for we are floating in British waters. There may be a more beau-

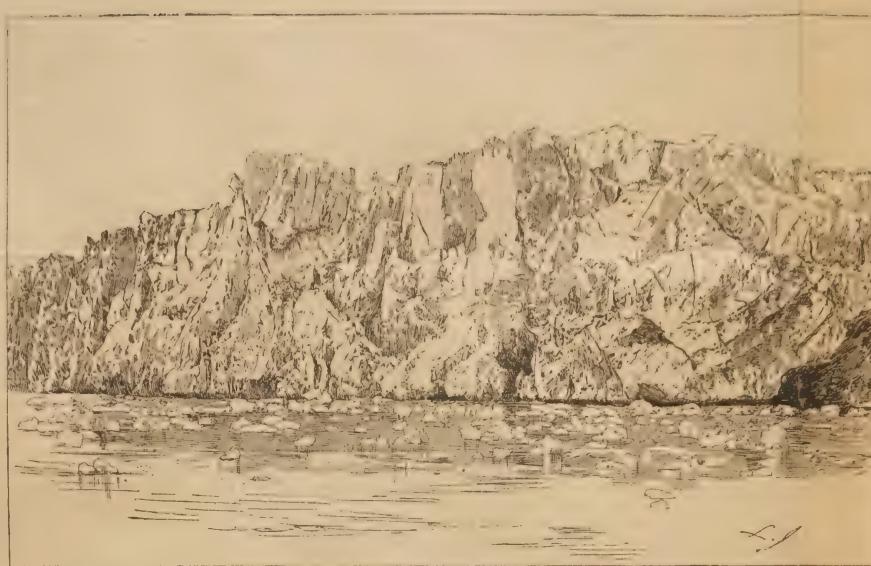
tiful island than the Princess Royal, but I doubt it. You will read in books that land and continent approach so near, as if longing for union, that the trees graze the steamer's side, and passengers may shake hands with them. This is a great stretch of imagination. The narrowest passage is one hundred yards wide. Fancy mountains on both sides, almost perpendicular to the water's edge, covered with trees from top to bottom, the tide cutting off all foliage perfectly even. As we wind along, the mountains seem to close in, leaving egress impossible. Behind us is a wonderful amphitheatre. Before us rise five peaks covered with snow, looking like white-cowled monks. They gaze at the mountain opposite, which comes down to the water like a huge elephant's head with trunk submerged. The trees are as erect as regiments of infantry. Occasionally a few bend toward the water, as though they had been furloughed and gone fishing. Beautiful cascades, taking their rise from lakes on the tops of the mountains, dash madly down to the sea; and cloudlets that seem to have been deserted by the great masses high above the land drift about, nestling in weird nooks, going to sleep for the night. On a desolate island are seen the rude huts of Haidahs. Opposite, as if to mock the insignificance of man, tower peaks with a purple down upon their sides, so soft in tone as to almost make you long to lay your cheek upon it. The sun sets behind dreamy clouds at the steamer's prow; the moon rises above clouds at the stern. These far-off clouds, longing for companionship, envelop the mountains, lie at their very feet, and as you watch this passionate mingling of the elements, sight cannot mark where mountains end and clouds begin.

Soon after leaving Wrangell, the first Alaskan glacier is seen in the distance, looking like a frozen river emerging from the home of the clouds. The sea is glassy, and a procession of small bergs, broken away from the glacier, float silently toward the south. It is Nature's dead march to the sun, to melt in its burning kisses and be transplanted into happy tears. Wild-ducks fly past, and from his eyry a bald-headed eagle surveys the scene, deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, apparently conscious that he is the symbol of the republic. There are glaciers and glaciaries. In Switzerland a glacier is a vast bed of dirty air-holed ice that has fastened itself, like a cold porous plaster, to the side of an Alp. Distance alone lends enchantment to the view. In Alaska a glacier is a wonderful torrent that seems to have been suddenly frozen when about to plunge into the sea. Down and about mountains wind these snow-clad serpents, extending miles inland, with as many arms sometimes as an octopus. Wonderfully picturesque is the David-

son Glacier, but more extended is the Muir Glacier, which marks the extreme northerly point of pleasure-travel. Imagine a glacier three miles wide and three hundred feet high at its mouth. Think of Niagara Falls frozen stiff, add thirty-six feet to its height, and you have a slight idea of the terminus of Muir Glacier, in front of which your steamer anchors; picture a background of mountains fifteen thousand feet high, all snow-clad, and then imagine a gorgeous sun lighting up the ice crystals with rainbow coloring. The face of the glacier takes on the hue of aqua-marine, the hue of every bit of floating ice, big and little, that surrounds the steamer and makes navigation serious. This dazzling serpents moves at the rate of sixty-four feet a day, tumbling headlong into the sea, and as it falls, the ear is startled by submarine thunder, the echoes of which resound far and near. Down, down, down goes the berg, and woe to the boat in its way when it again rises to the surface.

Our first stopping-place was at the recently established salmon cannery in Tongas Narrows, the owner of which was on board. A tug steamed to us, and a young girl in sore distress brought the news that her uncle, the foreman, had been killed that morning by a scaffold. Several Chinamen had been severely injured in the same accident. A more heterogeneous and distressed community I never saw. At one point a number of Chinese were huddled together, one cooking, another guarding the door of the lodge where his maimed countrymen were lying, suffering silently, as is their wont—the rest evidently stunned at the misfortune that had come upon them. The foreman was an admirable man, beloved by all, the directing spirit of the infant settlement. Groups of Tongas and Haidah Indians, men, women, and children, dotted the shore. The women were barefooted and squatted on the ground. A Haidah chief, in decent civilized garb, with an opera-glass slung over his shoulder, and a long staff in his hand, posed with dignity, while bright-eyed dirty little Indians played at his feet. Encountering a good-looking young man, one GEORGE PAUL, whose father was a French Canadian, whose mother was a half-breed, and who had been brought up among Indians by his maternal grandfather, I made friends with him by petting his companion, a fine dog, Rover. "That's my brother's dog," said GEORGE, with tears in his eyes. "He was drowned not long ago. It was very hard to bear, and now the foreman has gone! I have lost a good friend, and know not what to do. We Indians all feel bad when we lose a real friend. There are not many white men who treat us right. Bad whites sell Indians bad liquor, and then they grow bad too. A good Tongas Indian who had been brought up by the missionaries, came here three months ago and wanted to know if he could find employment in a cannery where no liquor was sold. Now he is a foreman. How can Indians here improve when there is no school? Lady, it does me good to talk to you. Please send us teachers and employers with good hearts." Ah, if I only could!

The cargo from our steamer needed to be landed, death or no death, foreman or no foreman; the newly arrived owner ordered all hands to work. And while an aged mother with her grandchildren wept over the mortal remains of a beloved son, Indians, under the direction of the half-breed GEORGE PAUL, and Chinese, commanded by one of themselves, a bright young fellow, began unloading tin out of which the cans are made. A small pandemonium reigned amid the din of wheelbarrows and falling tin; orders were given at once in many lingoos, Chinese, Haidah, Chinook, and English. The spectacle was suggestive. The Indians worked languidly, the Chinese as though their lives depended upon it. The Chinese "boss," aged twenty, in the cleanest of hose and in a new pair of American shoes that displayed the highest instep I ever saw on a man, labored like a Trojan and



MUIR GLACIER.



VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

made me understand why we are ruined by Chinese cheap labor. My last vision was of an Indian woman paddling at our stern in a Chinook canoe, which is very like a gondola in shape. She was utterly regardless of rain, though without even a hat; while two small, barefooted children sat in the stern of her canoe protected from the elements by a white sunshade.

I never saw the time in Alaskan waters when I could walk over the backs of salmon and not wet my feet. I may have seen "one thousand dollars jumping in the air every ten minutes,"



TOTEM POLES AT WRANGEL

but I did see myriads of salmon dashing up the mouths of streams, and I visited canneries where fabulous stories were told that nobody believed. One morning a seine drew in five thousand fish, and a few hours later five hundred more were caught. The process of preparing salmon for the market is not appetizing. The ancient and fish-like smell of the open building does not remind one of Araby the Blest, and the native women, arrayed in bare feet and odoriferous calico, standing in more or less slimy salt-water, mingled with souvenirs of departed salmon, do not assist an impaired digestion.

Salmon goes through many hands before it is sealed up in small tin cans and sent round the world. First, it is caught; next, it is dumped on the floor; then an Indian woman cuts off its head, which is thrown back into the water, over which the cannery is built; and there swarm the beautiful trout, ready to pounce upon and devour the brains of their master. Nature seems devoid of sentiment.

"Big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em,  
And little fleas have lesser fleas *ad infinitum*."

The dead lion is eaten by the live jackal; the dead salmon is eaten by the wriggling trout; the dead hero is cut up by the unknown medical student, and devoured by worms. The process is economical, but not edifying. A truce to moralizing! Back to our cannery! One solitary man looms above the regiment of native women at work. He is white, and is called GRANT the Liar, because he can tell more fish-stories in less time than any one in Alaska. GRANT takes the decapitated salmon, slits it open, cuts down a black substance, and passes the fish on to his left-hand neighbor, who removes the black substance, and then turns the fish over to women, who do the washing. GRANT the Liar seizes a salmon deftly; with one stroke opens it, with a second takes out the entire backbone, just to show how skilfully he can do it, saying, as he flourishes his knife, "I can get away with four thousand in a day." Salmon that are to be salted whole, after proper washings, are laid flat in great tanks, one above another, with salt between every layer. After ten days of curing they are again washed, and then packed up for the markets of the world.

Knowing what I know of salmon, I am willing that other people should eat them—especially a brilliant specimen of America's public-school system, who, not long since, took passage on an Alaska steamer. Sitting down to breakfast one day, he was asked by the waiter whether he would have fresh or salt salmon. "Salt, of course," replied the Michigander; "I want fish caught in the sea, and not in fresh water!"

"Both are caught in the sea, sir."

"Perhaps you'll teach me my letters next," exclaimed the Michigander, indignantly. "Don't you suppose I know that salmon caught in the sea is salt, and salmon caught in rivers is fresh? Bring me salt salmon."

The largest fishing port is at Killisnoo, where 300,000 gallons of herring oil alone are shipped annually. Here we met a wonderful native who revels in the sobriquet of "Saginaw JACK" and lords it over his people as chief of police. It takes a thief to catch a thief. On the same shrewd principle it takes a good native to catch a bad one, and it is now the custom to appoint Indian policemen for Indian villages. They are proud of the confidence reposed in them, and do their duty as no white men could, if they would. Several years ago Saginaw JACK cremated his wife—after death, be it understood—and from his present home on the beach at Killisnoo, where he lives with a young wife, he can gaze upon the cross that marks the resting-place of No. 1's ashes. Saginaw JACK, chief of police, is a wonderful feature in the Alaskan landscape. This redoubtable hero feels his importance in every fibre of his body. When a steamer arrives he arrays himself in a Knight Templar's hat, an admiral's uniform, and a marine's sword. Thus wonderfully gotten up, Saginaw JACK presents himself before awe-stricken passengers, and allows himself to be photographed, provided he has the picture all to himself. If wife No. 2 desires to divide the honors of the camera, she is quickly suppressed. But No. 2 is not *always* suppressed. When this dusky child of nature wants to bring Saginaw JACK to terms, she returns to the paternal roof, and many are the blankets JACK is forced to pay to No. 2's parents before she consents to go back to him. Pending the building of the first government school-house, Saginaw JACK let most of his dwelling for educational purposes. As there is only one door to native houses, and as the government appropriated JACK's, he and wife No. 2 made their exits and entrances last summer through a window, above which is the following inscription. For comfortable conceit it can hardly be surpassed.

"By the Governor's commission  
And the company's permission,  
I have made the great tybee [chief]  
Of this entire ilancee [country]."

"Prominent in song and story,  
I've attained the top of glory;  
As 'Saginaw' I'm known to fame—  
'JACK' is but my common name."

Before visiting Killisnoo we stopped at Wrangel, once a fort, later the head-quarters for miners to the Stickeen River placer diggings, and now an Indian village with a white annex of mission and government schools and traders. The old saying, "The more the merrier," is truer than most of us imagine. There were fifteen whites in Wrangel last summer, six of whom met one day on the wharf, one of them only being willing to speak to all. When an official complained of this unfortunate state of things at Wrangel—the old ex-fort seems to have been well named—another official belonging to Sitka exclaimed, "If you only knew what troubles I have, you would call yourself happy." The few government buildings are more or less dilapidated, though one of them was constructed in San Francisco at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. When the troops were first withdrawn this same building was sold at auction for five hundred dollars, and on the return of the army it was leased to the government for one hundred dollars a month! Later it was seized by the government on the plea that the sale had never been authorized from headquarters, and the purchaser has never been compensated for the cool appropriation. This is a sample of the way we do business in Alaska. There is no jail in Wrangel. For want of a better place, the present deputy-marshal, a good man, has boarded off one corner of his room and converted that corner into two cells, where the occupants get ventilation but no light. In two years five persons only have been imprisoned: an Indian man and woman for stealing, in the latter case not proven; an Indian man for drunkenness; a white man for similar vice, and another white man for smuggling. The Indian got drunk on Jamaica ginger and native ginger, and in his frenzy very nearly kicked out the side of the deputy-marshal's rickety house. Had not the wretched fellow been put in irons he, like Samson, might have pulled down the whole building.

All native villages on the Alaskan coast are built directly on the beach, for two reasons: first, because the Indians look to the sea for a living, and vibrate between canoe and house; secondly, because the forests, saving on the beaches, march to the water's edge. To make homes farther inland means such labor of felling trees and clearing the ground as only the white race undertakes. So, wherever there is a settlement on the Alaskan coast, you see the Indians huddled by themselves along the beach. Generally there is one row of houses, with perhaps the family graves in the rear. Wrangel is especially interesting on account of the number of "totems" that stand in front or beside the Indian houses. These totems, carved frequently from top to bottom, and general-

ly representing bears, whales, eagles, ravens, or wolves, are no more nor less than the genealogical trees of the natives. They tell the family history, and are as greatly prized as distinguished ancestry is prized by Caucasians. Whenever you see a house rich in totems you may conclude that an important family resides within.

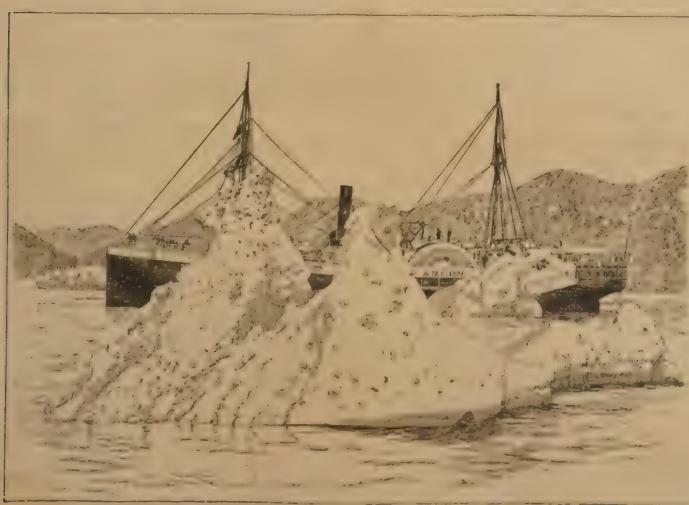
An Indian never knocks at a door. This is a refinement of civilization which he has not yet attained. When he wants to enter a house he walks in without waste of time or preliminary notice. Consequently it is no breach of etiquette to do unto natives as they do unto you. I think I unceremoniously invaded every native house in Wrangel and Sitka, and was always greeted with a smile when I exclaimed, "Clai ho wya!" which is Chinook for "How do you do?" The women had anything to sell, it was displayed; otherwise man, woman, child, cat, and dog pursued the even tenor of their way, utterly regardless of a strange presence. On visiting the house of the Stickeen Chief at Wrangel, we found the master in bed, hidden from view by a curtain. An old woman arrayed in little blanket and much dirt, who didn't know how old she was, and leaned on a staff as she walked barefooted, told the story of Alaska's neglect more forcibly than the greatest orator could tell it. Transferred to canvas by a V-R-LASQUEZ, she would create a revolution. This same hag sold me carved wooden spoons that had been in the family two hundred years.

Indian houses smell as did the quarters of Jonah when he lodged within the "whale," for the reason that salmon in every stage of freshness and dryness either boils in the pot on the fire or hangs suspended from the roof. These houses, however, are improving, and the idea of several families living under one roof is weakening. Ten years hence will probably bring about a revolution in this respect if proper influences are brought to bear on the natives. In the genuine Alaskan lodge there is no window, and no second story. The fireplace is in the centre of the floor on the ground, around which, at a distance of several feet, runs a continuous platform, which takes the place of bedrooms. Occasionally a curtain will separate one portion of the room from the other. The ground below the platform constitutes kitchen and reception-room. The head of the house sits opposite the door, his family and friends on both sides; while slaves, if there be any, sit with their backs to the door. The most interesting native house to visit at Wrangel is that of JOHN KAD-I-SHAN, who has inherited all the worldly possessions of his late uncle, a chief of the Stickeens. Many were the curios in JOHN's house, none of



TOTEM POLES AT WRANGEL

which would he sell, unless they had been made by other tribes. He sold me a Chilkat blanket which had been his uncle's dance-blanket. JOHN willingly let it go, as he was about to trade in Victoria and wanted money. He is building, too, the best house in Wrangel, at a cost of \$1500. It is the counterpart of any comfortable two-story frame house in any part of the country, and is a new departure for the Indians. JOHN says nobody is to live in it but his own family of wife and two children. This is another departure; and where JOHN's civilization will end no one can foresee. When he welcomed me to his roof—he still occupies his uncle's old lodge—he and his wife were entertaining a family of Haidahs from Queen Charlotte's Island. They had travelled two hundred miles in canoes, and were seated around the fireside, helping them-



FLOATING ICE, TAKOU INLET.



WRANGEL.

selves to the family potluck that simmered over the coals, at which several cats were warming themselves. When night came, these friends merely moved up on the general platform that runs round the lodge, and camped out in groups, supplying their own matting and blankets, which constitute a native's bed. In all probability when John moves into his new house he will invest in white man's furniture, including beds. I say in all probability advisedly, as I saw premonitory symptoms of advanced civilization that appalled me. In a corner devoted to relics of John's uncle-chief, and on top of the most valued of them all, my astonished eyes beheld a sewing-machine, a ghastly chromo, a pair of corsets, and—name it not in Gath—a bustle! It was enough to make every dead Stickeen chief turn in his grave.

Three hundred miles above Wrangell lies Juneau, the largest town today in Alaska, and the youngest. From nothing it has jumped to a population of one thousand whites, and is rapidly increasing. The secret of this sudden growth is gold—the talisman that peopled California, and is destined to produce like magical results in Alaska. Back of Juneau lies the mine of "Silver Bow Basin." Opposite, three miles away, is Douglas Island, with its famous Treadwell mine. Juneau is growing out of its own recognition, and within a few years will take on the airs of a town. Today it is of course nothing but a mining camp, with some good men at the head of affairs. Very squallid is the Indian village at Juneau. The white man has been there with his corrupting lucre. The mission teacher has only just arrived with his Bible, spelling-book, and soap. Unfortunately for the Indian, so-called civilization inevitably begins at the wrong end. New countries first attract adventurous souls whose morals do not keep pace with their physical courage. The result is fatal to the inferior race.

In one dirty house, where the smell of dried salmon and halibut was overpowering, we found an old chief so curled up in a blanket before the central communal fire that his six feet of stature looked about three. He had consumption, like many another, and vowed that he was bewitched, consequently he should die. And if he died, he did not want to be cremated. "See to it that I am buried, not burned," said the chief in Chinook to the missionary with me. He certainly was not an imposing chief, lying there in his filth and misery and superstition. But he became less an object of pity when I learned that he had offered a consumptive daughter for sale cheap. Another daughter had died suddenly without bringing anything to the paternal coffers. When the second daughter gave signs of disease he quickly offered her for thirty dollars! That small sum was better than nothing. Not far from this chief's house was a young girl about twelve, wrapped in a blanket, with her face as black as a coal. Sitting on a log, she bent her head down and could be made to say nothing except that she was mourning the death of a relative. Blacking the face with soot and fish-oil is indicative of grief. Where we put on black clothes Alaskan Indians put on black faces. But grief is not the only cause of this application. Before long exposure to the sun, it is customary to apply oil and soot to the face in order to save the skin from blistering. Insects are also held at bay by the same means. Evidently there was a deal of grief in that community, for we encountered other women and girls with blackened faces. One old woman suspended her sorrow long enough to squat before me in the sand and offer her bracelets for sale. I gladly bought them.

When the troops vacated Alaska in 1876 two miles were left behind, one of which now belongs to a prominent miner in Sitka, and wanders about disconsolately seeking what it may devour. The other met with a tragic and singularly pathetic death at Juneau. In despair at being alone in the world, cut off no less from grain than from companionship, this melancholy wreck one day put his head into the door of a saloon, and gazed so pleadingly

at the miners congregated therein as to touch their soft hearts. A collection was at once taken up, and forty dollars was set aside for the benefit of Juneau's only mule. Thus was food provided for this interesting animal. Around his neck hung a label upon which was inscribed, "I am hungry." Alas! in spite of human sympathy, Melancholy had marked him for her own, and one day, in a fit of depression not unmixed with disgust, our mule went down to the beach, put his head in two feet of water, and kept it there until he was drowned! Let no one doubt this pathetic story, to the truth of which every inhabitant of Juneau will swear. Had our four-legged friend had more patience he would have lived to consort with five horses, would have been made glad by the sight of burros, and might have given his services to help build streets that are rapidly transforming a mining camp into a town.

Fancy being one thousand miles from any rational amusement, and then perhaps you'll understand why citizens of Juneau waited upon me at seven o'clock in the morning with a request that I lecture while the steamer lay at the dock.

"But I must have breakfast first," I replied, "and the steamer will not wait long enough. Then nobody is up at this hour. Where is the audience?"

"Mostly in bed," said the enterprising editor of one of Alaska's two weekly newspapers. There are no dailies. Alaska has no telegraphic communication with any part of the world, and has no news. Once a month a steamer comes from Puget Sound and brings the remains of what was news. Remember that in summer nobody goes to bed in Alaska, because there is no night, until the next morning. Here was a dilemma. If the steamer had only deferred its arrival, but it had not. The Captain came to the rescue, as is the way with captains.

"I'll wait for you at Douglas Island until this afternoon," he said, "and you can come over in a steam-launch."

Douglas Island was only three miles away. The dilemma was no more. At ten o'clock the brass band of Juneau, consisting of four home-brewed musicians, serenaded me outside the best dance-house, which does extra duty as theatre. This band killed, as it were, two birds with one stone. It paid me a graceful compliment, and aroused the inhabitants to a sense of their duty. The lecturer had arrived, and they owed it to their country to abjure their breakfasts and appear upon the scene. In half an hour a large part of the white population assembled. The back door connecting the bar-room with the theatre was locked. On entering the building I was followed by an audience of several hundred men and a dozen women. Perhaps it is something to say that I am the first person that ever lectured in Alaska. And I never had a more attentive audience, with three exceptions. Two Indians, on discovering that a lecture meant "talkie, talkie," beat

a retreat, and a setter dog, preferring his own voice to mine, set up a howl under the stage. That perturbed spirit would not rest until turned loose in the street. On concluding, I was presented with a vote of thanks, an Indian horn spoon, a bottle of virgin gold, a subscription to the *Alaska Free Press*, and—a dinner. The dinner was good, and at that dinner I ate Alaska cranberry pie. Alaska cranberries are the best in the world. I was given a jelly-cake—and such a jelly-cake! And I heard of an Alaska turnip that weighed nine pounds. I accept that turnip on faith, having seen Alaska potatoes that would do credit to any soil.

Alaska is the land of topsy-turvy. You find placer gold on tops of mountains, and you find the biggest stamping-mill in all the world on Douglas Island, where, with one or two exceptions, there is not a decent house to be seen. There, in sight, stands a mountain that is gradually being devoured by the mill. Its summit and part of one side have already been eaten up. Within three years three millions of dollars have been produced, though the ore is of low grade. It can afford to be so. Within a

stone's-throw of the mountain is the mill; within a stone's-throw of the mill lies the steamer that receives the bullion and takes it to San Francisco. There is no descending into the bowels of the earth with hydraulic machines. The miners chip away in broad daylight, with ore enough in sight for the next fifty years; and when night comes, electric lights take the place of the sun, and make a weird scene worthy to be perpetuated by a great artist. Beyond the mill is the native village, that is but a repetition of Juneau—dirt and morals. Here and there is a comparatively neat house occupied by a mission Indian, or by a white man married to a squaw that has been to school. In one hut lay an Indian woman far gone in consumption, whose elder daughter goes nightly to the dance-house, urged on by that dying mother, who has actually forced the mission to give up her younger girl of eleven, on the plea that she was needed at home. This poor little thing is taken by her sister to the dance-house. What is the mother's object? Money. Here is a family group in a room ten by ten feet—an old woman with streaming gray hair and mahogany-dyed face, a middle-aged man and woman, four girls and boys, another woman busily plaiting straw, with one baby in her arms and another in a corner propped up against a pillow, three dogs and two cats—all making themselves comfortable around the sickly embers of their common fireplace. That one room constitutes the whole house.

It was a wet, gloomy morning when we steamed up to the broken-down wharf at Sitka, the capital of Alaska, and landed at our peril. My heart thrilled at sight of United States troops drilling on Alaskan green. These troops consisted of thirteen marines, one small gun-boat, the *Pinta*—and this stupendous force constitutes the United States navy in Alaskan waters! The guide-books will tell you that the bay of Sitka rivals that of Naples. It is beautiful, but I saw no similarity, and the sooner people stop comparing things dissimilar the better. Sitka has its charm, but it is not that of Naples. Mount Edgecombe, looming up 2500 feet to the west, is an extinct volcano, but it does not remind any sane person of Vesuvius. That the town as well as the situation of Sitka is picturesque is due to age and the Russians who inhabited it many years before the United States ever dreamed of buying Alaska. The Greek church is in good preservation, and remains interesting on account of the old paintings and vestments found therein. Of the two hundred Russians remaining in Sitka none are of pure blood; all are creoles—the result of intermarriage of Russians and natives, a mingling which is said to benefit neither. The creoles are apt to possess the vices of both races. They are prone to sell bad spirits and beer to the natives. Of course these creoles belong to the Greek Church, and send their children to the Russian school, where not one word of English is taught. With



JUNEAU.



SITKA.

one hundred and eighty church holidays in the year which these people keep, and with no knowledge of either the language or institutions of the United States, little can be expected from citizens who celebrate the Czar's birthday and ignore the Fourth of July.

When the present Czar ascended the throne, priests administered the oath of allegiance to Alaskan Russians, who were too ignorant—thanks to American indifference—to know better. When the United States took possession of Alaska, in 1867, Sitka had a Russian population of 1000, all of whom, according to KASTROMITINOFF, the well-known Russian interpreter, intended to remain. This gentleman says that the United States troops, commanded by Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, entered the Greek church and robbed it of \$7000 worth of jewels, etc. Officers were as great vandals as the men, and, in disgust, the Russians sailed for

mounted the hill, and then came suddenly upon the spot where the natives burn their dead, at least all but the shamans, or medicine men. Several piles of charred wood were visible. The natives never touch wood that has been used for purposes of cremation. Not a few bones were discovered among the ashes, but these bones were left accidentally, as the mourners are very careful in their treatment of the dead, carrying to the graves not only the ashes of the corpse, but valuable property belonging to the deceased. Many a valuable Chilkat blanket has been hung up beside the ashes of the dead; but now that the white man does not hesitate to steal what is valuable in Indian graves, decoration is ceasing. Christian science, otherwise the faith cure, has not yet penetrated to Alaska, but Spiritualism has more than one devoted adherent. First and foremost comes SAM MILITAGE, an old Russian, aged eighty-two, who lives at Sitka, and who tells wonderful stories of spiritual manifestations. Once upon a time there came to him, in his sleep, his old bishop, saying, "You must make no more hoochinoo [native liquor]. Destroy what you have." Firmly believing that the bishop had come from heaven for the express purpose of reforming his old parishioner, MILITAGE got up at midnight, emptied his hoochinoo into the sea, and broke up his primitive still. In the morning a government raid was made on all persons suspected of manufacturing the vile and poisonous liquor. Thanks to his bishop, MILITAGE was saved from arrest. Later, the bishop came to MILITAGE in another dream, and commanded him to buy a New Testament. "There are none to buy," answered MILITAGE; "and what's more, I can't read."

"A way will be opened," replied the bishop, on taking leave.

Next day MILITAGE met a female friend on the street, who said, "Isn't it queer? An Indian has just offered me a New Testament."

"I'll buy it."

"But you can't read it; it is in English."

"That's not of the least consequence. Buy it for me." She did. MILITAGE read the Testament, continues to read it, and it is the only book in English he can read. Moreover, this old man claims that he writes in several languages that are unknown to him, and at his death his numerous manuscripts will be presented to the Greek Church in San Francisco. Don't you believe these stories? When you visit Sitka ask SAM MILITAGE.

On returning south, our good captain stopped for the first time at Tongas, once a fort, now abandoned, saving by a custom-house official, who draws a salary of \$1500 annually for the ostensible purpose of collecting customs, of which there are none. When we landed at Tongas the sun shone brightly, and the island was most attractive, but this is not its normal condition. Owing to the proximity to Dixon's Entrance, more rain falls at Tongas Island than elsewhere in Alaska, which is saying a great deal. Port Tongas—which has no wharf, and can only be approached in a row-boat—is inhabited by a custom-house officer, his daughter, two sons, a baby grandson, an Indian girl attendant, and a highly intelligent Scotch terrier. The officer received us cordially, but so little business has he to transact that he did not know where he kept his writing material. "Lucy, where's my pen and ink?" asked the United States representative. Lucy, the Indian girl, Chief EBBITS's granddaughter, found them.

Tongas is a lovely place for smuggling, owing to the proximity of Fort Simpson. Perhaps you think this fact is ample reason why a customs officer is needed. What can one man and a Scotch terrier do to suppress smuggling? The man has a gun and a row-boat with which to strike terror to the smuggler's heart. Is not such assertion of authority the worst of farces?

Half a mile away from the ex-fort, after wading through bog and mire, we found the Indian village, with never an Indian in it. One hundred and sixty men, women, and children had gone fishing for the summer, taking with them every dog and living thing, and locking up their houses, which were cleaner and more civilized than many others elsewhere. Small gardens in front of the houses were not infrequent. This evidence of civilization I attributed to the influence of Fort Simpson and Metlakatla Indians across the strait in British Columbia. The ideal missionary seems to be an Englishman, WILLIAM DUNCAN, who believes that the best way to civilize Indians is to make them clean and self-supporting and law-abiding. He has redeemed British Columbia savages, and, fortunately for the United States, has lately taken up his abode in Alaska, on Annette Island, about sixty miles from Tongas. He and his transplanted people, one thousand in number, may solve the Indian problem in the Alaskan archipelago.

Tongas village is specially interesting for its totems, twenty-four in all, most of which are in good preservation and several of which are recently erected. The newest totem is surmounted by three black-faced men, arm in arm. Inlaid above the door of the principal house is this inscription:

"TO THE MEMORY OF EBBITS,  
HEAD CHIEF OF THE TONGAS,  
WHO DIED IN 1880, AGED  
100 YEARS."

How anybody knew EBBITS's age is a mystery, as it is with the greatest difficulty that even parents can remember the date of their children's birth. The natives know not the meaning of such a period of time as a year until they have had long contact with whites. They reckon by moons, consequently memory cannot take them back very far, unless births happen to be associated with striking incidents that become bits of Indian history. If EBBITS did live one hundred years, he was remarkable longevity for his race. The Alaskan natives are subjected so much to the elements, and are so careless in their habits, one season wearing civilized attire and the next returning to blankets, one season sleeping out-of-doors and the next in houses, as to be comparatively short-lived. Whether this has always been so I do not

know, but it is certainly true to-day. Men of thirty look forty-five, and women age still more rapidly. Disease contracted by association with the whites makes these poor creatures easy victims to consumption; while their constant contact with water and their disregard of every hygienic law make them very susceptible to rheumatism.

In the garden of EBBITS's old house stand two totems, a whale being at the foot of each, and each whale carrying a child in its mouth, head and feet dangling. I tried to learn the story from EBBITS's granddaughter, in the employ of our custom-house officer, but she had been educated at the Fort Simpson mission, and while an admirable specimen of a transformed Indian, being tidy, polite, and speaking excellent English, she seemed to have little knowledge of her old people. There are about thirty native children at Tongas, none of whom have had any teaching for months, owing to the drowning of their missionary a year ago. It was pathetic to look into the ex-school-house through a dismantled window and see the desks piled one upon the other, with not a book left—as though even the alphabet itself had gone off fishing indefinitely.

Several of the graves at Tongas adjoin the houses, and as this tribe does not cremate, and as it is customary among all the Indians to hang the clothes of the deceased upon their graves and totem, the consequences can readily be imagined when contagious diseases enter a village. Not unfrequently the dead are buried in the house formerly occupied by them, and forever after abandoned by their descendants. Through a glass which had been purposely inserted in the door of a large house—large, I mean, for a native—I saw the grave of a child. The mound occupied the centre of the floor, and was decorated with shells and gay pieces of cloth. At the head was planted a staff on which hung the American flag upside down. As we bade farewell to Tongas the entire population assembled on the hill above the beach. The customs officer ran up the American flag on the pole dedicated to that emblem of mighty power, at which Alaska smugglers laugh, the customs officer fired off his one gun, Chief EBBITS's granddaughter waved a real white pocket-handkerchief, the small boy jumped up and down, and terrier Dick barked; and as one man the entire population returned to its one house to ruminant over the charms of solitude in Alaskan waters.

Tongas was our last halt in Alaska. Water, mountains, sky, were again our sole companions until we approached Queen Charlotte Sound, when we encountered a fog. As the sun set, there rolled in from the ocean the white monster that mariners dread far more than storms. It crept close to the water, assuming all manner of shapes, now resembling a flotilla of ships and then looking very like a whale. Above the monster's back loomed mountains bathed in the roseate light of the setting sun; but, as if jealous of so much beauty, the fog rose until it shut out the glorious scene and descended upon us like a pall. We anchored in Safety Cove, but there was no rest. The music of the fog-whistle murdered sleep. At dawn the monster hugged us as closely as ever. The captain, however, ventured to cross the sound, acting on past experience, which demonstrated that the sun burned up the fog by noon, at which time we should again enter the inland sea. In the thick, white obscurity we steamed south, and at twelve o'clock the echo of the fog-whistle gave warning that land was near. But there lay the monster as compact as ever, and for six seemingly interminable hours we backed and filled, with rocks in front of us, rocks to the right of us, rocks to the left of us, rocks behind us, a stiff southeasterly wind blowing, and an old tub of a boat about as manageable as a bucking broncho.

"Drop anchor!" shouted the captain. Down went the small anchor, only to come up again. It was a toy at which the turbulent waters laughed. Down went the big anchor. Down, down, down it dropped until the last inch of chain had been paid out. Useless! The anchor had not touched bottom, and as it rose, hope fell. There was only one course left—beat out to sea, *en route* to China, until the fog lifted. "And sometimes it does not lift for a month," said an officer, consolingly. Just as the captain was about to give the order, the perverse fog lifted, and there lay the land to our left. Fort Rupert, an old Hudson's Bay settlement, was almost in sight. As if appreciating the situation, our old boat took to her heels as fast as steam allowed, and a close race we had of it. The fog pursued us, apparently regretting a moment of good-nature, and we had no sooner dropped anchor in Alert Bay than the heartless creature again enveloped us. But we were safe, and that night sleep came to all, even to the faith-



TONGAS VILLAGE.

ful captain. Ten hours later the fog gave up the chase, and Vancouver Island, with its three ranges of mountains, the main-land with its snow-clad peaks of Stephens and Mount Hammond, the sun with its bright cheer, made us forget a day of danger.

A glimpse of Victoria, the charming capital of British Columbia, where people and scenery are equally attractive, brought our journey almost to an end; and when we landed a few hours later at beautifully situated Port Townsend, we bade good-by to boat and captain with genuine regret.

"Is the trip to Alaska worth taking?"

"Yes, provided you are intelligent, and don't want to spend your summer in the display of elaborate toilettes."

"Is it fatiguing?"

"On the contrary. It is the laziest excursion I ever made."

"How much time is required?"

"Three weeks for the tour of the inland sea. Then, if you are wise, you will do justice to Victoria, Port Townsend, and other towns on Puget Sound, after which you will explore Columbia River, remembering that forest fires begin in the middle of July, and shut out the mountains until the autumn rains set in."

"Are you glad you visited Alaska?"

"Very, and I want to go again."



GREEK CHURCH, SITKA.

their old home. Fifty families emigrated to San Francisco. The so-called "Castle," now occupied by government officers, is settling, and will soon be uninhabitable. The condition of the wharf is positively dangerous, yet HOLMAN and RANDALL defeat an appropriation of \$20,000 to make this wharf of Alaska's capital safe for the landing of passengers and freight! It was edifying to behold United States marines protecting this broken-down property. In one of the few tolerable dwellings at Sitka will be found the Governor, who, every Sunday, accompanied by an interpreter, visits the Indian village on a tour of inspection, having offered prizes for the best and cleanest households. The idea is good, for, if cleanliness be next to godliness, the sooner this virtue is acquired by the natives the better it will be for them and the whites. Some months ago, on entering an Indian house, the Governor found one SHUSIN just returned from a fishing excursion, his face blackened as a protection from insects and the sun.

"Why don't you wash your face?" asked his Excellency.

"I will when I get ready."

"Do it now," commanded the Governor. At this imperative order SHUSIN became very angry, and when his wife brought him a basin full of water, the son of the soil kicked it over, slapped the interpreter, and knocked the Governor under the chin. Whereupon SHUSIN was promptly marched off to jail without a warrant, kept there all night, and released the next day after receiving a lecture and promising never to blacken his face again. Query: Would SHUSIN have misbehaved had he been properly approached? And is it right to force an Indian to promise *never* to blacken his face, when this disguise of soot and oil preserves the skin from blistering and insects?

When I visited the mission school there were one hundred and three pupils—fifty boys and fifty-three girls. The teachers claim that they are as bright as white children, and more obedient. The race animosity between her and the natives is very strong. Oddly enough, I did not learn that the same feeling existed between the natives and the one American boy in the school, who certainly looked stupider than his dusky companions. He is the only pupil that has no ear for music, and is heartily laughed at when he wrestles with school songs. As I passed along the mission building I went into one neat room occupied by a young married couple who had made all the furniture therein, and whose love of music was shown by the presence of two violins, a harp, and a guitar. Sitka Indians have grown so greedy under the influence of tourists as to have actually covered up with long cloths the totems built inside of one of the principal houses. "Pay quarter, you see. You no pay quarter, you no see," said the woman in command. We did not see. In this same house, high up on a shelf, stood a marvellous black image of some impossible demon. His eyes flashed fire, and his heavy shock of hair stood on end like a sort of dusky halo. "How much?" I asked. Thirty dollars was the lowest price. It was a rare demon—such as I had never seen. The money was paid, and the demon was carried off in triumph; but, alas! my joy was short-lived. The sale of that black devil created a revolution in the village. "Part with that he-roon to the white man? On your peril!" shrieked the village, and the terrified family begged it back again.

There is no urging to buy, anxious as the women are to sell. Hour after hour, when the steamer arrives, the women sit in front of their houses, waiting for customers—perhaps sewing, perhaps plaiting straw as they wait, saying rarely a word until spoken to, very curious to examine what may already have been bought; and eager to know how much you pay. More good-natured people I never saw. They are always ready to laugh, and are highly initiative. One woman created great merriment by burlesquing my way of carrying a peculiar basket. You will see women and children in dirt and rags or blankets wearing gold and silver ornaments made by their own people, and most excellently engraved. Marshal ATKINS showed me a charm on his watch-chain in the form of a horseshoe, made out of Alaska gold by a native. He had never seen either horse or horseshoe, but closely followed a drawing. "Sitka JACK" and his wife SUSIE are famous silversmiths, who take your dollars and half-dollars and transform them into bracelets of varied shapes, adorned with Indian conceptions of whales, bears, eagles, and such other animals or fish as belong to their history and religion. JACK made me a pair of bracelets. When I expostulated with him on the price, he replied—appreciating his own value and the frenzy of tourists—"You no take? All light! You pay no seven tollar? All light! You go 'way. Man come next boat. Him pay eight. Velly good." I took the bracelets.

Beyond the Indian village at Sitka we followed the beach

are also having their comparatively sweltering "dog-days," and they in turn wish they were in a cooler place farther north; and so on, if there are people beyond them. It is like money, or rather the desire for it, with some people. Each one fixes the supposed limit of his desires at about a certain sum, only to find out, if he is ever fortunate enough to reach that point, that his desires have moved on, and will ever keep advancing like the point where the rainbow touches the ground, which little children sometimes try to seek.

The native of the northland now changes his suit of reindeer clothes for that of seal-skin, or if near a place where he can trade with white men, whalers or fur traders, he will most likely don a dirty suit of so-called civilized clothes, which generally look like poor representatives of that element by the time the trader or whaler has got through with them. These clothes obtained from white men may be thick enough for a winter suit at home, but they do very well for the Arctic mid-summer, taken in limited amounts, ~~when~~ compared with their winter suits ~~when~~ was left of it, and its bed was as dry as a bone.

Just as soon as the ground is barren of snow—about the 10th of July for King William's Land—vegetation springs up in a way that any one would pronounce more tropical than polar. Nor does it wait long after the snow before the pretty Arctic flowers come peeping through, as thick as in any better attended bed at home. I have seen them growing so close to the snow that it had to be pressed aside with the foot in order to pick them, while Middendorff tells us that he has seen in the Stanavoi Mountains of Siberia, a Rhododendron in full blossom, when the roots and the stem were completely incased in soil solidly frozen through. He also speaks of the rapid rise, and decided effect of the midsummer Arctic heat; recalling an instance wherein the pitch on his boat would melt when the sun shone against it, while a thermometer in the shade near by indicated, by striking contrast, as low as 52° F. He also speaks of the Siberian Arctic soil absorbing heat very rapidly under the ceaseless influences of a never setting sun. As far north as latitude 74° he found the soil at 86° just below the surface, though at four inches from the surface it was but 39°. When on King William's Land I often crossed marshy places where the moss was studded with flowers that sprang from the little soil the sphagnum held, and oftentimes this thick sphagnum would break under the feet as we walked along in the hot August sun, and the person would sink about a foot to eighteen inches in the marsh only to bring up on solidly frozen ground beneath. It was really wading through ice water, although vegetation flourished, the surface water being a little warmer than that below, however. After the ice gets out of the Arctic inland lakes—from the 1st to the 10th of August in the deepest ones—and much before that in the very shallow ones, the water has a chance to warm up a little, and flowers spring into existence around its borders in the densest profusion, while the great amount of aquatic life on its surface, seeking food during the breeding season, looks much more like a lake in the temperate zone than one in the Arctic. The

lieve I can conscientiously say that I have seen lake shores in Arctic countries where a traveler might walk for a hundred yards and hardly be able to put his foot down without crushing one or more, so very thick were they. The predominating color of these polar flowers seemed to be found in the various tints lying between white and yellow, giving a bright golden look to the beds where thickest. Specialists in Arctic botany tell us that there are no less than 762 kinds of flowers to be found in the frigid zone, and about fifty of these are not to be found anywhere else; that is, they are really polar flowers. Singularly enough all of these are to be found in the Arctic, a flowering plant never having been found in the Antarctic. Apropos of the yellow-white colors of Arctic plants, it is not uninteresting to note that many, and probably most of our everlasting, that seem to withstand the invasions of the earlier frosts and that are used so much in winter bouquets and flower displays are also of these hues. Another not uninteresting aspect of the Arctic flowers is to know that most of the species known there now were once inhabitants of our own latitude when in the past it enjoyed (?) an Arctic climate, and, as it grew warmer the advancing temperature drove them in two directions, up the high mountains, clinging to the snow line, and northward into the Arctic, where the same climatic conditions exist, and we have the strange anomaly of plants under a vertical tropical sun—at Alpine elevations, however—having representatives in the desolate frigid zones, thousands of miles away, and separated by deserts and the dense vegetation of the torrid and temperate zones, across which they could no more make their way than could a musk-ox or polar bear. As heat and cold are but relative terms with races of men, so it is with plants, and, strange as it may seem, there are probably species of plants that would flourish in some of our winter weather if the hot (to them) summers did not kill them out. There is probably no flora in the world that gives such a deeply interesting theme as that which is so conspicuous during the short but comparatively warm Arctic summer, and especially on the inland districts as already noted. In the earlier history of Arctic exploration this floral character of inland polar regions was but little noted, as most of the expeditions were necessarily of a naval character, looking for commercial passages, and during the mid-summer they were busy cutting the ship out of the ice, and sailing her as best they could in the ice-packs and ice-floes to accomplish their purpose; and before they went into winter harbor, or escaped homeward, the approaching winter had made sad havoc with the plants. Not until land expeditions became more frequent was it well known of these summer beds of plant life growing luxuriantly as far north as inland parties have penetrated, and oftentimes to the very foot of massive glaciers covering hundreds of square miles of territory. That strange problem of where Arctic herbivorous animals—the reindeer and musk-ox—found their sustenance, now became easier of solution with a knowledge of these facts. It is wonderful, too, how these plants adapt themselves to their dreary surroundings and the harsh climate in which they must struggle

for an existence. Annuals, which furnish so many of our very handsome but tender flowers, are practically unknown in the Arctic, as they have not time in the short summer for their full development, and the following maturation of the fruit and seed; and so nearly everything is of the biennial or perennial. These plants act very much like our early spring flowers that have remained in beds during the winter, developing their flowers rapidly as soon as the slightest spring warmth is shown. They have just about time, however, to ripen and make their preparations for next year's flowers when the winter is at their heels. So much for a few rambling remarks on the plant-life of an Arctic midsummer. And now a word as to the animals.

They accumulate adipose tissue at this season at a fearful rate, that can only be accounted for on the supposition that they must secure a whole year's supply of fat in this short time of about two or three months. Especially is this true of the reindeer in the parts of the Arctic I visited, and if this characteristic alone was taken into consideration and we had to compare it with animals at home, it would seem more proper to liken it to that kind of deer that has made Chicago and Cincinnati famous for its prime mess than any other.

Though the sun is never below the horizon during a greater or less part of the Arctic summer according to the depth one has penetrated into that territory, yet for many days it might as well be, so completely is it then obscured by heavy fog; and this is particularly true after the ocean ice is broken up and the chilled waters are brought in contact with the moist air. Although what I have said, one may infer the Arctic midsummer to be better than one believed, yet, after all, it is a hot summer to its inhabitants, and for many other reasons would not be altogether an enjoyable one to a visitor.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

#### THE BUILDING OF THE SNOW-HOUSE

Jan 12, 1887.

BY FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

THERE is probably no Arctic subject so interesting, and yet so little understood, if I am to judge by the conversations I have had, as the one which heads this article. There is a general idea, no doubt founded on the supposed simplicity of the Eskimo constructors, and the very little that is done with the same material in our own land, that these snow-houses are of the most simple construction, and that the building of the same may be learned at once or in a short while, when the real truth of the matter is, that a farmer's boy could construct as good a Fifth Avenue brown-stone house at first trial, as the average white man could build the Eskimo igloo, or snow-house, with such limited information. The most prevalent idea that I find regarding these hyperborean habitations is, that they are simply dug out of the side of a deep bank of snow, with probably a few flat blocks of snow covering the top. Some people give these constructors of the snow the credit of building their houses wholly of blocks laid flat-wise, but requiring no more skill than the laying of bricks or wooden blocks in building a toy playhouse by the children. None of these

## THE INDE

### MIDSUMMER IN THE ARCTIC.

BY FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

How many sweltering and perspiring readers of this article have wished themselves in the Arctic regions under the very shadow of the North pole itself during this protracted dog-day festival of midsummer, I can only imagine to be large, from the great number of similar expressions I hear every day from overheated humanity. Of course even the most fervent desire is only meant to be true in case the person making it sees his or her way perfectly clear to a return to the native clime in ample time to avoid the coming of the Arctic winter.

And yet one might consider such a wish from two sides with different results. Could the wisher be wafted in an instant by some magic wand to this supposed delectable summer resort, he would, no doubt, find the change to be one of much greater, and even, possibly, uncomfortable coolness; but if he was a native of this frigid clime, or had lived long enough therein to have become well acclimated, he would find the increase in temperature just as disagreeable as he finds it here; or, in other words, after getting used to an average temperature of twenty degrees below zero, the increase of eighty degrees to sixty above would find the inhabitants suffering just as much as one who was acclimated to twenty above, should he experience the same elevation of eighty degrees that found him sweltering and perspiring in "a hundred above" and devoutly wishing for the former's chilly sixty. For, after all, heat and cold are only relative terms as far as corporal comfort is concerned, and the sixty or seventy degrees of temperature that makes it unpleasantly warm for the Eskimo of the polar regions, will make it uncomfortably chilly for the Hottentot of Africa, arising from their widely diversified conditions; and this despite the seeming physical paradox that the normal animal heat of the human body is essentially the same the world over—a trifle below a hundred degrees on the Fahrenheit scale. It is really surprising how soon an acclimated white man in the frigid zone will commence to feel the discomfort of these slight midsummer risings in the thermometer, and experience the disagreeableness of a warming temperature that would be more liable to affect him uncomfortably on the other side of the scale, if he were in the temperate zone during the dog-days; or, to say the least, would be comfortable exemption from the heat. By acclimated white men I mean, of course, those who have exposed themselves to the cold by every reasonable means until they have been able to endure, as far as human beings can, without any material discomfort, and not to those white men who spend their winters in-doors in houses or on ships, and beyond the dreary isolation from civilization live about the same as they do in lower latitudes. So, to revert to our wisher who desired an abode in the Arctic region, we would say that possibly its inhabitants

deer, undoubtedly the warmest clothing in the world for its weight. The sealskin they use to make their summer clothes from, is not that kind we generally associate with sealskin sacques, muffs, etc., and which would make one think that they had a cool summer indeed; but it belongs to the hair-seal, whose coat is light and cool in comparison with the fur-seal mentioned before, although even this would be an improvement in the way of coolness compared with the reindeer clothing. Clad in this sealskin suit the northerner is ready for his summer resort, which in the part of the Arctic I visited was generally some place inland, where he could find a good place to fish for salmon on the ripples or rapids of some swift stream, or in some moss-laden valley where the reindeer congregate, and where the facilities for hunting them are good. These summer resorts of theirs are based wholly upon economical motives, and not for personal comfort and rest as with us; they are sought out in one of the very busiest seasons of the year with them, and in districts where the heat is much more intense and uncomfortable than at points along the coast—for it should be borne in mind that all the inhabitants of Arctic America are a strictly sea-coast abiding people, the exceptions given above applying only to their short summer. It is astounding how great the difference between the sea-coast strip and the inland country can be in the way of temperature in the Arctic midsummer, although it is comparatively easy of explanation. Along most of the Arctic coast the ice does not disappear from the ocean channels during the whole summer, and it would be nothing unusual, of course, to find a low state of temperature hereabouts. Inland, however, this is changed. As soon as the black rocks begin peeping through the snow, the havoc on that material commences; for by this time the sun is never setting, and there is no cessation at night to the melting as we see in our irregular spring weather. Pretty soon the black and brown carpets of moss show through, and then there is but a day or two left, unless some fog-bank or cloud-masses put in an early appearance to screen the ground from the ceaseless peltings of the sun's rays, as it swings around the horizon, but never sets. The rills and rivers are gorged with water to overflowing many times above what they will be a few days later. In some places the whole land is under water, slowly moving over the flat plain toward the sea. On the 2d of July I passed a river that might be said to be nearly three miles wide, if any such stream, only a few inches deep, could be said to be a river, and especially when it is doubtful if it lasted over a few days. The next day we came to one more formidable; and although but some twenty-five yards in width, it was so deep and swift and so filled with the slippery and treacherous ice anchored to its bottom, that we thought it the better part of valor to find a safer fording-place farther inland, a proceeding that finally led us to its head, some five miles away, in a big lake which we rounded; and we then

an be said to be at all correct, in due credit to a class of construction in ingenuity and dexterous handiwork those of almost any in the world; however hard it is to compare radically different methods together, *igloo* is a comparatively thin dome built of blocks of that material, considering the very fragile character constituents, the rapidity of its construction, its great strength when made, architectural knowledge of the dome fed, and its almost perfect adaptability to the people, climate and purpose for which it is constructed, it is a piece of handicraft. There is an Arctic work extant that has not ore or less to say on these strange trees. Most of the authors have them as the population of the cities have viewed the Japanese Mexican villages that have been among them; and some, I am to say, have gone into lengthy discussions of these snow-houses, and as to them to countries which they were and where they do not exist. Snow-house is a habitation of sheer, and does not exist in any part inland, where other kinds of fuel can be had, so it is not co-extensive the race of people as many suppose. They are almost wholly a sea-coast people, and in many parts of nutry the ocean beach furnishes driftwood, carried there by the sea, and if this is in large quantities used for the construction of dwellings. Many of the rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean, have their portions in more or less heavily wooded countries, and the trees they own in the spring freshets are over the coasts for many miles outside the mouths, while no little gets caught in the great ocean that course for long distances the polar area, and is thus carried beyond any local limits of distribution. It is well known on the west Greenland, where driftwood is by an ocean current that swings Cape Farewell from the Polar Circle into which it has never been; it is well known from whence the wind comes, whether Europe, Asia or Africa. On King William's Land, I find logs (but not enough to construct houses) among Eskimo who had not heard of standing timber, I believed that this grew on the land of the sea, and was pulled up when the ice broke up, and was upon the beach. As the Eskimos, builders of snow-houses, live North America, no other country than here. The Mackenzie River is the river of this continent worthy name, which empties into the sea and whose headwaters are in the regions. All of Eskimo-land to the supplied with wood, and for many years the east, after which the snows met. It is, therefore, the Arctic coasts of North America, which wholly determines the real limit of the snow-house. It fortune—or misfortune—to have Arctic expedition thrown into the heart of this region, and to live for a year in the dome of Eskimo snow. Nearly one whole winter was traveling, and the making of an

*igloo* every night for camp during that time—for the snow-house is as much the Eskimo's tent when traveling, as it is his house when stationary—gave me an unusual chance to see these curious habitations, in about all the phases through which they could pass.

Let us now describe the building of a snow-house; and, to do so clearly, we will begin at the very first principles, and imagine a sledging party during a winter's trip to be near the end of their day's journey, at a point where no snow-houses exist, and where they must, of course, be built. Let it be a single sledge, and a single snow-house to be built, in order to simplify matters. As dusk commences falling, or the dogs show great fatigue, or anything else determines camping time, the Eskimo man or men begin a sharp lookout for a favorable camping spot. This, as one would expect, is where there is a large bank of snow, and this must be on the shores of a lake of sufficient depth not to have frozen to the bottom (eight feet four inches was the thickest lake of ice I ever encountered and measured). The object of this is to get water for the evening's meal, digging through the thick ice to obtain it; otherwise snow or ice would have to be melted, entailing about an hour's loss of time, and also considerable waste of oil, which is very valuable to them, especially on an inland journey. As the *igloo* is being built by one man, if there is another spare one in the party, or even a boy, he will be digging through the ice to the water underneath. But the eye alone cannot determine whether the snow-bank is favorable or not for the building of the *igloo*, as its texture, or which more depends than any other quality, is wholly beyond the power of sight to foretell. To determine this consistency a rod about the diameter of a lead pencil, and two or three feet in length, is used to thrust into the snow-bank and determine its texture. This rod was formerly made of bone, but they now use the iron rod of their seal-spears, the metal being procured from the whalers. They may thrust their spears into the snow clear around the shore of a large lake for a mile along the bank of a river, and then have to move on further, while nothing looks more silly and absurd than this jabbing away at the surface of the snow in a really very necessary preliminary operation. The snow, which is good on top, may be found friable and worthless underneath, and this will be revealed by thrusting in the tester to the lower strata. More commonly an apparently good bank of snow is resting on a mass of boulders at the foot of the hill, where large enough blocks cannot be cut. On the other side a thin covering of loose powdered snow, that the eye would reject, may cover a splendid bank of the very best material for building. The testing finished, and a good spot found, the sledges, which have generally been stopped on the middle of the lake or river, are brought up alongside, where it is easier to watch the dogs and prevent their stealing anything from the sledge, which they are very prone to do if they have not been fed for a couple of days.

The construction of the snow-house now begins. The only implement needed is a snow-knife. Formerly these were made of bone from the reindeer; but now, where they are in contact with white men as whalers or fur traders or can obtain them by inter-tribal barter, they use the

largest butcher-knives they can secure, and put on a handle large enough to grasp with both hands. With this snow-knife the builder cuts a wedge-shaped piece from the bank of snow, the perpendicular face of which is the size of the front of the contemplated blocks. This is thrown away. The blocks are now cut and laid alongside of the trench from which they are taken. Geometrically they are about two to three feet long, a foot to a foot and a half deep, and five to ten inches thick; more popularly described, they are about the size of a common bed pillow, the faces and edges, of course, being flat as the knife cuts them. There is considerable variation in the size, however, as some Eskimo pride themselves on the large blocks they can cut, while the less ambitious builders content themselves with smaller ones that are not so liable to break. The former class generally construct the better *igloos*, as my experience goes. There are nearly always two or three men with each sledge and one or two women, so while one man makes the *igloo* another cuts the blocks and a third is digging at the well. The builder having selected his spot for the contemplated house, he stands upon it and, with knife in hand, leaning forward, he sweeps its point over the snow describing a circle on its surface, with his feet as a center. This is the line to be followed by the base course of snow-blocks. If the *igloo* is to be a temporary one, used only for the night, the circle will be a small one, not over (and probably less than) ten feet in diameter; and if for a permanent or semi-permanent occupation, it will be larger, giving more room and comfort inside. This circle is made on a bank sloping at about thirty degrees from the horizontal, and this would have a tendency to "pitch" the axis of the *igloo* forward or toward the door, which is always at the lowest or "down-hill" point of the circle. The first base block on the circle is always placed on the extreme right-hand side as the constructor looks toward the door. The next one is further down hill, and so on around till the circle is completed. Now, one of the most common ideas of the *igloo*, even by those who have read almost every Arctic description about it, is that it is made up of continuous layers of these blocks superimposed upon each other, like brick work in making a chimney; an idea which is not correct. This line of blocks is rather a continuous one from bottom to top, or a spiral, one very similar to the old-style bee-hives, made of a continuous rope from bottom to top; so that when the base course of blocks is finished, the first block laid in the snow-house, and this necessitates that wedges should be cut from the sides that will increase as they lean more and more inward; and in this wedge-like or trapezoidal form we find the explanation of their not dropping down, they being driven into an acute angle which holds them without support from the constructor, until he can get another block.

Although if a building-block of snow was placed flat-wise on the level ground, and even a light-weighted Eskimo was to step on its upper face, it would probably break, yet so very strong is the *igloo* from its peculiar dome-like construction that two or three heavy men can walk over a well-built one without any fear of its falling in with them. In fact, after the

block is laid which begins the spiral, which, when finished, completes the *igloo*; the spiral running in the opposite direction from the hands of a watch laid horizontally.

As each block is put in its place, the snow-knife is worked up and down between it and the block to its right and the course of blocks on which it rests, this furnishing a snowy powder which acts like mortar when the blocks are cemented together by a slight blow of the hand on each of the two free edges. It should be remembered that the snow-blocks are not laid flatwise as with common brick-work, but on their edges; the thickness of the block being the thickness of the *igloo*, and taking the fewest number of blocks possible to construct the building. It may seem curious to the uninformed, how these snow-blocks, held only on two edges—the under and right-hand one as the builder faces it from the inside, where he stands during the entire construction of the block-work—should be able to hold themselves in this position, especially when near the completion of the *igloo*, and the flat blocks are almost horizontal. When a snow-block is put into position, a wedge-like piece is cut downward from it where it joins its neighbor, as well as an equal one from the latter, both being thrown away. Near the bottom of the *igloo* the bases of these wedges are very narrow, but as the top is approached they become wider and wider, until the *igloo* apex is reached, when the bases of the two wedges cut from the sides touch each other, and the block left is itself a wedge. In short, all the side joints of the block-work are vertical and point to the top of the

block-work of the snow-house is finished, some of the persons present—a small boy is generally preferred—must climb over the top of the dome to chink the joints thoroughly, for, in the rough construction many holes are left between the joints that must be stopped up. This “chinking” is done by cutting slices of snow from the outer edge of the snow-blocks with the knife in one hand, and with the other hand, as a clinched fist, running the cut portion into the chinks which completely closes them. The lower half or two-thirds of a moderate-sized *igloo* can be “chinked” while standing on the original snow-bank at its foot, but beyond this some one has to crawl up over it and finish the chinking of the top of the dome.

When this is done the snow-house is finished outside, except in the very coldest weather, when a bank of loose snow is thrown over it, which may vary from a foot to three feet in depth, according to the temperature, and the consistency of the snow; a foot of this material which “packs” well, being worth three feet of friable, sand-like snow when the wind is blowing, and when it does not blow an unbanked *igloo* is quite warm enough in the severest winter weather. Inside, the bed, which takes up at least two-thirds of the place, is also made of snow, from a foot and a half to two feet high, and this curious bedstead is prevented from melting by a generous supply of musk-ox, polar-bear and reindeer skins, being interposed between the body of the sleeper and the snow beneath. Sometimes this mattress is insufficient for this purpose, and then the bed adapts itself to the human form somewhat after the manner of a kid glove, but far less agreeable. The door is a very small hole through which one has to enter on one's hands and knees, and at night-time it is closed by a large snow-block.

VICKS MAGAZINE.

#### ARCTIC FLOWERS.

Lieutenant Schwatka tells us in “Woman” that there are 762 kinds of flowers in the Arctic regions, while within the Antarctic Circle not a flowering plant has yet been found. About one-half of the 337 flowering plants on Alpine Heights—that is, between 8000 and 13,000 feet above the sea—originated in the Arctic regions, and came from Scandinavia with the ice of the glacial period. They were “stranded on the Alps when the ice receded, as a floating object is left by the ebbing tide.”

The polar flowers seldom have any perfume, and the few that exhibit the delightful quality, however feeble, come from the class that have crept over the cold border marked by the Arctic Circle; none of fifty Eskimo flowers have any appreciable odor.

“The color of these boreal blossoms are generally of the cold tints, as if in harmony with the chilly surroundings, instead of the warm hues that would break in upon the desolation with double effect by sheer contrast where so few cheering sights are to be seen. White and yellow predominate, and these colors seem associated with frosts and cold weather, for it appears that those flowers we call ‘everlastings,’ and which are the longest to defy the nippings of the coming Winter weather, are mostly tinted like the Northern snows and yellow Northern lights.

“Nearly all the plants of these cold countries are of the biennial or perennial sorts, as the season is too short to give annuals the whole length of time they demand for the maturing of their fruit to insure the next season's growth. These perennials act like our hardy Spring flora, by rapidly pushing their growth before the snow is all off the ground, and with the very first cessation of the vernal cold. I have seen flowers in bloom so close to the snow, on King Williams Land, that I think the foot could be put down and leave an impression on the edge of the snow and crush the flower at the same step; while Middendorff, a Siberian traveller of note, says that he has seen a rhododendron in that country in full flower when the roots and stem of the plant were completely incased in soil frozen as solid as a stone.

“In that boreal zone, and in the snow-swept mountains, we find another kind that actually

love to burrow and spread their species in and on the bare snow and ice itself. Naturalists have succeeded in separating forty-two species of purely snow and ice plants from the many that have been submitted for examination. All these require the microscope to determine what they are in the kingdom of nature, and nearly all of them depart from the rule of pale hyperborean hues, and give us rich crimson, or some of the tints of red, which would look cheerful enough in this desolate region, were it not for the fact that the great red spicethes on the snow resemble blood.”

A lecturer on Lapland and the Lapps, told us last Winter that the beauty of the Lapland flowers is marvelous. Acres on acres of the richest bloom are spread out before the eye. Some expanses are blue with violets, some purple with a flower whose name we cannot recall, and the richest golden bloom covers other large areas. In the long Summer's day, during July and August, the sun is never below the horizon, but “ricochets” from hill-top to hill-top, from the east point round to the same point again, every twenty-four hours, vegetation makes wonderful strides; “barley stakes have been known to grow two-and-a-half inches during this interval,” and in one place in Norway, on a certain farm, three crops were grown in one season. It is not unusual in Norwegian valleys to secure two crops in one season. So the “rapidity of polar growth under a never-setting sun” gives some of our Arctic brethren abundant bloom and cereal growth.—Christian Ad-

February, 1888.

## SOUTHERN WORKMAN.

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M. F. ARMSTRONG.

#### Some Very Interesting Letters,

A NEW FRIEND RAISED UP FOR THE METLAKATHLANS—THEIR LEGAL STATUS IN ALASKA—THEIR CONDITION AND NEEDS —TESTIMONY TO MR. DUNCAN.

We are permitted to publish the following letters, which will be read with interest. The first, from Mr. Duncan, introduces the writer of the other two, who at this crisis in the fate of an interesting people, seems to have been providentially raised up to befriend them :

Portland, Or., July 24, 1887.

My Dear Mr. Agnew:

Your kind letter of the 17th inst. reached me yesterday. I feel especially grateful for it, as it came very opportunely. Having had to change my plans somewhat, I am, sooner than I thought, face to face with the responsibilities which our move involves.

My previous plan was first to go into Alaska, and arrange with the people for some to accompany me, but the greater number to remain at Metlakatla another winter.

Had I carried out this proposal I should have left Portland some time ago. But I received a letter from Mr. Tomlinson, assuring me that the people will not stay any longer at Metlakatla, and therefore I must take steps to commence the move with all the people right away. This has led me to remain here and mature our business relations at once. I have bought a steam saw-mill, which will, we hope, be able to provide us with lumber without delay. I have also purchased a large quantity of goods necessary for our wants in Alaska. These will be shipped this week, and I shall hope to reach Port Chester with them about the 4th or 5th of August.

By what means we can help the people over the sixty miles of sea I have not yet found out. I trust, however, that Mr. Brady's steam schooner may be available, and I shall, I think, go up to Sitka and see Mr. Brady about it.

It seems the people have fully resolved to meet whatever hardships are before them rather than remain another year in B.C.

With regard to our finances, I had planned for the money you have sent to Mr. Ladd to be devoted to assist the people in building their houses and that I would try to borrow money to carry on our industrial work. To this end I wrote a long letter to Mr. Ladd, putting forth my project and asking his aid and advice.

Though Mr. Ladd has not definitely expressed his intentions, I trust he will be inclined after a while to favor our scheme.

He intends going up to Alaska in the Ancon, and so we shall be fellow-travellers.

I have further to mention that a gentleman of high reputation here, Mr. T. Strong, has very kindly and gratuitously undertaken to give us his professional help as a lawyer. He is anxious to go up with me to Alaska in the Ancon; but if he cannot do that, he promises to do his best to put all our affairs on a legal basis. To secure our community from intruders he proposes to have it incorporated, so that we may be able to make our voice by-laws.

Since receiving information about all the people moving together, I have been obliged to take steps to commence business with the small means at my command; but I feel sure God will raise up for us the assistance we need, all in good time.

I feel very thankful to you for all the exertions you are making to help us. I trust you, with other kind friends, will be guided rightly and your labors blessed.

Yours very sincerely,

W. DUNCAN.

Portland, Or., Oct. 13, 1887.

Mr. A. G. Agnew,  
23 W. 37th street, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 6th is at hand. Deeming the legal matters connected with the emigration and settlement of these people as of the first importance, I have now fully posted myself upon the standing of affairs in the East. In regard to land matters, these natives, as in fact all settlers in Alaska, are in a peculiar position. The Government has not yet tested its surveys or land laws over Alaska, so that at present I see no way to Indian or white man of obtaining there any title to land except one of occupancy and possession. In all this wide domain there are to-day only twenty-two or twenty-three private titles to real estate, being grants of the Russian Government, recognized and protected by the treaty that gave us Alaska. Towns have sprung up, and town lots are being bought and sold without a particle of title from the Government. This is exactly the state of affairs in Oregon in early times, and the Government will undoubtedly do as it did then—recognize these possessory rights, and by “Town Site Acts,” etc., vest the legal title in the occupant and holders of land.

These people from Metlakatla were not Indians in the United States at the time of the passage of the Dawes Act, and hence do not come under its provisions. They are simply emigrants from British soil, and my idea is for them to pursue exactly the same course as white men should under similar circumstances—that is, put themselves clearly in possession of such tracts of land as they may desire as individuals, and trust to obtaining title through further legislation. This is the only course I see open to either native or white men now in Alaska. The certificate is only intended to evidence this fact of occupation and prevent disputes among themselves.

The people are in earnest. Upon this fact you can rely, and for good or ill they have irrevocably thrown in their lot with us. They should be helped, and at least \$50,000 should be raised.

My plan, approved by Mr. Duncan, is to incorporate a company here with power to receive and disburse this charitable fund, roughly speaking as follows:

1st. To loan to this town and community sufficient of this fund to enable them to rebuild their church, town hall, school house, hospital, etc., improve and open their streets, etc. The Government will probably build them a school house, but the other buildings they will have to provide themselves. This loan to be for a long time, and to bear four or five per cent. interest.

2d. To loan to private individuals, the heads of families, such sums—say \$100 or \$200 apiece—as they may need to assist them to rebuild their homes, upon the same terms, enabling them to pay instalments.

3d. All these loans to be secured by mortgage, etc.

4th. The interest and principal as repaid to be likewise employed; and as the need at Metlakahsta ceases, to use this fund in assisting other native people to build pleasant homes and villages.

It would not be wise to give this money. These natives at Metlakahsta understand clearly about borrowing money and paying interest, and the others would soon learn. All of these natives are good workers, and can easily provide for the interest and for small instalments upon the principal. It will give them pleasant homes and some object to work for. They were immensely pleased at the bare idea, as they could not build houses without nails, etc., which would require money. Besides this, their public buildings, improvements of streets, etc., could thus be done at once, and not dragged through many weary years, as at the old Metlakahsta.

The money would be used over and over, and its career for good would be endless; for, under present circumstances, the money, I think, could be safely loaned. Mr. Duncan is an excellent, methodical business man; he is comparatively young—56 years of age—and barring the accident of his death or disability, would be just as sure of the safety of the fund as of any loan. In fact had I \$50,000 to spare, I would feel justified in loaning it—an investment which would be pretty sure to bring me back my principal and five per cent. interest.

These natives are far superior to any we have on our coasts, and the thousands of other natives there need only the stimulus of example and a little wise and consistent help and leadership to make themselves independent. I am very familiar with our Indians and their history, and in fact from my Indian nurse (no other household help was to be had) I learned the "Chinook," before I did the English language.

The Wankiakums, among whom our family lived almost alone for many years, within my memory numbered three to four hundred healthy, hearty people. They are now all dead but three—Quillis, Wholky and Dick. They could not rise, in fact were not helped to rise, to the civilization that was pouring in upon them, and it overwhelmed them. And this is but a sample of what befel the race.

It is a sad thing to think about. The dogs of your city were better cared for than these people, whose lands and whose living we took.

Now in Alaska there is a hope and promise of better things.

The Government, although necessarily inadequate to deal with the whole matter, is right at heart, and is doing everything it can. The East and the West are now close together, and the case is plainly before them.

The danger lies in the tendency of missionary enterprise to consider a profession of faith and show of devotion as the end to be attained. On my last trip to Alaska I heard one of the Hydahs addressing a large meeting in the jargon which I understood. The most devout of theological students could not have been more orthodox. Yet on the very next day I had to compose a quarrel that threatened bloodshed which had arisen from his paying a gambling debt with stolen property that the owner was reclaiming.

He was a bad man through and through. Religious teaching, apart from other teaching and training, is worse than useless. But by slow degrees enable an Indian to build himself up, to provide himself with a comfortable home and the comforts of civilization, put him upon his individual responsibility, and do not pauperize him with gifts, and in a few years the work will be done. The home, the store and the town, if started and conducted rightly, are the best of civilizers. Practical business men, if actuated by the true spirit, are the men that are needed.

When an Indian gets a home, land and property, he thereby becomes, from that very fact, a law-abiding citizen. He is under bonds, so to speak.

This \$50,000 fund, if promptly raised and properly applied to the work of enabling these natives to get themselves homes and community privileges; for they are a community-loving people—will do more than a hundred times this amount ten years hence.

Gather together the good Indians, in good, orderly villages, with good, comfortable homes. Let the other Indians see the improved condition of affairs, and very soon there would be no other than good, orderly villages. Of course there is no farming in Alaska; and these Indians are necessarily a village people.

If the idea meets your approval, please let me know, and we will organize here this corporation, to hold and disburse these funds, of our very best and most influential people. Should we do so, it would be necessary for it to issue a prospectus, probably in pamphlet form. This prospectus ought also to appear in some of your influential Eastern papers. Perhaps the "World" might publish it for us. I believe some two or three thousand are now already in hand of this fund. Excuse so long a communication. My excuse is the importance of the subject.

Yours very respectfully,  
THOS. N. STRONG.

P. S.—I do not now remember any one from New York who has gone to Alaska. I do not think that Elijah Smith, President O. R. & N. Co., has gone there; but he has travelled about here a good deal, and may have done so. Judge Waite, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been there.

There must, however, have been a good many.  
Yours, etc.,  
T. N. S.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 22, 1887.  
Mr. A. G. Agnew,

23 West 39th St., N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 14th, with enclosure, came duly to hand. My hastily drawn notes, given the reporter at his request, would have been more carefully drawn had I known how much publicity they would have had, but in regard to your suggestions:

1st. That people criticise Mr. Duncan's refusal to give the Indians the communion of the Lord's Supper. This matter has been called to my attention before, and one and, in fact, the principal reason for my trip to Alaska and stay with these natives was to satisfy myself by personal inspection of Mr. Duncan's work in this and other particulars. The conclusion I reached was this: That as a religious teacher Mr. Duncan was bound to exercise due discretion; that this sacrament should be thoroughly understood and appreciated by his people, and should do them good and not harm before he administered it to them. The natural tendency of the Indian mind is to attach undue importance to forms and symbols, to the neglect of the great truths that lie beyond. These truths, from their very abstract nature, cannot be grasped by the untrained native mind. In the form of a man, with all a man's strength and natural powers, and with much of man's animal cunning and instincts, the Indian has, in religious matters, the mind of a child. He sees witchcraft in everything. It is astonishing how stubborn this instinct is. It makes it dan-

gerous to doctor Indians, for if death follows, the doctor or medicine man is held guilty. His witchcraft, that the Indians firmly believe was sufficient to drive away the evil witchcraft that caused the sickness, has been perverted and he has caused the death of the sick man. Some years back, only a few miles from where my surveying party was camped, one of the Wanache Indians threw a lasso about the neck of a medicine man and, tying it to his saddle, dragged the poor creature at full speed over the hills until his head parted from his body, and all because he had failed to cure his wife. This superstitious, childish instinct, has been bred into them for centuries past, and cannot be thoroughly eradicated in one generation.

The tendency to attribute potency to forms and ceremonies made nearly all our early Indians converts to the Roman Catholic Church. The Indians, attracted by its forms, joined it and became at once, and in all sincerity, devoted converts, and thereafter attended church, played poker, stole, and scalped unwary travellers with equal and impartial zeal.

The failure of the Catholic Church to recognize and guard against this dangerous tendency accounts for its total failure in this country with the Indians, for its work was as dæw upon the grass. The Indian devotion to religious observances is sufficiently intense. They attend church, pray, sing, and preach with the greatest zeal and pleasure; this characteristic needs no stimulating. To the contrary, they are apt to give it undue importance to the neglect, I might say, of the ten commandments. Take the Lord's Supper, for instance. An Indian, who had devoutly partaken of this, would be apt to think that he had so much to the credit side of his account that a good and moral life was but of little consequence. The doctrine of forgiveness of sins has to be cautiously taught to the Indian. He takes altogether too readily to it. But "Sin not at all" is for him a much harder text, and upon which no amount of preaching is wasted. This is hard to explain in a letter, but perhaps you understand me.

Mr. Duncan has first to break down the old superstitious practices without allowing the Indians to simply change their names. To an uneducated, in fact to any but a very intelligent and educated Indian the ceremony of the administration of the Lord's Supper would be looked upon very much in the light of medicine men's witchcraft. Hence Mr. Duncan's anxiety to educate his Indians to a full appreciation and understanding of it before administering it. A man who was training a wolf for a domestic animal would hesitate a long time before he gave fresh blood to the originally wild creature, however tame it might appear to be, and however harmless and beneficial the blood would be if properly received and assimilated.

Mr. Duncan had this matter very much at heart, and he and I often spoke of it. The conclusion he at last came to was that his people were now sufficiently advanced to understand and be benefited by the observance of the communion of the Lord's Supper, and he said he would, soon as possible, give it to them in as simple form as possible. Hence I think you can safely say that this objection is now done away with.

I talked with Mr. Duncan's people myself in the Chinook jargon, where they did not understand English, and I believe he can safely take this step, still it is a good deal of an experiment, and I do not look for any marked benefit from it.

I understand and sympathize fully with your people, but it is impossible for them to fully understand the Indian character, for this is the study of a lifetime. The conversion of an Indian is an easy matter; but he fails from his converted state just as readily. Our eighteen centuries of civilization are crowded on him all at once, and he needs special training, and that training, from his immature and warped character, must be of the simplest kind.

Chautauquan July 1888

## A DAY IN THE ARCTIC.

BY LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

Let us suppose that in the spring a white man is traveling with a party of reindeer hunters from the sea-coast, where they usually live throughout the winter, back inland, where they expect to see a number of reindeer migrating northward in the warm spring weather. Such trips I have made a score of times, and while, of course, they will differ even in essentials, a typical one can easily be chosen from the lot.

The first day is not a good one, for the many little hooks and crooks of camping are not working as harmoniously as they will a little later on. The early morning of the second or third day finds the little party asleep in a snugly constructed snow-house—or *igloo* as the Eskimos call it—and as there is a long day's trip ahead, to make a desireable hunting spot, it is necessary to rise early. Of course it has been daylight since about two o'clock in the morning, although the sun will not reach the vernal equinox for six weeks or two months, but the Eskimo does not use such early times for his morning work, but rises about five or six o'clock to begin the day. The first one to awaken at this hour, arouses the good housewife whose duty it is to start the kitchen fire. She simply puts on her coat and prepares to start the fire directly in front of her in the stone lamp which does the duty of a stove. This is an open lamp very similar to a huge clam-shell, the flame burning along the whole length of the free edge, or from ten to twenty inches usually. The wickling for this strange lamp is a compact variety of moss which grows on the rocks, while the oil is that of the seal or walrus. The lamp is of stone, a sort of soap-stone, or steatite, as is also the kettle which hangs over it; the latter is a rectangular disk whose length is about that of the flame of the lamp over which it hangs. Nothing in this thick stone kettle ever boils, but simmers away as long as the fire is kept under it, until the meat in it is cooked in this way, which usually takes about an hour with tender meats like reindeer, and longer with walrus and seal. The meat is cooked in chunks varying in size, but averaging about that of one's fist, and when ready to be served the breakfast is in two courses, so to speak. First comes the meat handed around to the party, who by this time are dressed in their reindeer suits. When the meat is eaten, the soup resulting from its boiling is passed around, and if it is very cold weather, this part is not considered perfect unless it has an inch or two of hot grease swimming on its surface. This undoubtedly assists them in resisting the intense cold of the climate. With the meat, too, a large amount of fat is devoured during cold winter weather.

The meal ended, preparations are made for the day's journey, and this occupies about two hours before the sledge starts.

The first thing the sledgemen do is to ice the runners of his sledge; this consists in putting a coating of that slippery material an inch thick over the whalebone shoe of the sled-runners. Nine-teenths of this thickness is put on by dipping snow in water and forming a slushy mass which is spread on by the hand and freezes into a hard opaque substance like ground glass or melted glass slag. Over this, pure water is spread by streams ejected from the mouth in a spray which freezes into clear crystal ice over the other, and gives the runners a slippery bearing that will enable

B-july

the dogs to draw double the load they could carry if the runners were not iced.

The sledge is then loaded, the heavy bundles and boxes being on the bottom, the lighter material on the top, and over all are spread the reindeer skins which form the bedding, hair side in. Backward and forward, over and across this load, a sealskin lashing from twenty to sixty feet in length, according to the size of the load, is passed a number of times; at each turn it is made fast over the sledge slats projecting beyond the runners. Every body turns out to catch the dogs, harness them, and tie them to the sledge, while the man or men are loading the sledge, and usually the two duties are completed together.

The driver then takes his whip in hand and with a few indescribable tongue-twisting words hurled at the dogs, a snap of the long-lashed whip, and an assisting lurch at the head of the sledge, he starts the team and we are off. If there is a light load, a small party, and a good many dogs,—from ten to fifteen—we can enjoy a ride on the sledge occasionally; and this is more likely when we are going inland than when returning home to the coast with the sledge loaded with reindeer meat. With a very light load the dogs trot along, and it is necessary to ride a great deal to keep along with the party, although the rests are frequent enough to allow a fast walker to keep up; but he would get very little rest at the intervals when they stop for that purpose. The first "stretch" they make before resting is about an hour and a half after starting, and after that every hour. These intervals are from ten to fifteen minutes long, during which the dogs curl up on the snow and most of them take a nap; the natives sit down, as a usual thing, in a row against the sledges to support their backs; some of them stretch out at full length on the snow to get a more comfortable position. These short rests are evidently only for the dogs; for when a sledge is stopped to allow the hunters to attempt to secure some reindeer or other game in sight, and the men return, however fatigued they may be, they at once proceed on the journey with the remark that the dogs have had a good rest. These rests may be two or three hours apart if the sledge load is very light and but few riding on it; and, again, if the ice is stripped from the sledge-runners by some half concealed stone they will stop at the first lake and dig through six or seven feet of ice to get at the water beneath, to repair the damages, although it may have been only half an hour from the last resting point.

Probably while coming over some ridge that brings a new tract of country into view, the keenest eyed of the party will see a small reindeer herd in the distance, and at the magic sounds *took-took! took-took!* (reindeer) the sledge is stopped and the hunters get out their guns from under the sledge lashings, and soon disappear in the low valleys to the front, the women and children remaining with the sledge. In a few minutes a shot is heard, and the reindeer scatter and finally disappear over the hills; one or two more discharges that are heard, hasten their departure. A moment or two afterward, one of the hunters is seen near the place of the shooting, and he is closely watched for any signal that he may make. Presently he lifts an arm above his head and with a full sweep of the extended arm and his body to the waist, he reaches over and touches the ground once. This is a signal

that he has slain a reindeer. Had he touched the ground twice, and after each time come to an upright position, it would have denoted two animals secured, and so on. If the slain animal is on the line of march, or near it, that the sledge was taking, the best driver, even if only a boy or woman, will take the whip and manage the best he or she can until the hunter is reached, who in the meantime has been busy slaughtering the animal. If the place where the killing has taken place is considerably off the intended course, two or three good dogs are taken from the sledge and driven by some one over to the reindeer's carcass; the traces are fastened to its neck and horns and it is then dragged to the sledge or to the nearest point on the road where the sledge will pass. Any of the Arctic animals drawn with the head foremost, or so the hair will point backward, can be dragged easily over the hard Arctic snows; in fact, they often extemporize sledges out of musk-ox skins, in parts of the Arctic where wood is so scarce that it can not be used for runners; the front part being turned up in front, sledge fashion, and held in this shape by intertwining thongs of leather.

About noon, or a little later, it is time to take a lunch, and that rest is consequently a little longer than usual. If there is any cooked meat left from the morning meal, it is devoured at this time. Usually this meal is made from raw, frozen meat, that of the reindeer being the best, unless it is intensely cold weather when the fat seal and walrus are deemed better. With a hand ax or hatchet (sometimes a butcher's saw is used) chunks are cut from the hard frozen mass about the size of one's fist, and these solidified pieces, that one could use as a stone, are then converted into brashy masses by pounding them with the back of the ax or hatchet. If the thermometer is below  $-40^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, the meat must be breathed on a few times or, if partaken of freely, it will freeze the tender mucous membrane of the mouth and leave a painful sensation of burning. The first effect of this peculiar polar lunch is to chill the person through and to set him to shivering; but in a very little while a reaction of genial warmth sets in, and the luncheon feels much warmer, he imagines, than if he had partaken of a hot meal.

I have spoken of the "icing" being liable to be ripped from the sledge runner by some half-concealed stone, and oftentimes they come to places where, from the stones projecting through the snow, it seems impossible to get through without tearing off the ice; and should this accident occur, the sledge will drag twice as hard until the damages are repaired at the nearest lake where water can be had. The skillful Eskimo sledgeman, in many cases, will get through unscathed where the white man deems it impossible, but occasionally the place is so bad that even the Eskimo will give it up, and it may be too far to the right or left, or too steep a grade to try and go around it. Then all in the party, no matter how cold or stormy it may be, will take off their outer reindeer coats (the Eskimo has a double suit of reindeer clothing, the inner one with the hair toward the body and the outer one with the hair outward) and spreading them over the worst places, the delicate iced runner will glide safely over this carpet to the snow beyond where no such danger lies. I have seen these stony places so wide, however, that after the sledge runner had passed over some of the coats, they had to be picked up and put forward again, possibly two or three times, until clear snow was reached; but this is not frequent, not near so frequent as where only one or two coats of the whole party of possibly a dozen are used. Oftentimes a number of spare pieces of clothing are being carried on the sledge, and these, of course, are used before those that are being worn are called into requisition. Again, in crossing lakes, although their level

surfaces may give unusually fine sledging, yet the trained sledgeman avoids the great areas that are swept clear of snow, for this ice is as destructive to the ice on the runners as if it were stone. If the day is at all warm, as in the late spring when ice is melting where directly exposed to the sun, the sledge is turned around, while the party takes its rest, so that one runner is in the shade of the sledge itself while the other has its ice protected by putting articles of clothing along it to shade it from the sun.

During the afternoon, when getting well back among the rolling hill-land away from the coast, a musk-ox trail is passed which is not over a day or possibly two days old, it creates considerable excitement in the party, for their chase is a most exciting one in which the Eskimo hunters love to indulge. But there is one peculiarity about these animals that, when undisturbed, they move very slowly through a country and their trail if fresh can be left for a day or two, and then followed up by active hunters with no small chance of overtaking them. So we leave the musk-ox trail and pass on, only coming to a conclusion so far in regard to it that we will discuss it fully to-night, after supper, and make up our minds as to whether or not it is to be followed later on.

Over the next ridge, by the side of a little lake, is a small area where the snow is beaten down and half covered with blood and reindeer hair. The Eskimos tell me that a pack of wolves recently have dragged here a reindeer, either one that was too old or decrepit to run away or make resistance, or some disabled animal badly wounded by hunters. Not a hoof or horn is to be found anywhere, and even the blood has been almost all eaten up, so complete has been their destruction and so keen their appetites. It is quite evident that there are plenty of wolves around, and we must be on our guard to protect our dogs at night, for sometimes these fiends will make a dash down on the snow-house at dead of night, and kill a half dozen dogs before sleepy people can wake up and render them effective assistance. This fondness wolves have for dog-flesh, is a singular peculiarity; but it seems they will relinquish almost every thing else to get it. The best method of frightening them away is by a bright light, so we determined to keep our lamp burning as late as possible and have a bunch of matches ready to set fire to instantly and thrust it through the soft snow of the dome of the igloo. A good thing to have in going through a country infested with wolves is a small box of night signals or Roman candles. We had the former on our sledge journey to the Arctic Ocean and return.

Reindeer signs become more numerous as the afternoon wears away, and a number of herds are seen on the distant hills, but as it is approaching camping time they are left and preparations are made for the night.

It is necessary to camp near a lake that has not frozen to the bottom, for in so doing fresh water will be obtained, and save the long time of melting snow and the waste of oil, now doubly valuable that we are away from the coast where the oil-producing animals, seal and walrus, are to be obtained. Whether the lake is frozen solid or not, the northern native can usually tell by lying flat on the ice and peeping down into its crystal depths.

This being settled favorably the deep snow-drifts on the rim of the lake are tested as to quality for building purposes, by thrusting a stick or harpoon shaft into them, and this also being favorable the sledge is stopped and the building of the snow-house started. This very curious piece of Arctic architecture, while interesting in the extreme, has been described so often by the polar travelers in these parts that I will not attempt to repeat it here.

2d. The Council is in no respect a secret organization. They are openly and fairly elected by all the men of the town, each casting one vote. In the election I attended, Mr. Duncan did not even vote. The natives seemed to be very careful to get the best men, and the position is very much respected. Fifteen Councilmen were elected when I was there; there being, I think, 30 nominations for the offices. It was the best matured, most open and honest election I ever saw. The deliberations of the Council were, so far as I could see, as open and as public as any of our city councils. They have their record book and I wrote up their records and started them right when there.

3d. If Mr. Duncan has been indicted for smuggling, I don't know it, and never heard of it; the U. S. steamer Pinta was at his place and neighborhood about all the time, and her officers and the territorial officers were very kind to Mr. Duncan and his people. Under the law the Indians are free to carry their belongings across the line, back and forward, as much as they please, but I saw no signs of smuggling and heard of no suspicions of its being done on the part of Mr. Duncan and his people; but, to the contrary, he and his people were welcomed with the greatest cordiality by all the officials and better people of the Territory.

I expect, however, to hear him accused of all kinds of wickedness. A man who starts what is practically a co-operative store in Alaska, who allows the cost book to be open for the Indians' inspection, and who makes his Indian salesman charge only a reasonable profit, is *ipso facto* the natural enemy of almost every trader in Alaska. His prices fix the price all along the northern coast, for an Indian family will just as readily go two or three hundred miles shopping as ours will go down town. They love to wander and barter and buy and sell, and

time is no object to them. If they can get 12½ lbs. of sugar at Port Chester for one dollar, no other trader need offer them less, for otherwise to Port Chester they will go. Besides, Mr. Duncan is the resolute enemy of the whisky traffic, and when he catches up a few whisky smugglers you will probably hear a cry go up that will astonish you. His position at the southernmost extremity of Alaska is a very unpleasant one for the whisky dealers, who have lately become very bold and enterprising. Mr. Duncan will stop this if any man can, but, of course, will get into hot water doing it. Young Mr. Beecher, in Puget Sound, caught some forty or fifty thousand dollars' worth of contraband opium in Alaska, and ever since has been, by newspaper and affidavit, charged with all manner of crimes. Verily, verily the Devil is the Father of Lies.

Mr. Duncan came to me a stranger, except by reputation. I have visited his work. I have talked directly with his and many other Indians. I have travelled and lived with them, away and apart from Mr. Duncan. I have inquired concerning him from here to Chilcat, almost at the arctic circle, and I have not heard or seen anything that shakes the belief that he is an honest Christian man, with rare business capacity and common sense, and with an especial fitness for, and an entire self-dedication to, his life's work. He is loved and respected by the Indians, who would be the very first to detect any selfish or moral taint; even by the people in Victoria, B. C., whose business he has taken away, he is loved and admired. On his trip up he stopped at Victoria, and his friends were almost everybody.

Should you wish to use my name as authority for any of these statements you may wish to make, you can find out my social and professional standing from Judge Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court; any of the banks or business houses here; Col. Crocker or Judge Sawyer, of San Francisco; my mother's sister, who is at present with Mrs. Garfield in England, but who will probably soon return to Cleveland, Ohio; Col. James C. Strong my uncle, at Buffalo, N. Y.; and, I think, Mr. Elijah Smith, Prest. O. R. & W. Co. etc., at N. Y. City, could tell you who I am.

Yours very truly,

THOS. W. STRONG.

While the snow-house is being built, the ice-well is usually being dug on the lake. The implements are two in number, a chisel, or cutting implement, and a ladle, or scooping utensil, both on the end of poles about six or seven feet long. With the ice-chisel a hole is cut about eighteen inches across and about a foot in depth, and the crushed ice is scooped out with the other instrument; this alternation being kept up until water is reached.

The *igloo* done and the ice-well completed, the next thing to do is to unload the sledge. As each article is taken off it is at once placed in its proper position; as the first is the bedding, the bed is made in the *igloo*. The fur of the skins may have snow drifted into it, by a wind during the day or the upsetting of the sledge, which would make uncomfortable bedding, but the Eskimo prevents this by beating them with a stick (*ah-nov-tuk*) something like a policeman's club, but with a blunted edge.

An hour is spent in building the *igloo*, and another in cooking supper, and the end of that time finds the party sitting on the edge of the snow-bed inside, partaking of the meal, and discussing the prospects, which are pronounced by all to be propitious. It is decided not to follow up the musk-oxen as they will probably be found—or a fresher trail—in this vicinity within the next day or two by those hunting reindeer, and better conclusion be reached then. It is agreed, however, that this camp will be maintained until hunting seems better elsewhere.

After supper the dogs are fed, and it requires the whole party to prevent a wild scramble and to insure an equal distribution of food; for they are only fed every other day. This food is walrus-hide, until that is exhausted, and then it will be reindeer meat. Strips of the hide about eight or nine inches long and about an inch wide—which is also the thickness—are cut, and a dozen are fed to each animal; they will now go two or three days without feeding.

At eight or nine o'clock in the evening the party retires between the reindeer blankets, their clothes doing duty as pillows and guards at their feet to prevent these extremes from coming in contact with the snow of the *igloo*. A typical Arctic traveling day has come to a conclusion.

### Criminal Superstition in Alaska.

TERRIBLE stories come from Alaska in regard to the prevalence of heathen superstitions there. A lady missionary of the Presbyterian Board writes of the practice of torturing persons to death for the crime of witchcraft, and tells of many being sentenced to death by native tribunals, the ages of the victims ranging from four to seventy years. She tells of the grandmother of a family who was tied to a large forest-tree, and left there to starve. Whenever she asked for water to quench her thirst, salt-water was given to her, and she was finally hacked to death by her tormentors. This lady also narrates the case of a little orphan girl, who was living with an aunt, and on her aunt's being taken ill was accused of witchcraft, kept for three days without food or water, and unmercifully whipped until her body was covered with discolored marks. If we profess to have the Territory of Alaska under our Government, we should have enough government there to put a stop to such outrages upon humanity as these. It is insufferable that superstition should be allowed to commit crimes of this sort upon any soil over which the flag of our country floats.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

*Herald & Presbyterian  
Gathering  
January 21, 1858.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the drowning in the Skiria River, Alaska, of Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. R. Cunningham and two Indians. It was thought that the Rev. Mr. Sheldon was Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the noted Indian missionary, who is in charge of the Indian schools of Alaska under the direction of the Government. From later information we are glad to say it was not Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D. It was Rev. Mr. Sheldon, an English missionary, and the dispatch announcing this gave rise to the fear. Dr. Jackson is in Rochester, Minn., and it is hoped his life may be long spared for the useful work in which he is engaged.

*compelled to pay the expense  
a street through which its tracks run,  
excepting the sixteen feet to which its right  
of way is limited by ordinance.*

REV. SHELDON JACKSON, the Government missionary among the Indians of Alaska, and Mrs. R. Cunningham, his assistant, are reported to have been drowned recently in a river in that Territory.

"WARMER, fair weather" is indicated for this region.

## HUNTING AND FISHING AT POINT BARROW.\*

BY JOHN MURDOCH.

The principal occupations of the Eskimos of Point Barrow, Alaska, are fishing and hunting. During their whole life-time they are preparing for the chase, engaging in the chase, or utilizing the products of the chase. Their methods are peculiar to them.

First to be considered is the capture of the different species of seals, from which the Eskimo obtains flesh for food and oil for burning, while from the skins are made boots, lines of various sorts and sizes, boat-covers, and many other articles.

The most abundant species at Point Barrow is the smallest of all, the little "ringed" seal (*Phoca festiva*). It is found and hunted at all seasons of the year, though the greater number are taken in the early winter. Less often the great bearded seal, or *ugru*, is taken. This species is valued for its hide, which makes the stoutest of harpoon lines, and is in great demand for covering the large skin boat, or *umiak*—the "women's boat" of the eastern Eskimos.

Sometimes in the summer, the spotted harbor-seal, the same species which is found in the harbors of the Atlantic Coast, is also taken, and still more rarely, the beautiful ribbon seal.

The "ringed" seal, however, is the principal species taken. In the autumn—say the middle of October—the sea is still open enough for boat navigation. Suddenly, one morning, a heavy field of ice is seen to have moved in upon the shore, completely covering the sea as far as the eye can reach, but broken here and there by open pools of water. The hunters then start out, singly or in small parties, each with his rifle slung in a holster on his back, and carrying in his hand the shaft of his retrieving harpoon, which he uses as a staff to walk with. The long line, with the toggle-head attached, is folded in long hanks and hung upon the gun-case. The hunters spread over the ice, carefully watching each pool of open water. Presently up pops the round black head of a seal, glistening in the low sunlight, not fifty yards off. The hunter quickly draws his rifle from the holster and fires. If his aim is good, a dead seal floats up in the pool. The gun is returned to the holster, and the head and line fitted to the harpoon. Poising the weapon in his right hand, with his fore-finger resting against the ivory peg, he holds the end of the long line in his left hand, and darts the harpoon into the seal, which is drawn to the edge of the water hole and dragged out. A hole is cut through the seal's under jaw, and the dragging-line looped into it, by which the seal is easily dragged on his back over the ice.

Again, in the spring, when a strong wind off shore soon drives away the ice, the seal fishery is continued. In one calm night at this season of the year, the open water will freeze over level and smooth, and strong enough to bear a man safely. Now the hunter seeks for the breathing-holes of the seals, and plants himself on his little three-legged stool, wrapped in his deer-skin cloak, with his rifle and harpoon in readiness, watching intently the little indicator—a slender rod of ivory, with a cross-bar to keep it from slipping under the ice—which he has inserted in one of these holes. Warned by the rising of the indicator, the hunter fires through the hole, hitting the animal in the head, and before the current can carry it away, thrusts his harpoon

quickly through the hole and holds the animal by means of the line, while with the ice pick at the end of his spear, he speedily enlarges the hole enough to allow him to drag the seal out upon the ice.

The great harvest comes in the long dark nights of December, when the moon is far away in southern declination, and does not appear above the horizon for several nights together. Clad in their warmest clothes, the hunters start, each carrying an ice pick, nowadays usually of iron, mounted on a large pole, a large-meshed net woven of fine seal-thong, twelve or fourteen feet in length, and a long slender pole of willow, frequently made of several pieces spliced together, with a hook on the end for setting the net, in addition to the gun and spear.

When the darkness comes on, the hunter, sitting close to his net, begins making some gentle, monotonous noise, whistling, scratching on the ice, or rattling his spear. This is done to attract the seals, which are particularly fond of musical sounds. Indeed, stories are told of seals swimming after a vessel on which a fiddle was being played, or coming into a harbor when the church bells close to the shore were ringing. Those that are swimming about in the open water are soon attracted by the sound, and one of them, leaving his companions, swims in under the ice to investigate. Before he notices the net, as it hangs loosely, he has thrust his head or one of his flippers through a mesh, and then his struggles only serve to entangle him more and more, till the hunter drags him up through, and if he is not already drowned, breaks his neck by bending his head sharply backward. The hunter leaves his game upon the ice, until the women and children can go out with the sledge and bring them in. But in order that the frozen seals may not be covered up by drifting snow and so lost, they are stood up by thrusting the hind flippers into the snow. Very weird they look in the dim winter twilight, standing up like gray tombstones on the snowy plain. One hunter may take a dozen or twenty seals in one night, while his neighbor gets none.

The walrus, too, is fairly abundant during the season of open water, and highly prized for the firm white ivory of its tusks, which not only serves to make numberless parts of weapons and household articles, but is an article of trade with the ships that visit the region every season, and with the Eskimos of the Mackenzie River region, where the walrus is not found. It is pursued with a heavy harpoon. The rifle is used to give the death-blow.

The great polar whale, the "bowhead" of the Americans and the "right whale" of the English, is the Eskimo's great source of wealth. Its whalebone is his most highly prized article of trade, and finds a ready market, not only on board of the ships, but among the people of the great rivers flowing into Kotzebue Sound, who come every year to the Arctic Ocean to trade with the natives of the coast.

Whales are fairly abundant during the early spring, when they are migrating along the coast toward the north-east, among the loose ice, and in the "leads" of open water. The whale fishing is the important event of the year and is attended with elaborate ceremonies.

The whale fishing continues from about the last of April to the middle of June, and is in many respects the most important undertaking in the life of the natives. The super-

\* Report of a lecture delivered in the National Museum, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 23, 1889.

stitions and ceremonies attendant on this fishing give to it a distinctly religious character. No one is allowed to hammer or strike upon wood during the season, for fear that the whales will take fright and leave. While the men are out in the boats, no woman may sew, lest she bring bad luck to the fishermen. Numerous charms and amulets are carried in the boats, and the captain and harpooner of each boat wears on his head a special decoration in the shape of a fillet of mountain sheep skin, fringed with the incisor teeth of the same animal, while the captain's wife binds her hair with strips of wolf skin instead of the customary strings of beads.

When a whale is discovered blowing, the hunters approach cautiously, until the heavy harpoon which has been resting in the crotch in the bow of the boat can be thrust, not darted, into him. The harpoon-head is at once detached from the shaft, and down goes the whale, dragging after him two floats of inflated seal skins, which are attached to the harpoon head by a short stout line. Presently, he comes to the surface again, but his coming has been announced by the buoyant floats, coming to the surface first, and the harpooner is ready to attach another pair to him by a well-directed thrust of the harpoon. These begin to impede his movements in diving, and by the time five or six pairs have been fastened to him, he is buoyed up so that he can dive no longer, but lies upon the surface of the water ready for the *coup de grâce*. This, in old times used to be given with a long lance, with a beautifully flaked stone head, broad as the palm of one's hand, but nowadays he is a poor *umialik* (boat-captain) indeed, who does not own at least three or four steel lances obtained from American ships. Many of them own whaling guns, and the struggle is often brought to an early close by a well-directed explosive lance. On the other hand, many a whale escapes before the boat can reach him, and many a one struck clumsily, carries off the floats before he can be harpooned enough to prevent his escape. When once the whale is killed, he is towed as soon as possible to the edge of the fast ice, and the work of cutting out the whalebone begins at once. This is divided equally among all the boats which were in sight when the whale was killed, but the flesh, the blubber, and the "blackskin," or epidermis, a great delicacy, are by a custom universal among the Eskimos, the property of the community, and everybody may have as much as he can cut off and carry away.

The white whale, or "beluga," also visits the coast in large schools during the summer. This animal is specially valued for its flesh and blubber, and for the beautiful water-proof leather which is made of its skin. This, when prepared with oil after the Eskimo fashion, is of a beautiful translucent honey yellow, and is so highly prized for making the soles of water-proof boots that it is rarely used for anything else, though it makes the best of harpoon-lines and boat-covers.

In the latter part of May and early in June, flocks of eider ducks stream up from the south-west and engage the attention of the Eskimos. About the end of July the return migration begins and lasts well into October. Then there is a continued stream of comparatively small flocks of fowl.

In order to guide the flocks to the most favorable point for shooting—a narrow part of the beach just above the camp—the Eskimos have set up a row of posts running from the outlet of the first lagoon, nearly to the camp. On a favorable day, they post themselves at the narrow neck, and watch the coming flock. Skimming along the shore come the ducks, till they catch sight of the posts. They hesitate—shall they turn down the coast before they reach these curious things, or shall they keep on? Suddenly there rises a shrill "hi-i-i-i!" from a dozen throats. The ducks lose their

C-july

heads, stop, flutter, and finally collecting in a compact body, whirl along the line of posts and out to sea at the first open place, where gun and *bolas* claim their tribute.

Many large gulls are shot on the wing as they fly up and down the shore in autumn. A very ingenious method of capture is sometimes employed. To the middle of a stout stick of hard wood, about three inches long, sharpened at both ends, is tied a long string, the other end being secured by a stake driven firmly into the frozen ground. The stick is covered with blubber and laid over the beach, snow being spread over the string in order to conceal it. Soon a gull comes along, and gulping down the tempting bit of fat, starts to fly off. But alas for him! his first movement causes the stick to turn like a toggle, the sharp ends pierce his gullet, and he hangs there fluttering in vain efforts to escape.

Besides various species of duck, black brant, white fronted and snow geese, and other birds occur, but are not nearly so numerous as the ducks.

Of land mammals the reindeer and the polar bear are the most important. The reindeer is not abundant in the immediate neighborhood of the villages, but a two or three days' journey to the south-west brings the Eskimo to the upper waters of the great rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean east of Point Barrow, where they are still to be found in great numbers.

While the men chase the deer with snow-shoes and rifle, the women and children are fishing for white fish and burbot, through the ice in the rivers.

The gill-nets, however, which are set in summer in the shallow water along the shores of the bays, are tended by men in their *kayaks*. In them are caught white fish, a few salmon of two or three species, and occasionally large specimens of the Pacific red-spotted trout—the "Dolly Varden" trout of our western anglers.

The great season for deer-hunting occurs in February and March. With the return of the sun at the end of January, the village is full of activity, preparing for a start. Clothes, provisions, ammunition, and housekeeping effects are packed up, sleds and harness repaired, and parties made up for the hunt, while bulky property, which cannot be carried, is carefully buried in the snow. Half the houses in the village are closed up, and, one after another, the parties start off; when they at length reach the hunting grounds, they go into permanent camp. The women fish and dry deer skins, and the men hunt every day when it is not too stormy.

The hunt over, the sleds return loaded to their utmost capacity with frozen carcasses of reindeer and stacks of rough dried deer skins till they look like loads of hay. When the deer-hunters come home, there is carnival in the village. Everybody is in high spirits and the lucky hunters' households keep open house, cooking venison and treating their friends all day long.

The Point Barrow Eskimo dresses chiefly in reindeer skins, unlike his cousins of the regions round Hudson's Bay, who depend largely on the seal for their clothing. Light, soft, and exceedingly warm, it is hard to imagine anything better fitted for clothing in the Arctic regions than the skins of the reindeer, which are to be had of different degrees of thickness according to the season of the year and the age of the animal. The bear furnishes palatable flesh, and his shaggy white fur serves many useful purposes, specially for making the heavy mittens, without which no Eskimo ventures out hunting in the winter. The wolf also occurs where the reindeer are plenty, and his long-haired fur is highly valued for making the fringe which surrounds the face of every Alaskan Eskimo in full dress, like the nimbus round the head of a saint. The other important appendage of every well-dressed

man or boy at Point Barrow, the wolverine's tail dangling at the belt behind, however, is not to be had for the catching, but must be bought from the more fortunate natives of the Mackenzie and the Kowak. The only strictly fur-bearing animal near the villages at Point Barrow, is the familiar Arctic fox, dingy gray in summer, but snow-white in winter, and endowed with the speed of lightning at all seasons of the year.

An Eskimo's fox-trap is a very ingenious contrivance. He takes advantage of the prying nature of the crafty fox, and builds a little house with slabs of snow, with a door just large enough to admit the fox, in which he places the bait of meat or blubber. A "figure-of-four" of light sticks must be touched in passing through the door. The trigger springs, and down drops a heavy log of drift-wood across his back, pinning him to the ground. Nowadays, most natives own "steel traps," and one of these is used in place of the "dead fall," being set and carefully buried in the threshold of the door. They still have the curious and cruel contrivance for killing the wolf, which has been often described by the travelers who have visited other Eskimos. This is a slender rod of whalebone about a foot long, sharpened at both ends.

This is bent into the form of the letter "Z" and wrapped in blubber and frozen hard. Such frozen balls of bait with the elastic whalebone coiled up like a spring inside, are scattered over the plain where wolves are plenty, and the unfortunate wolf who swallows one of them is doomed. "He doesn't go far," say the Eskimos; for the heat of his stomach thaws the blubber and releases the whalebone spring, which straightens out and drives the sharp points through the walls of his stomach so that he dies miserable death.

We have seen that the modern Eskimo of Point Barrow relies almost exclusively on his fire-arms. The harpoon is now simply in most cases an auxiliary to the rifle, either serving to retrieve the game after it has been shot, or to detain the animal till the fatal shot can be delivered. He is a poor man indeed, who does not own a rifle, usually a good breech-loader, in spite of the law against selling breech-loading arms and ammunition to "Indians," which these people are legally, and many have shot-guns and whaling-guns besides.

Nevertheless, it is not yet forty years since the first fire-arms came into their possession, and we can still learn many of the methods of hunting that were employed in the old times, *shuping piñ müt*, "when the gun was not."

## PERFUME FLOWER-FARMING.

BY JAMES K. REEVE.

"The occupation of the idealist," said my friend, gazing weary from the car window upon the fields of ripening grain, "must be primarily an occupation of the soil; for it is close down by the heart of nature that men will find—if they ever do find—the key to the ideal existence. But the development of this Iron Age of Agriculture," he continued, as we went flying past a group of whirring machines busy at the work of harvesting, "will not bring its fruition."

"The ideal occupation," I replied, "is that for which men have sought—and will ever seek—in vain. As occupation implies labor, or at least application in some set vocation, directed toward the accomplishment of some definite aim (usually the poor one of securing bread for the sustenance of physical life) the material aspect will always be the supreme one. As in the most perfect systems of society that men have been able to conceive, there must still remain the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, so in the individual life must come routine and uncongenial toil."

"Unless," answered my friend, "it is possible to discover an occupation, the beauty of which will continually engage the esthetic faculty; where the elements are so well adjusted that the toil may be softened by the gratification it lends to the senses."

Forty-eight hours later, as we were rumbling through the deep valleys of southern Virginia, Carita laid aside her book and softly quoted,

"Now, did I not so near my labors end,  
Strike sail, and hastening to the harbor tend,  
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend."

"Let us come down here and grow flowers, or rather let them grow themselves—that would be the idyllic occupation."

"And as to the commercial aspect of your proposition," said the friend, "shall we market the products here among the natives?"

"No, of course not." "We will make perfumes of them."

"Yes," I assented, "that would do. For it is true that perfumes may be made from anything—even flowers."

And still we journeyed southward, toward the land of flowers. The evening air grew heavy with odors. Now it was the balsam of the pines, again the delicate scents from the blossoms of climbing vines, the yellow jasmine, the swamp honeysuckle, and others that we knew not. Why should all this sweetness, this evanescent attribute of the flowers be wasted thus? It was a commercial quality, if only it could be corralled and made to serve. Certainly that was a tempting thought of Carita's, flower-farming, perfume flower-farming—the phrase had the idyllic sound.

If the ideal occupation must be primarily of the soil, how could it be better developed from the soil than through the culture of the fairest things that grow? The cultivation of a single flower is an employment that may call out all the resources of our nature. Note for instance the care bestowed upon a single plant in the window-garden; the solace that an invalid will find in the companionship of a favorite blossom; the untiring vigil that the man of science will keep to watch the unfolding of a new-found bud; or, to touch the apex of this thought, study the French classic *Picciola*, and see how the little flower, growing up between the flag-stones in the prison yard of Fenestrelle, became the *elixir vitae* to poor Charnley.

But it is not alone a flower, delighting the eye with its beauty of form and color, that we are now to consider, but a chalice holding a rare and subtle, almost ethereal, substance for the gratification of a sense yet more refined than that of sight or taste or touch.

As yet our famous American enterprise has gone at too rapid a pace and has been of too material a sort to take much note of a thing so intangible as the odor of a flower. To be recognized, the thing must be so corporeal that it may be seen. Thus, the flower itself that may be grown and sold, is a commercial quality that we can appreciate. That within this flower lurks and beckons to us a subtle spirit, a sprite beside which the harmonies of form and color with which we are so familiar, pale into nothingness, is a fact unconsidered because unseen.

Even the bee is wiser, as his golden treasure, gathered as

The following facts concerning Southern and South Eastern Alaska were gathered during my recent visit to these regions on the Schooner Leo, chartered by the Bureau of Education in the Fall of 1886.

Miss Alice G. Fletcher.

The Aleutian Islands, the Alaska peninsula, and the Shumagin Islands have an area of over 14,000 square miles. The territory however is greatly broken by snowy ranges of mountains and volcanoes more or less active. We landed at all the principal settlements and made several harbors on account of stress of weather, which increased our opportunities of seeing the country. At Unalaska, Belkofsky and Unga, we saw gardens containing potatoes, turnips cabbages, and found them of a good quality. The few head of cattle owned by the Alaska Commercial Company seemed to thrive and yielded good milk. Pigs also did well. Very little good seed, or good stock have been introduced into this part of Alaska and the scarcity of meats and vegetables seems to be attributable to this fact, rather than chargeable to the barrenness of the country. Hunting is the principal avocation of the inhabitants. About 2000 of the valuable sea-otter skins beside fox, bear, martin and other pelts are annually secured by the Alaska Commercial Company. The Cod-banks that lie off the Aleutian and Shmagin Islands are not yet utilized, although two San Francisco firms have started fisheries and are putting up buildings for the curing of the Cod-fish, at Pirate's Cove, and Humboldt harbor in the Shumagin Islands. This division of Alaska possesses resources for the support of an increase of population, and capital will be drawn thither to develope the latent riches that will

reward the enterprizing and industrious investor.

From the records of the Greek Church which contain a yearly count of all the people, the population for this division of the Territory is reported at 1732. Of this number 712 are under 21 years of age.

For the education of these minors there are three schools in operation; two of which are supported by the Greek church, and the other, was established last October by the Government at Unga on the Shumagin Islands.

One of the two church schools is at Unalaska. The teacher is Mr. G. P. Tsikoores, a native of Greece and preparing to enter the priest-hood. About 40 children are enrolled. The boys attend school in the morning, the girls in the afternoon. The scholars are taught arithmetic, and reading in Russian and English; the former is the language mainly used. But few of the children understood English, or knew anything of the United States.

At Belkofsky a small church school is kept by the monk Andronik. 16 children were present. The instruction is in Russian; English is taught by a Creole two afternoons in the week. The teaching was meagre and primitive and the attainment commensurate with the character of the instruction.

At Unga, a settlement largely composed of white men, the only Government school in this division of Alaska was established. Mr. and Mrs. Carr in charge. A house belonging to an absent hunter was secured temporally and the school started under difficulties hard to be appreciated by one who has not visited the place. A letter from Mrs. Carr, dated December 5, 1886, and received by me to day January 20, 1887, by the courtesy of a stray vessel on a prospecting tour to the Shumagin

Islands, tells the story of the work since the morning I bade the lady good bye last October. The following passages are pertinent to this paper:

"The people are friendly and very glad to have a school, "the children are all eager to learn and will not miss a day "if possible. When the parents wish to punish a child they "threaten to keep him home. The parents take great interest in the school judging from what they say and from the "number of visits they have made the school, and from their "expression of face while listening to the recitations. During the five weeks the school has been in session we have "had forty visitors. Sometimes eight would be present at a time, and as the school room is small and of inconvenient shape,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 22$  feet, and we have 24 pupils, we hardly know where to put our visitors. We do hope that there can be a "school house erected next year, for we are working under "great disadvantages. The children are so crowded \* \* \* "and the seats are placed so closely together that the pupils can just squeeze through \* \* \* they cannot be called out to recite \* \* \* but must do so in their seats. " \* \* Order is almost an impossibility with such lively, "frolicsome children as are there."

The letter is full of interesting details of her labors in behalf of the scholars and of her need for more appliances in order to teach children something of the outside world who "have never seen a quadruped larger than a dog \* \* and who "gaze at pictures in their Readers of cows and horses with "wonder, and astonishment as we describe their size and "habits." Limited as is the school-room, Mrs. Carr described, the house in which it is, <sup>a</sup> is one of the largest in the

4

settlement, and "the owner expects to return in March when of  
course another house must be sought for."

Unga seems likely to increase in importance in view of the incoming of establishments for fishing and curing the cod. The place is already a depot for receiving valuable pelts, and is one of the Stations of the Alaska Commercial Co. The school so happily inaugurated should not only be maintained but it should be provided with a suitable building.

Unalaska and Belkofsky are important places. Unalaska is the stopping place for all vessels passing to and from Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, and the location is such as to point to the future importance of the settlement to that section of the Territory. The Alaska Commercial Co., have already laid out the town, introduced water, built wharfs, and made other valuable improvements. At Unalaska the United States has a Custom House Officer, and here also resides one of the four Commissioners for Alaska. It is the proper place for a well equipped Government School, where English should be taught and the youth not only instructed in the rudimentary branches, but in a knowledge of the country to which they belong, of its institutions and forms of government.

Belkofsky is the seat of trade connected with the Aliask peninsula. The outlying islands and reefs, and the Sannakh group are noted for sea-otter. These valuable pelts are brought to Belkofsky and shipped to Unalaska, the Company's headquarters for this division of Alaska. There is much need for a school at this place. The people are without the means to obtain the education their position and importance demands, and the influence of a government school would be instrumental in bringing about needed changes and reforms.

There are other points in this part of Alaska where schools and proper school buildings are needed, but at Unalaska, Belkofsky and Unga the demand is instant and imperative.

Kadiak and the adjoining Islands cover an area almost equal in extent to the preceding division. The country however presents better conditions for agriculture, stock raising and other inland industries. The climate is milder and dryer. The Eastern portion of this division is heavily timbered. The tree line travels South-westerly by means of seeds blown by the north-east winds, about a mile in twelve years, and there seems no reason why tree culture could not hasten this desirable growth in South eastern Kadiak. The native grasses are rich and make fine hay, judging from the well filled barns of Creoles which I saw last September. Stock and sheep do well. The soil is good and vegetables grow finely. We circumnavigated these islands and visited nearly every settlement. Everywhere we found the soil ready for good seed and workers, and capable of affording ample supplies and comfortable homes to the intelligent laborers. The stock on these islands, except that imported by the Alaska Commercial Co., were dwarfed scrubby animals of Siberian descent, giving rich milk but making poor beef. The smallness of the potatoes was due to the lack of proper seed; where good seed was used the product was excellent. The avocations in this region were similar to those in the Aleutian Islands. We saw the season's catch in the Company's warehouse at their headquarters of this division, St. Paul's harbor, there were hanging there over 1,000 sea-otter skins, and thousands of other pelts of many kinds.

The records of the Greek Church give the population of this division at 2,108, of these 937 are under 21 years of age

Until the arrival of the Leo the people had been entirely without the means of education since the military were withdrawn in 1870, the Officers in command having maintained a school at St. Paul's Harbor, a soldier being detailed as teacher. At the present time there are two schools in this division of Alaska, one at Kadiak, (St. Paul's Harbor) and at Afognac.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe were stationed at Kadiak. There was no suitable building to be hired, or any money to erect one. The Alaska Commercial Co., placed their cooper shop at the disposal of the United States Agent for Education in Alaska, and supplemented this kindness by adding needed conveniences which the funds at the disposal of the Bureau of Education were inadequate to purchase. After waiting sixteen years the people of the ancient town are at last given a school in the cooper shop of the Commercial Company. While commending the generosity of the Company, one cannot but question the dignity of the United States in accepting for any length of time such quarters. The people are anxious for education, and applications were made within twenty-four hours of our arrival for special classes of adults, and the teachers have since taken the extra labor of evening schools for pupils too old to attend the day sessions. Thirty children attended the Cooper-shop school during the months of October and December.

At Afognas, Mr. and Mrs. Wirthe were placed. The teachers were heartily welcomed; old and young helped to carry the household goods from the small boat that brought them from the

schooner through the surf. The school-room is in one of the rooms of the house occupied by the teacher. As the houses seldom contain more than three rooms, one of which is a sort of wood shed, the school quarters are crowded and inadequate. The thrifty, cleanly, kindly people of Afognak, were grateful that they were the ones favored with a school, and they deserve to have a school house.

This division of Alaska is an important part of the territory. It is the oldest as to settlement, and as has been stated, possesses abundant resources for trade and population. Kadiak (St. Paul's Harbor, as it used to be called), is the largest settlement in Southern Alaska. It has a good harbor; agricultural surroundings; is near to valuable fisheries, and is the headquarters of an extensive business conducted by the Alaska Commercial Co. The Company has erected many substantial buildings, built roads, wharfs, introduced water, which is carried into the houses, and made other permanent improvements. The United States has here a Custom House officer, the only legal official in the settlement. This was formerly the Capital of Alaska and headquarters of the Russian Fur Co., and until the transfer to the United States, the Russian government maintained schools here and in the settlements of this region. The importance and the location of the place demands the maintenance of a good Government school, in a building fitted for such an institution.

At Wood Island not many miles from Kadiak, there is a thrifty population with fifty or more children of school age. The men and women were greatly disappointed that no teacher could be provided for them. A lady could be stationed here, and no building need be erected. There is a house formerly

belonging to the Ice Company of San Francisco which could be fitted up at a small outlay, and being central in location, and ample in size, could serve as a school room and teacher's residence.

At Spruce Island where the Russians maintained a school for thirty years, a lady could be employed. She could find a comfortable home among these pleasant people who in their tidy ways reminded me of the house wives of Holland. A small school house should be built here.

At Karluk on the northern side of Kadiak Island, facing Shellikof Straits, there is a large salmon fishery, and canning establishment. During the past year 2,221,824 pounds of fresh salmon were put up, and 540,000 pounds salted; beside the manufacture of 2,223,400 tin cans, and 46,288 cases for packing. The business connected with this port alone has amounted during the past year, 1886, to 7 ship loads of 300 tons each. There should be a school at this point.

At Ayaktalik on Goose Island off South Western Kadiak, and at Kaguiak on Kadiak Island, schools should be opened without delay. The people are thrifty and enterprizing, and deserve the assistance of a school. There are 231 children in and near these two settlements and there is no instruction of any kind, secular or religious provided for them.

South Eastern Alaska contains an area of nearly 29,000 square miles. The region is mainly composed of islands, many of them of great extent. Communications in this part of Alaska, is almost entirely by water. The straits, sounds, and inlets are navigable for large steamers and thousands of miles can be thus traversed and many more by canoe. Harbors and anchorages are also abundant. The Archipelago and the 30

mile strip mainland are broken by ranges of mountains. These are nearly all heavily timbered up to the snow line, and down to the waters edge. These mountains, however, contain valuable deposits of gold, silver and galena; and, as has already been tested, in ample and paying quantities. Those well informed upon the subject state Alaska to be "the coming gold and silver mining field", of our country. Valleys covered with blue grass, red top, and wild timothy, four, five and even six feet high stand ready for stock. We saw gardens where potatoes, turnips, parsnips, celery, cabbage, peas, grew luxuriantly and of an excellent quality. The berries were remarkable in variety, size and flavor. The strawberries are especially fine, judging from those we saw preserved. Flowers and fruits still lingered into November, when we were there. We were told, by those who had tried the experiment, that oats and barley had been successfully grown. The vegetation throughout all South eastern Alaska is phenomenal in its abundance and luxuriosness, reminding one of the tropics in some respects. The timber is valuable, particularly the yellow cedar, which from its fine grain is suitable for blocks for wood engraving. The trees are often of immense size. I measured logs at Klawack of 5 and 6 ft. in diameter. The water ways of South Eastern Alaska abound in fish. Salmon, halibut, herring and other varieties. There are canneries and salting establishments at nine different points and an extensive manufactory of fish oil at Killisnoo, where over 300.000 gallons of oil are shipped annually. In South Eastern Alaska, as in the Territory to the Westward, the resources of the country are as yet undeveloped. The country possesses great riches, and the capacity to support a good population, comfortably as

According to the recent report of the Governor of Alaska the population of the South Eastern division is put at 10,600, of whom 3,100 are classed as whites. Taking the usual proportion allowed for children, this would give over 2,100 persons of school age.

For the benefit of these children government schools are in operation at Sitka, Hoonah, Killisnoo, Juneau, Ft. Wrangell, Ft. Tongas, Tuxsekan, and Jackson or Horkan. At Sitka, School No.1, is under the charge of Miss Powell, 88 scholars were present the day I visited the school. The children are white, many of them of Russian descent. They were taught entirely in English, and showed careful training on the part of the teacher. Recitations were given in Arithmetic, Construction of sentences, including Spelling, and in Geography. The scholars were divided into classes, but the school is too large for one teacher, and should be a graded school under at least two teachers. The building is a condemned laundry, a stream runs underneath the building which is propped on wooden supports, and a race runs by the side of the house. This was formerly used to turn a large wheel in a mill. The building has been repaired and improved, I was told, and one wondered what it must have been when the floor was so open, that delinquents could swing through the openings and escape from the teacher. The crowded room even in its present enlarged proportions; the demand for the admittance of more scholars; the over worked teacher, whose duties are rendered more onerous on account of the quarters; these, added to the importance of the town, make it a necessity that a school building, adequate to the needs of the town, as well as rep-

70

representative of the American idea of the value of education, should be erected without delay at Sitka.

School No. 2, is for native children, and under the care of Miss Patten. The attendance in November was 70. Instruction is in English. The children begin with Kindergarten work and pass on to reading, writing and arithmetic. Here too the work is too varied and the pupils too numerous for a single teacher. This school should be graded and provided with a suitable building. The present room is in an old hospital.

The Mission Contract school, not being under the Bureau of Education but connected with the Indian Bureau, need not be more than mentioned here. The work is excellent; the scholars bright, attentive, industrious and showing proficiency.

There is also a church school under the care of Mr. Sakaoff, who speaks only Russian, and Mr. Dabovich who has a class in English. The instruction is principally in Russian, and church tenets. 20 girls were present and 7 boys, when I visited the school and the only two scholars who could understand any English, had been attendants of the Government school for a term or two.

At Hoonah, there were about 30 pupils. Instruction was in English, and the effect was noticeable among the people. The school is held in the attic of the residence of the missionary, Mr. MacFarland. The school room was in many respects one of the best where a government school was held. It was roomy, well ventilated and although primitive, was fairly convenient. This was due to the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Mac Farland.

At Killisnoo, the teacher, Mr. Johnson, has some 50 scholars. Instruction is in English, and necessarily primary

in character. The children appeared bright and interested. The school is held in the house of a leading Indian named, "Jack", he renting the front part of his one room log building for the government school, and living in a small room partitioned off in the back part of the house. There should be a good building erected at this place. At the present time, owing to the primary character of the instruction needed, one teacher, can do the work.

At Juneau, the school is in charge of Mr. White, and has an attendance of about 40, composed of natives and whites. Here the instruction is in English and primary. The building is an old log carpenter's shop, and should be replaced by a suitable edifice.

At Ft. Wrangell, the teacher Miss MacAvoy had 87 pupils in November. Here too English is used, and the instruction primary. The building used is of a better character, having been erected with a view to permanency. There is here at Ft Wrangell, a Contract school, the pupils of which attend the day-school under Miss MacAvoy, for their recitations, their Industrial training being connected with the contract school.

At Ft. Tongas, Mr. Laxman is now in charge, having been formerly at Loring, where, on the closing of the cannery, the school was broken up, by the people removing to their homes. Some 50 or 60 children are enrolled at the school at Ft. Tongas, the instruction is in English and primary in character. The school is held in a room roughly partitioned off in the interior of one of the native houses. The quarters are crowded and inadequate, but pending the establishment of certain fisheries and canneries, which may call away a large portion of the inhabitants of the present settlement, at Ft. Tongas,

1

it would not be prudent to erect a permanent school building at this point.

At Tuxsekan, Mr. Curry is stationed. The school was transferred to this settlement from Klawock, owing to the closing for the winter of the fisheries. The scholars number over fifty, instruction is in English and primary. It is difficult to convey a picture of the quarters occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Curry as a residence and school, to one who has not seen a similar dwelling. The house is 38 feet square, around the sides is a platform 8 ft. wide and 4 ft. high, leaving a lower enclosure about 22 ft. square, having a central square of 10 feet, covered with shale from the beach. On this square, the wood fire is made by the native, and here the stove for the school was placed. A wall of sheeting was stretched around the sides of the 22 ft. inclosure, within this the school was to be held. Mr. and Mrs. Curry and their child, have their dwelling on two sides of the 8 ft. platform behind the wall of sheeting. On the other sides, lives the chief, who owns the house, with a family of six persons. Through the spaces between the boards of the floor of the platform, I saw the water at high tide. And through similar openings in the outside wall, one could view the beautiful bay on which the settlement stood. Within these cotton walls this man and his family are living, as Government officials. It seems needless to say, that a building should be provided at this place, for the winter school, which is likely to be needed here for years to come.

I did not visit the school at Howkan.

The importance of Sitka the Capital of Alaska, is well known as evrry visitor to Alaska touches at that beautiful

place. There is at Sitka considerable trade, and the rich golding bearing ledge at Sitka Bay, near by, as well as the mineral springs not far distant all indicate that a future of increasing prosperity is in store for this historic town. During the Russian occupancy schools were maintained in which industries and navigation were taught, and there was also a Theological Seminary. It is not pleasant to recall the indifference of the United States to the inhabitants of this formerly favored place. It is to be hoped that a building fitted for a graded school, will be erected here during the present year.

At Killisnoo, the amount of capital invested in the fishery and oil factory, indicates the permanency and business importance of the town, and the propriety of putting here a good school building.

Juneau is already a considerable town, possessing one of the largest stamp mills in the world, and shipping to San Francisco, over \$100.000. in gold bricks each month. There are lumber mills here and the prospect of other industries. The necessity and the economy of securing a suitable site and erecting a substantial school house in this important town cannot need any argument in face of the facts already presented.

The foregoing statements show the educational needs in but a small part of the immense Territory of Alaska. Owing to the lateness of the season we could not visit the school established during the past year at St. Michaels. This is the only opportunity for education afforded the population of Norton Sound and the lower Yukon, which was estimated in the last census at about 7.000 persons. For the same reason, we could

not reach the school at Bethel, near the Kuskoquim river, which is the only one for a population by the same authority of nearly 9.000 persons.

The population where the Government has already inaugurated schools, and the number of schools now in operation are as follows:

Yukon division; 7,000 inhabitantsl 1400 school age.

1 school at St. Michaels, Norton Sound.

Kuskoquim Division; 9,000 inhabitants; 1800 school age.

1 school at Bethel, near Kuskoquim river.

Aleutian division; 1752 inhabitants; 712 school age.

1 school at Unga, Shumagin Islands.

Kadiak division; 2108 inhabitants; 937 school age.

2 schools at Kadiak and Afognas.

South eastern division; 10.600 inhabitants; 2,000 school age

9 schools at Sitka; Hoonah; Killisnoo; Juneau; Fort Wrangell; Ft. Tongas; Tumsekan, and Howkan.

Total school population; 6.849.

Total no. of schools: 14.

That Alaska is a territory rich in natural resources, is a fact daily becoming better known to the people of the United States. Its industries, even under its present grave disadvantages, amount to more than \$5.000.000. annually, beside a revenue of over \$300.000. to the Government for its Seal fisheries alone. The soil of Southern and South Eastern Alaska is fitted for the cultivation of vegetables and small fruits, and for stock. And this is true, according to competent authority, of regions further north than those visited by me. The isolation of the country, has in part come about from the ignorance of its wealth and attractions among our own people,

and the absence of education among the inhabitants. To day the Governor of Alaska has no means of communicating with any point west of Sitka, except through the courtesy of the Alaska Commercial Company. He must send his letters to the officials under to him to San Francisco, and then await the sailing of one of the Company's ships for Western Alaska. To all that important region there is no mail or passenger service. Nor are the officials stationed at Kadiak and Unalaska provided with any means of getting about, no vessel being at their service in case of necessity at any time. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the inhabitants of Western Alaska, believe the statements that are made to them, that the hold of the United States is tentative, not permanent. There is nothing to teach them they are under the Flag of our country. Few comparatively know that to be so. Ignorance of the United States is dense, even among the better informed. Washington is an unknown place. San Francisco is the only city the people have heard of or seen. One man had heard of Chicago, and we were introduced as from there, instead of the Capital of the Country. Education is needed. English speaking education. Had that been maintained as faithfully by the United States as by Russia, Alaska would not now be without law, without power to improve her natural gifts and to become a fully organized territory.

In view of all the facts set forth, and of our treaty obligations wherein we pledged to give the people of Alaska "all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States", it is clearly the duty of Congress to appropriate sufficient money, not only to maintain the 14 schools already established, but to open others as important settle-

ments in Southern Alaska, and to erect suitable buildings, which will help to make the schools effective, and which will also teach the people that Anglo-Saxon Civilization means something more than trading; that it recognizes the worth of manhood and aims to develop it by means of public education.

## The Alaskan

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson leaves on the Idaho en route for the east, with four girls who will be placed in Mr. Moody's Female Seminary at Northfield, Mass., and two boys whose destination is Carlisle, Penn. The cost of educating these six children is being born entirely by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York City. Dr. Jackson's report is almost completed. It is comprised in some twenty-five pages of manuscript and treats fully of the educational and scholastic progress made in the territory during the last twelve months.

The first number of the *North Star* edited by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent, and Prof. Wm. A. Kelly, Superintendent of Presbyterian Mission, made its appearance during the week. The new publication will be issued monthly in the interests of the schools and missions of the territory. In addition to a map of Alaska corrected up to 1885, the *North Star* contains much valuable information relative to the work of christianizing and educating the Indian children. The initial number is an excellent one upon which the editors are to be congratulated. Its circulation throughout the Union will help materially in opening the eyes of the eastern people to the good results achieved through the exertions of the Mission workers and teachers in civilizing the aborigines of the country. To the editors of the *North Star* THE ALASKAN extends its wishes for success. Several interesting extracts from this, the latest addition to the literature of the land of the midnight sun, are given in another column.

### A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

The formation of a Scientific Association, one of whose aims is to preserve the history of the country, makes it important that all historical memoranda should be gathered up with care. In this direction we publish the following letter from Hon. Frederick A. Johnson with reference to the establishment of a civil government in Alaska:

House of Representatives, U. S. )  
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1885.)  
*Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., City.*

MY DEAR SIR:—In view of the very great and general interest manifested in regard to everything pertaining to Alaska, I feel like congratulating you on the reward you are now receiving for your long, unwearyed and very efficient labors on behalf of that distant portion of the country.

When I remember you faithful work for Alaska, while you were Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions for the Rocky Mountain territories, your able and successful efforts to arouse public sentiment in behalf of a government and schools for Alaska and your addresses all over the country on the subject, taken with what has come under my own personal observation while a member of the Forty-eighth Congress and a member of the Committee on Territories, and on the sub-committee having charge of the bill proposing a civil government for Alaska, I say without any hesitation that in my humble judgment, to you more than any other one man or agency is due the success thus far attained in the direction of the establishment of a form of government and the improvement in the condition of the inhabitants of Alaska.

I took from the first a special interest in the bill before our committee because of the information you furnished and your connection with the matter.

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your appointment as the first Superintendent of Public Instruction for Alaska and believe me,

Yours very truly,  
F. A. JOHNSON, M. C.  
21st Congressional District, New York.

### NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology held their second meeting in Austin Hall last Monday evening, Mr. F. E. Frobose being voted to the chair.

The constitution as printed in last week's issue of THE ALASKAN, having been read over, the following ladies and gentlemen affixed their signatures to the document: Maurice E. Kencaly, Susan S. Winans, Anna R. Kelsey, Gertrude B. Harding, Ida M. Rodgers, Rhoda A. Lee, Virginia M. Pakle, Mrs. Rose M. Baker, William Millmore, F. E. Frobose, A. E. Austin, Sheldon Jackson D. D., William A. Kelly.

Dr. Jackson having stated that the first business before the society was the choosing of an executive committee, the election proceeded as follows:

Executive Committee, —William Millmore, James Shields, Miss Anna R. Kelsey, William A. Kelly, Miss Ida M. Rodgers.

Dr. Jackson having presented to the society twenty-two magnificent specimens of Haidah black slate carving; Mr. Frobose having donated two Alaskan blue jays, one flying fish from the coast of Brazil, and a carved wooden mask picked up on an Indian grave on Admiralty Island, and Mr. J. J. McLean a petrified tree root, cordial votes of thanks were passed to the donors for their handsome gifts.

Mr. Millmore announced that he had a number of specimens of Alaskan curios and minerals which he intended to present the society at its next meeting.

Dr. Jackson stated that several of the tourists who arrived at Sitka on the Olympian during the past summer had promised to arrange a plan of a museum building and to assist in raising the finances needed to pay the cost of erecting the structure. On motion Dr. Jackson was appointed a committee on ways and means to arrange during his eastern trip for the money necessary to put up the museum building.

The Chairman remarked that specimens of natural curiosities whether from Alaska or not would be acceptable. It would not do to longer delay the collecting of Alaskan curios as such were getting scarcer every season. The antique specimens of native handiwork were fast disappearing from the territory, being bought up in such quantities by eastern tourists. Their value, too, was increasing, and there was little doubt that if the society progressed as favorably as was expected, the museum would at the end of a few years contain a collection of great value.

Mr. Millmore suggested that Dr. Jackson should call at the Smithsonian Institute during his sojourn at Washington and inform the president of the formation of the society. The institute could render great help in many ways to the members.

Dr. Jackson remarked that Mr. Edwin Hale Abbott, of Milwaukee, had promised to purchase Mr. Brady's collection of curios and present it to the museum, but Mr. Brady having declined to dispose of his collection it was hoped that Mr. Abbott would donate a sum of money equivalent in value to

the collection, with which amount the society could buy curios as they were offered for sale from time to time, or depute someone to go to the Indian villages rarely visited by tourists where fine specimens could be obtained at reasonable prices.

The following members were elected to act as permanent committees in the different departments of work assigned to them:

Taxidermy—William Millmore, and F. E. Frobose.

Insect Kingdom—Miss Ida Rodgers; Maurice E. Kenealy.

Shells, rocks and fossils—Miss Virginia M. Pakle; Mrs. Susan S. Wijans, Botany—Mrs. Rose M. Baker; Miss Anna B. Kelsey.

Mineralogy—Professor William A. Kelly.

Capture of fishes and angling—Rev. A. E. Austin.

Oriithology—Miss Rhoda A. Lee; Mrs. G. B. Harding.

Skeletons, bones and horns—All the members.

Mr. Millmore referring to the work to be undertaken by the committee on ornithology, said that the nests of birds and their eggs were of value, but were so much the more valuable if the branches of trees on which the nests were built, accompanied them. When a nest was found the bough of the tree upon which it rested should be broken off and the whole carried away. There was a great demand for such specimens at the Smithsonian Institute.

The executive committee was empowered to summon through THE ALASKAN future meetings of the society whenever it was considered such were necessary.

Mr. Millmore having, by request, consented to read, at the next meeting, an essay on the eagle and its habits, an adjournment was taken at 10:30 p. m.

The meeting was of the most profitable and amusing character, all the members being highly pleased with the discussions which had ensued and for the opportunity they had had in considering topics of so instructive a nature.

## The Alaskan

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

ARRIVAL OF THE OLYMPIAN.  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE  
PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

SITKA, BARANOFF ISLAND,  
ALASKA, MONDAY MORNING,  
August 1st, 1887.]

The steamer Olympian arrived at 6:30 o'clock this morning, having on board 125 passengers, among whom were many distinguished personages from the Eastern States. The list is as follows:

Col. Elliot F. Shepard and wife, M. Louise Shepard, Edith V. Shepard, Margurite Shepard, Elliot Shepard, Elinor Shepard, Aug. D. Shepard and three servants, New York City.

Prof. Lewis Dyer (Greek Professor), Cambridge, Mass.

Senator Don Cameron, Pennsylvania.  
Senator G. G. Vest and wife, Missouri.

Senator C. B. Farwell, wife and daughter, Illinois.

Misses A. L. Ames, and Evelyn Ames, (daughters of the Governor of Massachusetts), Boston, Mass.

D. C. Gilman (President John Hopkins University), Baltimore, Maryland.

Fred L. Alles, editor of the *Rural Californian*, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Fred Ferguson, Juneau, on a visit to relatives in Seattle.

Edwin H. Abbot (president Wisconsin Central railroad) and Mrs. Abbott, Edwin S. Abbott, Wisconsin.

Gov. S. T. Hauser, wife and daughter, Montana.

Mrs. J. W. Caudier and daughter, Boston.

John Hyde, President Chicago Bureau of Railroad Literature, Hyde Park, Ill. He is preparing a pamphlet on the Alaska route for the Northern Pacific railroad.

Charles R. Deacon, Dr. B. W. James, Philadelphia. The doctor is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Col. W. J. A. Bliss, Alex Bliss, Miss Elsa Riiss, Washington, D. C.

N. M. Butler (president New York Training College) and Mrs. Butler, New York City.

Governor A. P. Swineford, Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Sitka, Alaska.

Hon. Lewis L. Williams, U. S. Commissioner, and Mrs. Williams, Juneau, Alaska.

Dr. P. S. Conner, wife and daughter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. W. Thayer and wife, New York City.

Walter A. Dreyfous, Juneau.

Jas. Gordon, Thor, Bittins, C. F. Bishop, R. J. Sperry, J. B. Pine, F. J. Church, New York City.

F. M. Ogilby and wife, M. A. H. Foster and wife, Kansas City.

M. Sheldon, W. H. Wood, H. H. Webb and wife, F. Stensil, San Francisco.

T. G. W. Steadman and wife, J. H. Steadman, G. F. Steadman, St. Louis, Missouri.

H. Gurney Aggs, Edith M. Habrey Aggs, B. W. Levy, London, Eng. Thos. Hill, Bert Smith, Mrs. Lettie Hill, San Francisco.

Geo. C. McMurry, Wyoming.

Mrs. P. A. Bemis, Spencer, Mass.

Miss E. C. Edwards, South Hadley, Mass.

Chas. B. Tibbets, wife and son, Lynn, Mass.

R. Ewing and wife, England.

A. V. Young, Evanston, Ill.

Robert Herrick, Cambridge, Mass.

A. A. Hock, A. R. Hock, Baltimore W. Katz, Germany.

Miss S. A. Ropes, Miss E. A. Ropes,

Miss M. P. Ropes, Cincinnati.

C. H. Hauford, A. P. Culver, A. E. Culver, Jas. Hammond, F. Stick, A. E. Bean, John Amos, A. D. West, J. A. McPhie, Wm. White, Daniel Martin,

G. Mesner, A. Leroy, Phil. Lewley, R.

A. Douglas, W. S. Ferguson and wife, Seattle, W. T.

E. Ward and wife, Miss Ward, T. Ward, Pasco, Wash.

Mrs. E. G. Prior, Miss Hopkins, Victoria.

H. K. Devereaux, Colorado.

H. L. Wells, L. Pison, New Haven, W. H. Thurber and wife, Providence, Miss C. Butler, Boston.

J. Barnett, Salt Lake City.

The Olympian left Tacoma, Wash. Ter., on the morning of Monday, July 25th, calling at Seattle, Port Townsend, and Victoria. She left the capital of British Columbia at midnight and the next evening anchored in Alert Bay where she remained the whole night, a thick fog prevailing at the time. The next stopping place was Juneau, which she reached on Friday. The day was spent in Juneau and Douglas Island the visitors being greatly interested in the great Treadwell stamp mill and the prosperous mining camp adjacent.

On Saturday the steamer went up to Dyas Inlet, situated at the head of Chilcat Inlet, also visiting Chilcoot. The next day (Sunday) was passed in viewing the wonders of Glacier Bay, the Muir Glacier and the Icebergs, the passengers climbing the pyramids of ice in regular Alpine fashion.

The weather was extremely delightful during the first few days of the voyage, enabling the marvelous scenic effects of the inland passage to be viewed to the greatest advantage.

The streets of Sitka presented a very lively appearance during the day, the excursionists promenading up and down and taking in all the sights, visiting the Presbyterian Mission and the Indian Training School (where a special service was held at 2 o'clock), St. Michael's Cathedral, the native village and the many other objects of interest. Many hundreds of dollars worth of Indian curios were disposed of both at the stores and by the native vendors.

The farthest northern point visited was Dyas Inlet; being 60 degrees north latitude, and the farthest point to the westward, Sitka, 135 degrees west longitude.

Col. Elliot F. Shepard, of New York City, to whom THE ALASKAN representative is much indebted for valuable information about the trip, said that every American ought to visit the wonderful inland passage, which the colonel described as being replete with changing beauties and sublimities. The tourists were more than pleased with the trip and did not forget to include Sitka in their praises, many declaring that they had never seen a more beautiful location.

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### FROM ALASKA.

#### PERSECUTION OF THE INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT SITKA ALASKA, BY SHELDON JACK- SON, D. D.

In 1880 the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions established an industrial school for native boys at Sitka Alaska. In 1882 a girls' department was added. In 1884 it was made a contract school with the U. S. Government and the facilities for industrial training increased. It continued to grow in numbers and usefulness until March 1885, when there were 61 girls and 42 boys in attendance.

During the first years of the school it had the efficient support of Captains Glass, Lull and Beardslee Lieutenant Simonds and Bolles and other officers of the Navy stationed in Alaska waters.

In the fall of 1884 the first civil officers arrived and law was extended over Alaska. Very strangely and unexpectedly the Civil officers located at Sitka with the exception of Secretary Lewis and Commissioner Brady were either indifferent or threw their influence directly or indirectly against the school work.

The most decided opposition however came from Mr. Haskett of Iowa, U. S. District Attorney for Alaska, a drunkard low in his tastes and obscene in his conversation. Shunned by his associates, spending much of his time in saloons, incited by the misrepresentation and cursing of the missionaries, which he heard daily, he evidently conceived the idea that it would be a popular thing to join in the hue and cry against the missionaries. His first effort was to revive and fan the old race prejudice between the Russian Creole and the natives, which he did until there was danger of bloodshed. He then sought to fill the minds of the natives with suspicion against the teachers, and encouraged the former to take their children out of school. When the U. S. District Court was opened he used his official influence to get on the Grand Jury several Russians, who could not understand English. When the Judge very properly called the attention to that fact, he replied that he could make them understand enough for his purpose. He also nominated a foreman that he could use, and it is rumored that he and his foreman

were overheard entering into a combination "to go for Dr. Jackson."

With a packed Grand Jury it is not strange that he secured five indictments (it is rumored that the Jury stood 12 to 11) against Rev. Sheldon Jackson for building fences, walks and other improvements for the school upon Government land granted by Congress for the purpose. These indictments are so manifestly unjust and so much like persecution, that they are being dismissed as soon as they come before the Court. Congress forbids the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska. And yet there are at least 30 saloons in South Eastern Alaska where intoxicating liquor is openly sold and the District Attorney is a daily customer. The lowest kind of Dance houses are in full blast without a license, native girls from 12 to 15 years of age are frequently outraged; slaves are bought and sold by the natives, but the U. S. District Attorney had no time to bring these trivial offenses before the Grand Jury. It was more important for the public welfare "to go for the missionaries."

The District Attorney was also active in procuring injunctions against all the leading male teachers restraining them from work on the School property, which injunctions have been dissolved by that Court.

Congress in the organic act providing a civil government for Alaska, following the precedent made in the organization of the territory of Oregon and afterwards the Territory of Washington, reserved 640 acres of land for each mission station among the Indians.

Mr. Haskett stirred up the Creoles to feel that the said land might be needed some day for their children. This resulted in two or three so called "Citizens' Meetings" mainly composed of Russian Creoles at which resolutions were adopted and sent to Washington protesting against the industrial school being allowed the use of the land. At these meetings the U. S. District Attorney was the chief speaker, although so drunk that a portion of the time he could not even sit up. In his drunken and incendiary Harangues, he assured them as a lawyer that the school had no control of the land where their buildings were and that if any Russian wanted any of the land claimed by the school all he had to do was to go and occupy it. As a consequence one of the simple minded Creoles, went into the front yard of the school, staked out the corners of a house and commenced getting out the foundation of a dwelling house for himself; several were preparing to do the same thing. This necessitated the immediate construction of a fence in front of the school grounds, which had not previously been done, as the entire force had been at work on the school buildings themselves. Upon the setting of the fence posts, the U. S. District Attorney encouraged the Russians to make complaint that the school was obstructing a public highway, because the fence was not 30 feet from the centre of the road. (It

was the same distance, as every other fence on the road and built in uniformity with them,) and an injunction was secured against the officers of the school forbidding the completion of the fence, the clearing out of underbrush and grading of land, the setting out of shade trees, construction of walks or even any work on the school buildings themselves. This injunction as said before, was dissolved.

Upon the acquisition of Alaska in 1867, a company of U. S. troops was stationed at Sitka. In procuring their fuel, they first cut the trees accessible to the beach. When those nearest the beach were gone, they naturally cut those adjoining, all the time penetrating further into the wood and further from the beach. After the first rise of ground at the beach the land is swampy, and in order to get out the logs they made a temporary corduroy road. The further they penetrated the forest for wood the longer the road grew, until when the troops were withdrawn in 1877, it was nearly half-mile long. After the departure of the soldiers the road was practically abandoned. It commenced on the beach and abruptly terminated in the woods. Its commencement, ending and whole course was on the school land. In order to enclose the school buildings and secure better discipline, the superintendent will need to fence across this wood road. But as the cemetery is reached from this wood road by a trail through a marsh, (there is no road to the cemetery and in order that the procession might reach it, without wading through the mud, the boys of the Indian school laid down planks and evergreen boughs,) the school has commenced the construction at their own expense of a road at the sides of the school grounds instead of through them. The new road will be better and more convenient to the village than the old one, and when extended will open a straight street from the beach to the cemetery. The old road will not be fenced across until the new one is completed. Any other community of American citizens would cordially acquiesce in this change but here it is met with the mob violence and the falsehood telegraphed to the Associated Press that the school at Sitka is fencing up the road to a cemetery.

Thus an institution established at great expense supported, in part by an annual appropriation from congress and equipped to do a good work is crippled and the purpose of the government to civilize the natives hindered by evil disposed white men and others using U. S. District Attorney Haskett and Judge McAllister as their tools.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT SITKA,  
ALASKA.

BY SHELDON JACKSON D. D.  
NO. 2.

In a former letter, mention was made of the persecution of the school at Sitka by U. S. District Attorney Haskett and its effect upon the Russians. We will now show its effect upon the Indians.

On the 11th of March last, the U. S. monthly mail steamer arrived at Sitka, bringing an Indian woman of questionable character who claimed possession of one of the girls in the industrial school. The girl is a half breed from 14 to 16 years of age and an orphan. She is a good English scholar and quite attractive in her personal appearance. The woman claimed to be a relation but is not the nearest of kin. She had no papers of guardianship, or any proof to support her claim, nor was she the guardian of the girl according to Indian customs. On the contrary, the dying mother had given her girl to Mrs. McFarland matron of the School, who became in equity the natural guardian of the orphan.

The officers of the school very properly refused to let the girl go.

The woman then at the instigation and with the assistance of some evil disposed white men took out a writ of habeas corpus.

A special term of the court was held at 8 o'clock in the evening. The officers of the school were refused a hearing and the girl, who had cried all the afternoon for fear that she would be taken away, was given into the custody of the woman.

Thus a girl in process of training at the expense of the U. S. Government towards a virtuous and useful womanhood, was by a U. S. Court rendered back into barbarism and given over to a woman who took her down to Victoria British Columbia, to be probably forced into prostitution.

Last winter an Indian sorcerer and his wife brought their daughter about 12 years of age and placed her in school for five years. A few weeks afterwards having an opportunity of selling her to some visiting Indians, her parents came and asked to take her out of the school. This was refused by the Superintendent. They then offered to send her brother in her place.\* The Superintendent replied that he would retain the girl. They then offered him \$10 in money if he would let the girl go. Failing to produce her they hired two Indians to steal her. These men were concealed around the premises a week before they were discovered and captured.

While these events were transpiring the first girl had been taken from the school on a writ of habeas corpus. Encouraged by this, the same white men, as before, assisted the sorcerer in securing a writ and the girl was produced in court. Upon this occasion the Judge ruled:

1st. That verbal contract of the parents in placing their child in school was not binding; 2nd. That

as a white man cannot make a contract with an Indian, a written contract would be illegal; and 3rd. That if the officers of the school attempted to restrain the children from running away, or leaving whenever they wished, they would be liable to fine and imprisonment. These decisions may be very good law, but they are certainly very destructive to the best schools in Alaska, to the native population and the community at large. These decisions left the officers of the school powerless to maintain necessary discipline. If a child failed in his lessons, quarreled with his schoolmates, neglected his work or transgressed the rules of the school and any attempt was made to correct him, in a fit of anger or sulkiness, he could leave the institution, for the Court had thrown the doors wide open. Special pains were taken to make the natives understand this and they were encouraged and incited to remove their children.

To add to the difficulties, about this time one of the school girls died with pneumonia. She had careful nursing and every needed attention even to the medical attendance of the surgeon on the U. S. man of war. After the burial some one started the story among the natives that the matron of the school had bewitched the girl and caused her death. Soon there was an excited mob at the school clamoring to take their children home for fear the matron would kill them also. Through the influence of superstitious fear on the part of the Indians and the active oppositions of the District Attorney and others inciting the Indians on, in a few days 47 children were taken from school and remanded back to the filth, superstition, degradation and vice of their former native condition.

Among those removed from the school was a girl 17 years of age, who had been sold into prostitution by her own mother. In some way she had escaped and found both an asylum and a home in the school, but now she was turned loose to destruction.

Another, a girl of 15, and her sister, had been picked up on the beach at a mining camp. They were without friends or home; almost without clothing and in a starving condition.

Through neglect and cruel treatment the younger girl was nearly blind. These orphan sisters were taken into the school, fed, clothed and kindly cared for. Medical attendance was provided and the younger one restored to sight. The sisters were making fair progress in their studies and learning to cook, sew, &c, when the break came and they were taken in charge by an aunt. The elder one was sent into prostitution and the aunt is living off the wages of the child's shame. The younger one after a little escaped from her relatives, and returned to the school. When her aunt came for her she clung to one of the lady teachers and had to be taken away by force. Again she returned to the school and again was torn away. The third time she returned, it seemed so inhuman and outrageous to force the poor thing into a life that she was making such desperate efforts to escape, that the officers of the school refused to let her cruel rela-

tives have her, preferring that if she must be taken away, the responsibility should rest upon the court. It is rumored that this poor orphan girl is to be returned to her aunt by a writ of habeas corpus and kept until she is old enough to earn wages by a life of sin.

Another, a girl of 14, last winter when about to be sold for prostitution for the benefit of a distant relative, escaped from her grand-mother who was guarding her, and came to the school. As the result of the decision of the court, she too was remanded back to the cruel treatment of her heathen relatives and has been lost to a virtuous life.

Another, a girl of about 17 was about to be sold into prostitution by her aunt and step-mother. The two women quarreling over the division of the blood money came to settle the dispute before Mr. A. T. Lewis, clerk of the court. Mr. Lewis whose influence has ever been on the side of humanity and the schools, took the girl from her unnatural protectors and placed her in the school. This girl was sent back to her former abode of cruelty.

Some three years ago a little girl 10 years of age was accused of witchcraft. The tribe bound her with ropes. One great stalwart chief holding one end of the rope and walking in advance dragged the girl after him, while another came behind holding fast to the other end of the rope. These men were the admiration of the tribe for their bravery in holding bound between them a little, puny, starved girl. She was rescued by Mr. Austin one of the teachers and placed in school. During the troubles she was returned to her tribe and may yet be tortured to death as a witch.

And thus among the boys. One had been sold twice as a slave, before he was brought into the school. Another had been shot as a slave, and a bullet sent crushing through his shoulder. A third had been tied up as a witch and kept 4 days without food when he was rescued. Another, when born, was about to be killed by his parents to save the trouble of bringing him up, but a neighboring woman taking pity on the baby, took him to her own home, until he should be old enough to place in the school.

Many others had come under the protection of the school through trials and dangers. They were making good progress in books and industrial pursuits and advancing in the ways of civilization. The older boys were looking forward to the erection of American houses for themselves, when the break came and the work was greatly set back.

# THE COUNCIL FIRE.

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## PERSECUTIONS OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL AT SITKA

BY SHELDON JACKSON, D. D.

### *Editor Council Fire:*

In 1880 the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions established an industrial school for native boys at Sitka, Alaska. In 1882 a girls' department was added. In 1884 it was made a contract school with the United States Government, and the facilities for industrial training increased. It continued to grow in numbers and usefulness until March, 1885, when there were 61 girls and 42 boys in attendance.

During the first years of the school it had the efficient support of Captains Glass, Lull, Beardslee and Coglan, Lieutenants Symonds and Bolles and other officers of the navy stationed in Alaska waters.

In the fall of 1884 the first civil officers arrived, and law was extended over Alaska. Very strangely and unexpectedly the civil officers located at Sitka, with the exception of Secretary Lewis and Commissioner Brady, who were either indifferent, or threw their influence, directly or indirectly, against the school work.

The most decided opposition, however, came from Mr. Haskett, of Iowa, United States district attorney for Alaska, a drunkard, low in his tastes and obscene in his conversation.

Shunned by his official associates, spending much of his time in the saloons, incited by the misrepresentations and cursing of the missionaries, which he daily heard, he evidently conceived the idea that it would be a popular thing to join in the hue and cry against the mis-

sionaries. His first effort was to revive and fan the old race prejudice between the Russian Creole and the natives, which he did until there was danger of bloodshed. He then sought to fill the minds of the natives with suspicion against the teachers, and encouraged the former to take their children out of school. When the United States district court was opened he used his official influence to get on the grand jury several Russians who could not understand English. When the judge very properly called his attention to that fact, he replied that he could make them understand enough for his purpose. He also nominated a foreman that he could use, and it is rumored that he and his foreman were overheard entering in a combination "to go for Dr. Jackson."

With a packed grand jury, it is not strange that he secured five indictments (it is said that the jury stood 12 to 11) against Rev. Sheldon Jackson for building fences, walks and other improvements for the school upon Government lands, granted by Congress for the purpose. These indictments are so manifestly unjust, and so much like persecution, that they were all set aside by the court.

Congress forbids the "importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor" in Alaska. And yet there are at least 30 saloons in southeastern Alaska, where intoxicating liquor is openly sold, and the district attor-

ney is a daily customer. The lowest kind of dance-houses are in full blast without a license; native girls from 12 to 15 years of age are frequently outraged; slaves are bought and sold by the natives, but the United States district attorney had no time to bring these trivial offenses before the grand jury. It was more important for the public welfare "to go for the missionaries."

The district attorney was also active in procuring injunctions against all the leading male teachers, restraining them from work on the school property, which injunctions have been dissolved by the court.

Congress, in the organic act providing a civil government for Alaska, following the precedent made in the organization of the Territory of Oregon and afterwards the Territory of Washington, reserved 640 acres of land for the use of each mission station among the Indians.

Mr. Haskett stirred up the Creoles to feel that the said land might be needed some day for their children. This resulted in two or three so-called "citizens' meetings," mainly composed of Russian Creoles (but few of them citizens), at which resolutions were adopted and sent to Washington protesting against the industrial school being allowed the use of the land. At these meetings the United States district attorney was the chief speaker, although so drunk that a portion of the time he could not even sit up. In his drunken and incendiary harangues he assured them as a lawyer that the school had no control of the land where their buildings were, and if any Russian wanted any of the land claimed by the school, all he had to do was to go and occupy it. As a consequence one of the simple-minded Creoles went into the front yard of the school, staked out the corners of a house and commenced getting out the foundation of a dwelling house for himself. Sev-

eral others were preparing to do the same thing. This necessitated the immediate construction of a fence in front of the school grounds, which had not previously been done, as the entire force had been at work on the school buildings themselves. Upon the setting of the fence posts the United States district attorney encouraged the Russians to make complaint that the school was obstructing a public highway, because the fence was not thirty feet from the centre of the road (it was the same distance as every other fence on the road and built in uniformity with them), and an injunction was secured against the officers of the school forbidding the completion of the fence, the clearing out of under-brush and grading of the land, the setting out of shade trees, construction of walks, or even any work on the school buildings themselves. This injunction, as said before, was dissolved.

Upon the acquisition of Alaska in 1867 a company of United States troops were stationed at Sitka. In procuring their fence they first cut the trees accessible to the beach. When those nearest the beach were gone they naturally cut those adjoining, all the time penetrating farther into the woods and further from the beach. After the first rise of ground at the beach the land is swampy, and in order to get out the logs they made a temporary corduroy road. The further they penetrated the forest the longer the road grew, until, when the troops were withdrawn in 1877, it was nearly half a mile long. After the departure of the soldiers the road was practically abandoned. It commenced on the beach and abruptly terminated in the woods. Its commencement, ending, and whole course was in the school land.

In order to enclose the school buildings and secure better discipline, the superintendent will need to fence across this wood-road. But as the cemetery is reached from this wood road by a trail through a marsh (there is no road to the cemetery, and in order that the procession on decoration day might reach it without wading through the mud, the boys of the Indian school laid down plank and evergreen boughs), the school has commenced the construction at their own expense of a road at the side of the school grounds instead of through them. The new road will be better and more

convenient to the village than the old one, and when extended will open a straight street from the beach to the cemetery. The old road will not be fenced across until the new one is completed. Any other community of American citizens would cordially acquiesce in this change, but here it is met with the threat of mob violence and the falsehood is telegraphed to the Associated Press that the school at Sitka is fencing up the road to a cemetery.

#### A JUDICIAL OUTRAGE—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OBSTRUCTED BY A SUBSERVIENT, WEAK JUDGE, AND A DRUNKEN U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

At the May term of court in Alaska, U. S. District Attorney Haskett, to show his malice against missions, by means of a subservient grand jury, a number of whom could not understand English, secured four indictments against Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who had been superintendent of the Indian training school at Sitka. The alleged offense was that in building fences and other improvements on the school property, he had obstructed a so-called public highway. (The school buildings are upon Government land, for the land laws of the country have not been extended to Alaska; but the land was specially reserved for the school by an act of Congress.) The four indictments were for different stages of one and the same thing; and the question has often been asked, why a separate indictment had not been secured against each post in the fence. If the alleged acts had been really committed, the penalty is a fine of from \$25 to \$500. The bail was placed at the extreme limit, \$500 for each case, and accepted by the judge, and the trial set for November term of the court.

Dr. Jackson is now the United States general agent for education in Alaska. Receiving instructions at Washington to establish certain public schools, and have the fall term commence early in September, he went aboard the August mail steamer with school furniture, charts, books, &c., to make the round of southeastern Alaska and set the schools in operation. Just as the gang-plank was to be drawn in and the steamer leave, he was arrested, and with unnecessary rudeness on the part of Deputy Sheriff Sullivan, hustled off the steamer. The warrant was issued at 9 o'clock in the morning for Dr. Jackson to appear before the judge and increase the amount of his bonds. The serving of the warrant was intentionally delayed six hours until the steamer was leaving.

The judge is supposed to be a party to the conspiracy; for, instead of having the warrant made out, as usual, by the clerk of the court, it was privately made out by the judge and district attorney, and when the attention of the judge was called to the delay in serving the warrant, he made no earnest effort to probe the matter. The warrant called upon the marshal to bring Dr. Jackson immediately before the judge. Instead of being taken to the court, where his bonds could have been fixed up in ten minutes, Dr. Jackson was locked up in a cell and refused even an empty box to sit upon. After the steamer left and was safely out of reach, he was taken before the judge, arrangements made for increasing his bonds, and set free. But, as there is only one steamer a month, the purpose of Judge McAllister and District Attorney Haskett was accomplished—Dr. Jackson is compelled to remain at Sitka for a month, until the next steamer.

By this detention four Government schools that were to commence at the usual time, are obstructed, and will not be able to commence until October, and possibly, not until November.

Judge McAllister and District Attorney Haskett have recently been removed by the President. When their successors arrive the law-abiding people of this section will breathe freer.

The writer truly states that at present Alaska is under the control of the Treasury Department, "its rulers forming its only laws," and adds that this is and will be "sufficient in the northern and western portions of the territory which is inhabited by semi-barbarian Aleuts." Now, reflect that these Treasury "laws" extend only to the customs, and are in no respect more full than the authority of the collectors of customs in other districts. They furnish no means for the collection of debts or the administration of justice; none for the preservation of the peace, or the restraining of violence, or the punishment of offences against person or property—absolutely none—and yet those people are largely composed of persons who remained in the country under faith in the promise of our Government, due by every consideration of justice, and solemnly recorded in the treaty of cession. Are Treasury "laws" indeed "sufficient" to carry out this promise? Were all the rest true, I hold that as long as a single Russian-born subject who had accepted the promise of that treaty remained in Alaska, he would be entitled to the fullest execution of the terms of the compact. But it is not true that the Aleuts are semi-barbarous. They and the other Alaskan residents, except Indians, are a perfectly civilized people, and while they are not highly improved, owing to the want of educational facilities, from this same neglect of government, yet they are a sprightly race and abundantly capable, in at least five or six other villages besides Sitka and Wrangell, of furnishing "persons competent to act as jureymen and election officers."

Now, as to the bill before the Senate for the establishment of a civil government. It seems to the writer of the article that something should be "attempted" which would prove beneficial to all the people, and yet that this bill "is not adapted to that end, and contains absurd and extravagant propositions that cannot be reconciled to any sensible ideas of a republican government." He bases this opinion upon the fact that the legislative authority of the Territory is vested in a council to be composed of the Governor, Judge, Land Commissioner, Marshal, and Collector of Customs, and he avers that they are given autocratic power. This judgment is due to a very hasty consideration of the bill and an entire misapprehension of its provisions, together with a want of knowledge of the reasons for the arrangements proposed.

These reasons, together with the necessities and bearings of the case were considered carefully and long by the sub-committee, and the result was the proposed bill, as the best possible solution of the difficult

problem how to give the people of Alaska the government they are entitled to at the least possible expense. And the fact that the reasons for every provision of this bill were so plainly good and sufficient, when set forth to the Committee on Territories by the chairman of the sub-committee, that they said the bill were at once agreed to, constitutes the only fact that justifies the assertion that it "received no consideration" from the committee.

Now as to those reasons: It is impossible to give those people a government sufficient for their needs without courts of justice; hence they have a judge—and a marshal and attorney "follow," as necessary adjuncts, at a very small expense. Of course there must be an Executive, and there is present and urgent need of a surveyor and land commissioner which offices are combined, and with them that of receiver, thereby saving great expense. In the same spirit the secretary is made ex officio treasurer and clerk of the legislative council. The council is as proposed, for the same reason. But it is entirely incorrect to say that they have power "to do as they please." Their power is expressly limited to providing the necessary legislation for setting the machinery of the courts in motion, and districting the Territory into counties, and listing voters, and holding an election for a delegate. And they are required to report their action to the President and to Congress every session. As a further safeguard, no act is a law unless voted for and signed by three of them one of which three shall be the governor. The provision for places of members to be taken, in their absence by others of the officials, is to prevent the possibility of want of a quorum in some important crisis—not that the "usages of this oligarchy may not cease to flow on the happy Aleut," but that accident may not prevent the flow when necessary.

Lastly, the writer misconstrues the provision that "any of said officers or the Collector of Customs may visit any part of said Territory to the discharge of the duties of their offices, and may avail themselves of the means of transportation afforded by any United States vessel to make such visits." This provision was inserted simply to afford whatever facilities might be possible and proper to the officials to visit the remote corners of their Territory in their line of duty, and for the reason that the authority to leave Sitka is now denied under the law to the Collector (from which damage is known to have resulted through smuggling heretofore), and that there might be no doubt as to it hereafter. But surely no lawyer can be found who would construe the sentence quoted to grant any authority to

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# Methodism among the Nootsacks.\*

REV. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS.

THE Nootsack Indians live on the eastern side of the lower Puget Sound, far up, close to the British line. There are, all told, men, women, and children, some three hundred of them.

In the days of the Hudson Bay Company's rule they were visited by some Roman Catholic priests, and taken wholesale, dirt, sins, heathenism, and all, into the Romish Church. No attempt was made to reach their hearts with the spiritual cleansing, and the outward routine of their heathen life went on much as before. So matters stood until a few years ago an intelligent young Nootsack went over on the Frazer River to visit some of his swarthy friends who owed allegiance to Great Britain.

There was among these British Indians a Wesleyan missionary, and the visit of the young Nootsack occurred at the time of their glorious camp-meeting, with the genuine Methodist flavor about it. The power of God fell upon the people. Christian Indians were happy, Indian sinners were under conviction, and repenting Indians were happily converted to God. The young Romanist from the land of the Nootsacks was full of amazement. He had never witnessed anything like this. Soon, however, his amazement changed to terror in his own behalf, and there on the Frazer River camp-ground, the first Nootsack found the Pearl of Great Value. He was now all aflame to carry the "good tidings" to his brethren at home. Charles Wesley's hymn was realized again up in that northern forest, in that Nootsack heart, with all the tenderness ever experienced in city church, or by cultured Caucasian.

"Jesus all the day long  
Was my joy and my song;  
O, that all His salvation might see!"

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\* This word should be spelled Nooksachs

He hurried home, gathered some friends together, and began to tell them his experience and exhort them to repent; but they laughed at him, called him crazy, and left him to preach to an empty wigwam. He followed them about for some time, doing his best to make them hear, but in vain. Finally he appealed for help to the Wesleyan missionary, who, at his solicitation, visited the Nootsack valley, and preached to the people. The novelty of hearing a white man who could speak in their own language was sufficient to attract a fair congregation of curious listeners.

The missionary preached to them "Christ and Him crucified." Our young convert was on the alert, watching each dusky face for favorable indications, and praying for God's help. At last he saw the chief man becoming interested, and then a softening in the expression of another old man of considerable influence; then the big tears rolled down their cheeks as they listened to the old yet ever-new story. The young Indian declares that the happiest experience of his life was the sight of those penitential tears. Many of them were converted to God at that time.

One hundred and thirty-five of them are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they have a Sunday school numbering, on the average, one hundred. They belonged to the Lummi Reservation, but as that is under Roman Catholic control, they have dissolved their tribal relations, have taken land in severalty, and are now receiving United States patents for their homes. They are adopting the habits and customs of Christian civilization.

In the summer time, when they go in large numbers up the sound to work for the farmers during harvest, the most careless farmer can easily distinguish the Nootsack Indians from the others. They are noticeable in the fact that they do not lie nor steal, and cannot be persuaded to work on Sunday, no matter how flattering the inducements. They spend the harvest Sabbaths in prayer and class-meetings, and in singing Methodist hymns. There are among the spiritual descendants of Wesley many richer in intellect and social culture, but I doubt if any are richer in sincere appreciation of the redeeming love of Jesus than these sons and daughters of the Nootsack.

# A Home for the Nooksachks.

ALTHOUGH the Nooksachk Indians are mostly Christians so far as they know how to be, they have little conception of what a *pure life* is, either spiritually or physically. The sins of the (white) fathers have been visited upon the children for many generations, down to the present day. Their condition in this respect is deplorable, with no physician but the "medicine man," who is far worse than none.

That cleanliness lives next door to godliness they have never learned. A former presiding elder says, "What these people *need first and most of all* is Christian homes." The present presiding elder, who has just returned from a visit among them writes, "The filth is appalling." All agree that little permanent good can be done without a home and training school where the children can be taken and kept from the demoralizing influences that surround them, until properly instructed and old enough to withstand temptation. The parents have long pleaded for this. The ministers of the Puget Sound Conference, who are among the most self-sacrificing men to be found, have long pleaded with the Woman's Home Missionary Society to establish such a home. Three years in succession the Woman's Home Missionary Society has made an appropriation for this purpose, but until recently no suitable person could be found who would go to this isolated place. At last Mrs. L. A. Morehouse, M. D., volunteered. She was accepted, and after a long journey by cars, up Puget Sound by vessel, over rough, muddy paths, across the river in a dug-out, because the water was too high for a ferry-boat, she reached her destination in safety. Here, a home for herself and two or three Indian children will be in a small log-house until a better one can be provided. Children's Bands have been raising money for the last two years and impatiently waiting for "little Nooksachk Indians" to educate. Only a

beginning was intended until more money was received for this special mission.

Mrs. Moorhouse arrived at Nooksachk, Nov. 2, 1888. The following day, Nov. 3, at the annual meeting in Boston, the report of this new mission and its needs was read. One of the delegates present became so much interested in the proposed work that she volunteered to give the requisite amount, \$1,000, which entitled her to the privilege of naming the home. (Again we have use for our verse, Isa. lxv. 24.) The name, we delight to accept, is the STICKNEY MEMORIAL HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

This generous donation was made with the understanding that a commodious building shall be erected and suitably furnished. To do this other generous donations will be needed. There must be a large room in the home for religious services and for the training school. It is proposed to call this the chapel. A gift of \$500 will give the donor the privilege of naming this chapel-room. Is there not some one whose eye may rest upon this who will say: "I will do that and name it for \_\_\_\_\_ or in memory of \_\_\_\_\_"? If so, send it to Mrs. A. R. Clark, 169 York St., Cincinnati, Ohio, or inform her when it will be sent. Such a donation will not prevent need of many smaller gifts, as a much larger home than we dare plan for without the money in the treasury beforehand is needed and could be built at one time, instead of adding to its size later, at much less proportionate cost. A *large home* would prevent excluding many suffering ones from its shelter.

One hundred dollars names a room. Who will give this? or, who will collect an aggregate of \$100, and thereby honor the name of some loved one?

*With these people in mind, will each reader of this leaflet please read Matt. xxv. 40, 45, ONCE MORE?*

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These leaflets can be had for gratuitous distribution by applying to Mrs. Daggett, 287 Bunker Hill St., Boston, Mass.

## “STARTING A SMALL BREEZE.”

FORT BENTON, MONTANA, May 15, 1883.

Dear Evangelist: I have made a change of base since my last letter to you, and have journeyed north about two hundred miles. I am away up where some people (down East) say the blizzards come from. Now some folks would think it must be a terrible country, this being true. But they lose sight of the fact that blizzards, like many other things, good and bad, have a very small beginning. These blizzards are infants up here in the mountains, but when they reach the Dakota plains, they have grown and gathered strength, and by the time the States are reached, they are terrible.

Now I would like to start a small “breeze,” and would like to have your help in the matter. I don’t want to have it grow into a blizzard, for then it might do some harm. I would like to have it pursue a rather peculiar path across the country. Suppose it traverse the country along the Northern Pacific Railway, then on to Chicago and to New York, and then enter your columns. Then by a curious freak, unknown to scientists, suppose you cause this breeze to double back on its track, cross the continent and move up the Pacific coast, and strike Alaska.

But you ask, Why all this? Well, I have a fancy (perhaps Wiggins-like) that I see a cloud up there, a trifle larger than a man’s hand, which is gathering over our Home Missions. I would like to blow the cloud away, lest it ruin our missions; and I don’t want to create so great a storm as to injure either mission or missionary. On the other hand, I would feel very sorry if (like Wiggins) I had raised a false alarm, and so induced fear, created stagnation among the fishers of men, and obstructed the good work of saving souls. But you ask what kind of a cloud is it, and how and when did I fancy I saw it. Well, my telescope is THE EVANGELIST of May 3d, and the name of the cloud is rather a peculiar one—“Mail Routes in Alaska.”

My wife read the paper before I did, and called my attention to the poor missionary’s family “found in the last stages of starvation.” We have been depressed in spirit somewhat, because there was sickness in the family, and we were out of money, and had no meat, no butter, no potatoes in the house, and because we are trying to live on graham flour until our quarterly appropriation comes. All these good things are to be had in town; but they are not for poor folks. Flour is seven cents per pound, meat twenty-five cents, potatoes five cents (\$3 per bushel), butter sixty to seventy-five cents, and eggs are seventy-five cents a dozen, *in the Spring of the year!* Then, too, we have been sleeping on the floor all these weeks past, because we did not have money enough to buy even a rough bedstead; and often we have not had so much as a postage-stamp. My wife remarked: “We are *not near* so bad off as that missionary’s family in Alaska.” So I read the article, and we talked it over, and concluded that it certainly was a hard, self-sacrificing life to be a missionary in Alaska. I entered into hearty sympathy with Dr. Jackson in his effort to give them relief. But I told my wife that I was afraid he had made a serious mistake when he appealed to the Postal Department of the Government for aid and relief for our struggling missionaries. This mistake—if it is a mistake—is the cloud.

Shortly afterwards I read in this same paper “Does the Governor govern?” I called my wife’s attention to it, and we compared the two. It is “an open violation of the Constitution of the State, which forbids the appropriation of money for sectarian purposes.” What is? The “allow-

for sectarian purposes." What is? The "allowance of \$20,000 for the Catholic Protectory." But it is all right to get a postal service up in Alaska, because, you know, that is not for the Roman Catholics, but for the Presbyterians. We have not seen any second-hand reports, but have it direct from Dr. Jackson himself. Read that article of his again, and note these facts:

I. Dr. Jackson has, through Christian friends at Washington, obtained an appropriation to aid Presbyterian missions in Alaska. He states clearly why that star route was established. Thus: "1st. The missionaries are able to communicate with, and hear from, their friends. 2d. To secure fresh supplies of provisions at reasonable rates. 3d. Worthy Indians are furnished employment. 4th. The Board of Missions can keep informed of the progress of the work, and in case of special distress, afford prompt relief." Whew! This almost takes away my breath! We have had Star Route scandals, but this beats them all. This one was established in order that the mission posts need not be abandoned, or in order to further Presbyterianism.

II. Dr. Jackson states that he receives "no pecuniary advantage." I claim it would be all right if he did. Men are not in the habit of bidding on star routes unless they expect to receive some pecuniary advantage therefrom. But in this instance it is not a pecuniary advantage, but a Presbyterian; or if you prefer to have it—a religious advantage at the expense of the public treasury.

III. He states that this star route furnishes employment to "worthy Indians"; that the whole management of it is in the hands of "some one interested"—"missionaries" and "Christian Indians."

IV. We are told that two other offices are established, and the "public at large reaps the advantages." Now I do not want to stir up a "breeze" that will cool the ardor of our energetic, pushing Dr. Jackson; nor a blizzard that will freeze out our missionaries in Alaska; but this looks to me like an effort to hide the sectarian character of the whole transaction. Note the editorial comment: "A service to devoted missionaries and teachers at the far front, and to those under them." Is not this an appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes?

V. Suppose those missions, missionaries, and converts were all Roman Catholics, would not we raise a breeze over "an open violation of the Constitution, which forbids the appropriation of money for sectarian purposes"?

VI. "Uncle Sam" wants to treat all his boys and girls alike in this matter, just as he wants the public school system should reach all alike. But we don't want the Roman Catholics of New York to get any portion of the school funds for sectarian purposes, and so we ought to be careful how we try to advance Presbyterianism through the Postal Department.

VII. I am pleased that Dr. Jackson says that "the Mission Board is in no way connected with it." I am confident that the Board would not have done this very unwise act.

In conclusion, I will say that I hope we shall have no Star Route scandal grow out of this; and I hope that those whom God has blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, and indeed all poor Christians, will see the necessity of coming to the immediate relief of our missionaries in far-off Alaska. Missionaries are often obliged to squirm, twist, and contrive one thing after another, in order to make a church live, and learn to stand up. It is no wonder to me that very often our men should adopt methods that appear to others very questionable.

C. L. RICHARDS.

—Brother Sheldon Jackson ~~wants~~<sup>wants</sup> a heathen with which to bait the home missionary hook. The oleaginous Alaskans, he seems to think, are well suited to the purpose, and he proposes, we understand, to go in upon that land with the banner of the Home Board waving over him, and possess it. The United States government have abandoned Alaska to the Indians, the seals, and the missionaries—when the latter get there. Our Home Board had better put its check-rein on Brother Jackson and keep him out of Alaska. There is no use in wasting money on those train-oil-drinking savages. They never would make creditable Presbyterians anyway. They never would venerate the standards. We believe in putting our coin to usury in our work among pagans—that is to say, we believe in laboring for the conversion of strong races, who will in turn take up and extend the gospel work. We should strike for strategetic points and peoples, and conduct the battle with the conquest of the world to Christ as ~~the~~ grand object in view.

3137

—The various issues between the Home and the Foreign Mission Boards may as well be brought up and settled before the next Assembly. The question should be settled whether the Home Board missionaries are to take such foreign work as Alaska and Arizona, and the Chinese; and such State government work as establishing free schools. The old lines of work were very clearly and distinctly drawn. The Foreign Board had for its duty the preaching of the gospel to alien heathen. The Home Board had for its work the support of ministers in destitute places in our own land, and chiefly the aid of feeble churches in the support of their ministers. Here are two lines of work so clearly distinguishable from each other that there is no occasion for abrasion along the edges. Of the two we think the work of the Home Board is the most important, and it is not probable that the Assembly will consent to divide the means for this most important work and spend a part of it in work that properly belongs to the Foreign Board, and to the directors of the common schools.

A good brother does not like "that."

—A good brother does not like “that paragraph about Alaska.” Now we have very positive convictions on this subject, one of which is that sober, common-sense is more necessary just now in our mission work than miscellaneous enthusiasm and hurrah. It is *true*, men and brethren, that races of men sink so low as to be irredeemable. That has been proved over and over again in the history of the past half century. We have constantly insisted that our foreign missionary work should be applied where it will produce the most valuable and permanent results. For example, we would rather have ten active, intelligent Japanese Christians than four score of any race of savages that are approaching extinction. If the question were simply between the salvation of eighty savages or ten Japanese, we should prefer the larger number, but the work in Japan would be self-sustaining, and go on increasing for centuries, while the eighty savages would die, and there be an end.

—Now in regard to these Quixotic raids under the Home Board into Alaska. The Home Board is permitting churches already planted in our land to die for want of support. We are not blaming the secretaries for this, as they can not pay out more than is placed in their hands. But while the proper and legitimate work of the Board thus suffers, it is preposterous to fly, with the wild geese, to the Arctic regions for a new field. There are not many ministers in the West who do not know the straits and hardships to which our home missionaries are subjected on the proper home mission field. They are cut down to a starvation support, and even that is not always paid when due. It is not surprising that, under such circumstances, the costly luxury of a flying brigade rushing from extreme North to extreme South, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, should arouse some discontent among home missionaries and their friends. Nor is the situation improved in the work among the Freedmen by the necessary withdrawal of a part of the means that should go to that field. Let us have wise and judicious committees this year to report on the reports of the standing committees on Freedmen, Home Missions and Foreign Missions. The usual goody-goody laudation is not wanted. We have had that now for forty years as a regular diet. This time we want well matured consideration and wise practical recommendations.

## Banner.

IT is useless to attempt to conceal any longer the fact that there is a deep and widespread dissatisfaction with the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, the organ of Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, the Superintendent of Home Missions in the West, because of its attitude towards the Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. JACKSON has done much for the Church, has seen hard service in its behalf, and is entitled to a high degree of respect for his many excellent qualities; but the Church will not permit him, nor the representative of any other Board, to be leveling his guns and banging away at another Board. And as the name of the Board of Home Missions appears in what most people will regard as a semi-official form on the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, that Board will necessarily be more or less involved in the

## COURTESY AND RIGHT.

We feel impelled to express our emphatic dissent from the attitude of the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian* toward the Board of Foreign Missions. That paper is the organ of the Superintendent of Missions at the West. It is in some sort, therefore, the organ of the Board of Home Missions. It floats the name of that Board at its masthead, and while it may be that the officers of the Board neither inspire nor approve the drift of the last few issues of the paper, yet the effect of such utterances will be unfavorable to the Board. People will say that a sheet which sails under the colors of the Board should be held to some sort of amenability to it.

We do not hesitate to say that the attacks direct and indirect upon the Foreign Board, the invidious comparisons and allusions are not only most unfortunate for the cause they seem intended to subserve, but are in direct violation of the courtesy which should prevail between the Boards of our Church. We admire the zeal with which Dr. Jackson presses his work. He cannot have a measure of it which we will not commend until it blazes out in disparaging remarks about a sister Board. We share all proper enthusiasm for the West. We will second every right effort to plant the flag of our Church among all the populations, white, brown or black, from New Mexico to Alaska. But Dr. Jackson seriously mistakes if he supposes it can be done more effectively by criticisms of another work. For example:

Much importance has been attached, of late, to the comparative claims of different people, for gospel privileges; and an argument made from it, that the American Indians were already getting more than their share of attention from the Foreign Board, when compared with India and China.

This is a reason why they should be under the Home Board, and, *pro rata*, with the balance of our American people.

In this latter comparison, it would be seen, what every intelligent Christian feels, that far more should be done for them than is now being done—that they are not receiving their full share of attention.

And much more of the same sort. We hold it unseemly for one Board thus invidiously—directly or by its agents—to traverse the work of another Board. Should it continue, will it not be wise for the Home Board to inquire whether it would not look better to have such strictures come from a point beyond the protection of its flag. If that saddled and booted organ wants to canter not only over all the mountains, but into Center street as well, had it not better travel *in propria persona*.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1

aid to be two francs. The Indians, in this country, are paid one-half francs (nearly twenty-five cents) a day, and they board themselves. Sometimes, for an occasion of great labor, they receive three francs, which is equivalent to five dollars. If they do not work, they will get two and a half to three francs a day. They can then afford to strike; for those who have work can earn enough to support themselves and their brethren, also, who are "on the strike." When Jeshurum waxed fat, he kicked. ¶ 137

LETTER FROM OREGON.

It might be legitimately inferred from articles which recently appeared in THE OCCIDENT, that certain localities within the bounds of the Presbytery of Oregon have been neglected. We think it due the Presbytery and especially the chairman of the executive committee, to state the origin of the Alaska Mission. And in order to do this more intelligibly permit me to quote from a letter written by Dr. Lindsley, June 22nd, 1877, and published in the Philadelphia "Presbyterian." The evangelization of the Alaska Indians seems in a providential manner to be placed in our hands. A few years ago, during the late Gov. Seward's visit to Alaska, the undersigned gained much authentic information respecting these tribes, and called

Miss S. L. McBeth is accomplishing a good work as a theological teacher. The three young men, who were last spring, by this presbytery, licensed to preach, were her pupils. Last October, it was my privilege to visit the reservation and preach to the Indians. There are on the reservation two churches, one at Lapwai, and the other sixty miles distant at Kamia. The services were held in the church at Lapwia, but a delegation from the Kamia church was present. The three licentiates were in attendance, and in the afternoon conducted a prayer-meeting. Though unable to understand them, yet they seemed to speak earnestly and well.

The state of religion within the bounds of Presbytery, though not so perfect as we could wish, though Satan and his emissaries are fighting hard for the ascendancy, is yet such that we have a great reason to thank God and take courage. We are encouraged in the fact that our depleted ranks are being filled. But still more are we encouraged because the smiles of Providence seem to be upon us, honoring our humble efforts to advance this kingdom upon the earth. Vain indeed is the work of man without the divine aid; but in obeying the commands of Jehovah we need not fear, though all the powers of darkness be arrayed against us.

T. M. B.

the attention of the church to them. Subsequently much additional knowledge was acquired from visitors and residents of Alaska, among whom were the general commanding the military department, and members of his staff, all confirming the writer's impressions of the obligation to send the Gospel to these neglected people.

The most recent information shows the extreme anxiety of some of them, and the readiness of all to receive Christian instruction. The good work has already begun. The Rev. Thomas Crosby, missionary of British Columbia, has repeatedly visited the natives who center around Fort Wrangle, in the expectation that the undersigned would provide for their maintenance. He has sent them native teachers, who are now temporarily engaged in instructing them. They have also collected several hundred dollars for the erecting of a house to meet in, and are importunate in their petitions for permanent instructors from the United States.

The neglect of such requests led me to despair of any help. At this juncture appeared a gentleman from the east, Mr. John C. Mallory, Jr., who is now on a visit to Alaska, surveying the ground with a view to the opening of schools and missions.

In a later number of the same paper we find another letter from Dr. Lindsley in which he says the appeals which had come from civilians, military officers, and aborigines, were irresistible; and the writer had responded by promises, trusting God and his church for their fulfillment.

The fulfillment began in the zeal of Mr. J. C. Mallory, Jr., a member of my church — the gentleman referred to previously. After visiting various places he reported, on his return to Portland, a series of providential openings, to enter which admitted of no debate or delay, confirming former impressions and information. This report was accepted as the Lord's answer to many prayers and tentative efforts in the past.

The writer accordingly assumed the responsibility of this work, employing the teachers and paying rent and salaries. Mr. Mallory's acceptance of a government appointment deprived the new mission of his valuable services; but Mrs. A. R. McFarland, also a member of my church, who has large and successful experience in frontier work, embarked in this sacred enterprise, and has carried it on as well as she could, with the help of native assistants, until the present time.

Since that time, the Rev. John G. Brady, a graduate of Union Seminary, New York, having been commissioned by the Board of Home Missions, is now on the field. And Miss Fanny E. Kellogg, a highly cultivated Christian lady, a niece of Dr. Lindsley, also under commission of the Home Board, is on her way to Sitka as a teacher.

## ALASKA.

### A Letter from Collector Ball.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: On the first page of your paper of March 10 is an article under the head of "A Little Game in Alaska," which I take to be semi-editorial, or at least a virtual indorsement by you of the statements and conclusions contained in it. I regret to see that you, too, have fallen into the style, common throughout the country, of treating with sneers and levity the claims of the "sparse population" of Alaska to protection in their lives and property, the want of which, probably kept up by this very style of treatment, is a mockery of the privileges of citizenship and a blot upon the Nation's honor. I am sure this would not be but for the absolute ignorance of the true condition of Alaska everywhere prevailing. Will you allow me the opportunity to correct some of this misapprehension, as also the mistakes made by the writer of the article referred to in his very hasty judgment of the bill now before the Senate?

First in order is the error in saying that "fish and oil furnish almost the only diet" on the 2,000 miles of Alaska's coast. On the Aleutian islands cattle are raised easily and grain and many vegetables are grown, while down all the Southeastern coast the islands are by no means "sterile," but in addition to the cattle and vegetables—raised there as easily and of as fine quality as anywhere in the world—the deer, grouse, ducks and other game furnish such "diet" as would delight an epicure, and furnish it in profusion all the year round. And while I cannot see that people should be denied the rights of humanity because they feed on "fish," let me say that, if fishes were the only diet of those people, they exist in their waters in such quantities and of such qualities, that, were that industry protected and fostered, they might make as fine a living out of it as the Newfoundlanders do out of theirs. Nor is this the only industry of Alaska that might prove of vast profit.

press vessels into service, "whether under orders elsewhere from the Government of the United States," or "whether fitted or not for the service in view," and to subject the commanders of vessels to this "pocket edition of a government." It conveys simply the authority to the commander of a vessel to take these officials where he may be going under his proper orders, in the Territory, and does not provide for anything else, even for rations, and the officer who would act otherwise under it would justly forfeit his position.

These are briefly the reasons for this bill. And let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that they are just and fair, and that the poor, abused, misrepresented people of Alaska want this bill, and nothing less than this certainly. It seems rather a reflection on our country's credit that the pitiful question of the expense of a government should so long and still weigh in some quarters against the solemnly guaranteed rights of 8,000 civilized people, especially since the Territory pays an annual income of \$317,500 into the Treasury, and all taxes and licenses that might greatly add to it omitted. But the cry of economy "takes," and legislators generally recoil at its fearful sound. The present Congress is, however, assured that Alaska ought to have a civil government, and will, I trust, give her this, as the best possible now, and I know there are no people there who will not thank them for it, except the sinugglers and Hoochee noo makers.

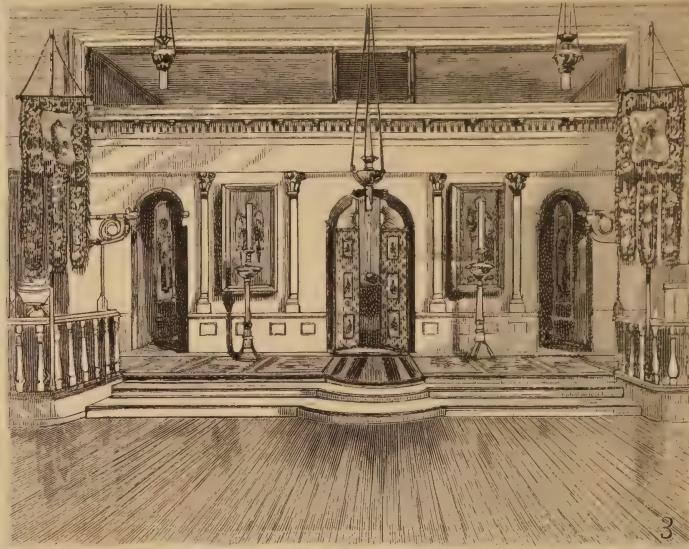
What I here state as facts I know of my own personal knowledge, and am sure you will be glad to correct the misapprehension that might grow out of the article published March 10, 1880. Respectfully,

M. D. BALL,  
Collector of Customs for Alaska.

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1. Dorf auf der Insel St. Paul. 2. Seehunde am Ufer der Insel St. Paul. 3. Russische Kirche auf St. Paul. 4. Sitka.  
Ansichten aus Alaska.

# ALASKAN PIONEER TELLS OF HIS WORK

## Vast Resources That Still Are to Be Developed.

Dr. Young, in Graphic Word Picture of Life in Northern Possession, Illustrated With Many Views, Recalls Prophecy Uttered Years Ago by Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

At the Second Presbyterian church, Wednesday afternoon and evening, the Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young delivered two excellent lectures upon missionary work in Alaska. In the afternoon there was a fine attendance, mostly ladies, who listened with keen appreciation to the speech of Dr. Young. The lecturer has been for 36 years past a missionary in Alaska, and was therefore familiar with all the details of the work. The program at the afternoon meeting included two vocal solos by Miss Hazel Wehr, accompanied by Miss Irene Snyder. Refreshments were served by a committee composed of Mrs. James H. Bronson, Mrs. Henry T. McEwen, Mrs. H. T. Morrow, Mrs. Charles Hubbs, Mrs. Edmund F. Bronk, Miss Anna Bartlett, Mrs. A. T. Van Heusen and Mrs. F. J. Crane. They were assisted in serving by Mrs. Libbie Moore McGregor, Miss Eloise Milmine, Miss Katherine Harrabee and Miss Ruth Comrie. Mrs. John H. Giles presided at the tea table, and was assisted by Miss Harriet B. Badeau. An offering, to be used in missionary work, was taken at both afternoon and evening meetings, but the amount received is not yet counted and will be announced later.

The address in the evening told graphically of the missionary and educational work carried on by women of the Presbyterian board in Alaska. The speaker paid a tribute of appreciation to the other churches at work in the vast territory. Some of the difficulties of missionaries in Alaska may be realized by recalling that Dr. Young has traveled over 600 miles on a dog sled and 200 miles by boat to attend Presbytery. It is nothing unusual to travel 200 miles to fill a preaching appointment, to perform a marriage ceremony or officiate at a funeral, or even minister to the sick. The heroism of missionaries who remain at different stations year in and year out can scarcely be appreciated by those enjoying the culture of the quiet home. The mission at Point Barrow, the most northern mission station in the world, now has mail twice a year instead of once. Every Christian woman who has contributed to natives of Alaska has reason to be grateful for the splendid results.

The views in the evening are unsurpassed. They were not only taken by Dr. Young himself, with a life history back of each, but have been a great and endless care to have colored. Every one is a real work of art. The lecturer Wednesday night dealt almost wholly with the white men, particularly telling thrilling stories and experiences of the three gold fields, Juneau, Klondike and Nome. Some idea of the enormous wealth of Alaska's production of gold can be obtained by the fact that there is now enough pay dust in sight at

wealth of Alaska's production of gold can be obtained by the fact that there is now enough pay dust in sight at Juneau to keep the miners at work for 100 years. When stamp mills, now under construction, are completed, this region alone will produce eighteen million dollars per year. The human problem is always of supreme interest. One needs to remember that in this tremendous influx of many thousands of men that not 5 per cent knew anything of mining. The gold craze had made them discontented with the slow work of ordinary life and without any experience, lawyers, doctors, clerks and business men rushed in to secure vast wealth rapidly. Not 5 per cent won out. The overwhelming majority was defeated. Those who did succeed were daring pioneers.

One day while thousands were making a difficult ascent, a snow slide overwhelmed 67 men. In a very few

hours, the great throng of prospectors

was marching on over the dead bodies, incurring the same kind of risk.

But Alaska is not simply unsurpassed in the gold fields. She has the richest copper mines in the world. She has more coal than Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio, combined, already in sight. One vein opened to view, is 75 feet deep. Perhaps the most surprising feature of all is to learn that the prophecy of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, uttered years ago, when he was laughed at, is a fact, namely that the agricultural products of Alaska will surpass by and by even her rich mineral productions. There are vast areas of rich farming territory sufficient for 2,000,000 farms already explored. This land has been tried out. It is no longer experiment or question. Alaska cost the United States a little over \$7,000,000 in 1867 and was scorned as Seward's folly. There have been months in the year when her products surpass the original cost.

A great battle is now on in Washington. It is a struggle between interests and the people. President Wilson has very properly championed the construction, by the government, of two great railway lines involving an expense of over \$40,000,000. It is the determined purpose of the interests to defeat this legislation. Their paid agents are seeking to discredit the extent and value of Alaska's products in order that they may secure for their own what ought to belong to the people.

The address of Wickersham the great Alaskan representative in congress, consuming five hours in delivery, is already considered one of the ablest efforts our national congress ever heard.

One of the very interesting incidents in connection with the two marvelous lectures is that when Dr. Young went

to Alaska in 1878, there was a question as to the advisability of letting him go, because of his health. Yet after 36 years of such hardship, as few men have ever dared, he lectured with the enthusiasm of youth. He can climb the mountains and can endure the hardships of the new territory. It is certain that all who had the opportunity of listening to Dr. Young Wednesday evening, were pleased that they could listen to a speaker so well acquainted with the conditions of the distant country.

## THE PROTEUS INQUIRY.

J 137

General Hazen on Lieutenant Greely's Supplies.

## GARLINGTON'S ORDERS EXPLAINED

Story of the "Memorandum" as Told by Lieutenant Caziac.

## EVIDENTLY A MISTAKE ALL AROUND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1883.

At the Proteus Court of Inquiry to-day General Hazen's examination was resumed. A series of written questions were read by General Poe and answered by General Hazen, bringing out in more succinct form the important points covered by the evidence of yesterday.

Referring to the publication of reports apparently upon authority from the Signal Office about supplemental instructions to Lieutenant Garlington to land stores at Littleton Island, General Hazen said he was absent in Washington Territory when the publications were made, and knew of his own knowledge nothing. Since his return he had made inquiries, and it seemed that some such intimation had been given out by Lieutenant Caziac.

Witness was asked if he did not think, under the circumstances, Lieutenant Garlington should have been present at the loading of the stores on the Proteus, so as to know where they were placed.

General Hazen said he did not think he was in fault in directing them to be loaded by the sergeant, who had loaded stores before, and knew all about them. He thought it better that Lieutenant Garlington should remain with his men. Two of the men selected by Lieutenant Garlington himself had deserted, and there was danger that all would go. There would have been no difficulty about it but for the failure of the sergeant to do his duty. He would say that the sergeant was just married before he started, and witness believed that was what acted upon his mind to come back, and that caused all the difficulty about stores.

General Poe (*sotto voce*)—There's the woman in the case. (Laughter.)

The Recorder asked if in view of the failure of the expedition of 1882 and of the difficulties experienced in obtaining suitable men it was not witness' opinion that the whole matter of relief should have been intrusted to the navy.

General Hazen—if the navy had taken the work from the beginning it would have been better, but it having been elaborated and carried on as far as it was by the army, I would say that the army should have it to complete. There was an amount of detail in the work in which a great many matters were vital that might not have been transferred intelligently.

Witness thought it would have been better had the instructions to the commanders of both vessels been prepared after consultation.

## LIEUTENANT GARLINGTON'S QUESTIONS.

No further questions being asked by the recorder or the Court, Lieutenant Garlington asked and received permission to question the witness.

"General, did you ever discuss with me the propriety of changing Mr. Greely's instructions in so far as they related to landing stores on the way north at Littleton Island or that vicinity?"

A. No; unless there was some expression made at the time that you brought me the memorandum; I thought when the matter was first brought to my attention that I had conversed with you upon that subject, but, upon further consideration, I don't know that I did further than what I have stated to this Court.

Q. In that conversation did you say anything to me which would lead me to think it my duty to adopt that memorandum as a suggestion from you?

A. Nothing further than the merest attempt or than the facts before you might suggest to yourself when you arrived there.

Q. Did you order any one to furnish me with a copy of that memorandum? A. No.

Q. Did you know it had been furnished me until I showed it to you? A. No.

Q. Was I not correct in my conclusion that I was not to allow the movements of the Yantic to interfere in any way with my progress to the northward?

A. You were especially directed by me not to permit the Yantic to interfere with your movement or to hinder your movements northward. If it appeared that she could not proceed with you you were to go on doing the best you could without her.

Q. Do you not think I carried out the spirit of my instructions not to stop at Littleton Island and leave a great part of my stores on my way north?

A. I do.

General Hazen said there was one little statement he would like to make with regard to that "mem-

orandum of September 14 or 15, in answer to an inquiry why he did not land stores at Littleton Island; that despatch contained the first intimation that Lieutenant Garlington did not approve it, and was as great a surprise to witness as anything he had ever had happen.

The information about the memorandum was given to the press by witness; the error in the records was not discovered until Mr. Garlington's telegram was received stating that he did not regard the memorandum as part of his orders.

In reply to questions by Lieutenant Garlington witness emphatically reasserted his statement that he understood that Lieutenant Garlington had approved the memorandum. Several points in the memorandum were discussed between them on the day of its preparation, among others the delay which would occur through landing stores at Littleton Island.

Witness could not say that Lieutenant Garlington had in terms expressed his approval, but he had derived that impression from the conversation.

leave a great part of my time.

A. I do.

Q. And I said there was one little statement

he would like to make with regard to that "mem-

orandum"—viz., that he had no recollection of it

until it was brought to him by Mr. Garlington; he

might have seen it but had no recollection of it.

By the Recorder—If Lieutenant Greely should be

on his way now from Discovery Harbor do you

think he would have supplies sufficient on his

route on the west shore of Smith Sound to support

his party comfortably until he gets to Cape Sabine?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Sufficient to keep him in comfort all winter?

A. I think so, with the native food which he would

secure.

#### LIEUTENANT CAZIAC EXPLAINS.

After recess Lieutenant Caziac, in charge of the Division of Correspondence and Records, was placed in the witness chair and gave in narrative form his knowledge of the outfitting of the relief expedition of 1883.

In reference to the memorandum he said that on June 2, before the close of office hours, Captain Powell sent for the witness and directed him to prepare for the Secretary of the Navy, in readiness for him on the opening of business on Monday, a memorandum regarding the joint co-operation between the Proteus and the Yantic, the latter having been designated by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of the expedition in accordance with a request made on May 14.

In accordance with Captain Powell's directions witness did, on Sunday, June 3, go to his office and studied over the case as he was able, and drew the memorandum in question, which the next morning he gave to Captain Powell to be used by him for the purpose referred to.

The instructions were prepared in witness' division, submitted with all the enclosures to General Hazen himself, and signed by him and delivered by him to the officer addressed.

By the Court—What induced you to prepare those instructions? Was it under any instructions from any one?

Answer—They originated in the study of the orders that had been already prepared; I had before me all the orders as they were then drafted—the instructions on the whole subject—and I prepared, by way of advice these instructions as what I thought would be the best scheme that the office could give to the Secretary of the Navy for the co-operation between those two vessels to be accepted or rejected as the chief signal officer or acting chief signal officer might see fit; Captain Powell never returned the memorandum to me, but he told me that he had turned it over to the chief signal officer; I never saw it again; a copy of this memorandum was put with the instructions to Lieutenant Garlington—that is, it was among the enclosures handed to the General at the time when all the papers were handed to him.

#### HOW IT WAS PLACED IN THE PACKAGE.

Q. By whom was it placed in that package? A. By me.

Witness then explained that by means of an error of his chief clerk the memorandum known as the "supplemental orders" had been entered in the books of the office as "enclosure 4," but the document which should have been entered and referred to as "enclosure 4" was the charter party of the Proteus. In the letter of instructions to Mr. Garlington the charter party had been referred to as "enclosure 4" and the memorandum had not been referred to at all. Otherwise there was no substantial difference between the orders as recorded on the permanent books of the office and the original copies delivered to Lieutenant Garlington.

By the Court—Do I understand you to say that you got up all this memorandum of your own motion without any instructions? A. No sir; I was ordered by Captain Powell to prepare that memorandum.

Q. Embodying his views? A. No, sir; it merely embodied my own views.

Q. What induced you to adopt views that were so contrary to the views of Lieutenant Greely as given in his letter? A. Well, I didn't think they were contrary.

Q. Lieutenant Greely, in his instructions, desires that the relief steamers shall go as far as possible before establishing the depot?

A. Yes, but Mr. Greely's letter was written on the supposition that the station at Fort Conger was to be maintained for a series of years, and the object was to put in another year's supplies and replace such officers and men of the party as had, by disease or other causes, shown themselves unfitted for further service in that climate.

Witness then explained Lieutenant Greely's plans and intentions at the time the letter referred to was written, and added:—The law of Congress under which the last relief expedition was sent changed all this; it commanded that the Lady Franklin Bay party should be recalled, and I did not regard it as essential that the stores should go north of Littleton Island and be exposed to destruction, but that as a prudential matter the station should be established at the most northern point which could be reached without hazard.

#### WHAT THE WITNESS SUPPOSED.

Witness then stated that he supposed this memorandum had been delivered to the Secretary of the Navy and that the plan had been or would be drawn in conformity with it; he submitted the memorandum also to Lieutenant Garlington and understood the latter to approve it;

he (witness) was not undeviated upon this point until he received Mr. Garlington's de-



COAL VEINS, ARCTIC OCEAN.

Height of bluff, 400 feet. Lat.  $68^{\circ} 50' N.$ ; Long.  $163^{\circ} 01' W.$   
From a sketch by Captain C. L. HOOPER, U.S. R. M.

# EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

## ENDORSEMENT OF CHURCHES.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN SESSION AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, MAY 1883, TOOK THE FOLLOWING ACTION:

In view of the pressing needs of Alaska, where our missions have been singularly successful, we recommend that the General Assembly appoint a committee of five persons, who shall wait upon the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior, asking of the Government through them the establishment of civil government among these people of Alaska, and pressing upon them the necessity of establishing industrial schools in that Territory.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, MAY 25th 1883.

The committee on work among the Indians reported. \* \* From the country of Alaska comes a cry for help as pitiful and as hopeless as any that ever startled Christian ears from the lands beyond the sea. What answer will our great denomination make to this repeated appeal? We repeat the recommendation made to the Society a year ago that missionaries be sent as soon as practicable to the Indians of Alaska. Report adopted.

The following was ordered sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior. *Resolved*, that as Alaska is the only section of the United States where governmental or local aid has not been furnished for the education of the people;

And as the establishment of schools will assist in civilizing the native population, prevent Indian wars and prepare them for citizenship;

Therefore the American Baptist Home Missionary Society in session at Saratoga Springs, May, 1883, would respectfully petition you to renew your recommendation to Congress for an educational appropriation for Alaska.

MISSION ROOMS OF THE  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

805 BROADWAY,

New York, January 21, 1880.

REV. DR. JACKSON.

*My Dear Brother:* At the meeting of our Board yesterday, the subject of the Missions at Alaska was taken up, and after a full discussion as to the various points, a preference was shown for, and that our work be commenced at Unalaska. \* \* \*

Truly yours,

J. M. REID,

Corresponding Secretary.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, AMERICAN PROVINCE.

Bethlehem, Pa., September 25, 1883.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

*Rev. and Dear Sir:* \* \* \* We have resolved to send, if possible, one of our ministers to Alaska to examine the ground and report. \* \*

Very fraternally yours,

EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ,

Bishop.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From a pamphlet published by the Domestic Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America we clip. "If a Bishop and four Clergymen, with at least \$12,000 per annum, could be secured for Alaska, and these men could get into the field and take possession before whisky settles there and the people are demoralized by it, there might be a work done among these Indians equal to that in the Fiji Islands, and in as short a time. Here is a chance to show the people of America that the Church does know how to deal with the Indian question. There will be a clear field and no favor for several years to come. Prospectors after everything valuable will overrun the country as soon as it is safe and profitable to do so. Let the House of Bishops, the General Convention and the whole Church look into this matter, and for once determine to be first in the field with proper equipment. There will be no trouble about the men or the money, and even though the new Bishop should have 'no Cathedral, no staff of clergy and no endowment,' he could have a good support, a steam yacht and a dozen dog teams, and with these, if he were the right man in *body*, as well as in spirit, he could convert that world."

(OVER.)

## EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

## ENDORSEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES

Jan. 1, 1884

*To the Friends of Education:* The National Educational Association of the United States, in session at Saratoga Springs, July 9-11, 1883, took the following action with reference to Education in Alaska.

*Whereas*, Alaska is the only large section of the United States, for which some educational provision has not been made by law: and

Whereas, it is a reflection upon our interest in Universal Education, that Alaska should be worse off than when under the control of Russia, the United States having neglected to continue the schools that for many years were sustained by the Russian Government, or substitute better ones in their places; and

*Whereas*, the President of the United States transmitted to the last Congress a paper from the Hon. Commissioner of Education, calling attention to this neglect:

*Therefore Resolved*, 1st. That the President and Secretary of this Association be requested to prepare a paper asking the Government to make some provision for an industrial training school at Sitka, the capital; and for an appropriation to be expended by the Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, for the establishment of schools at such points in Alaska as may be designated by the Commissioner of Education.

2d. That copies of the paper so prepared, signed on behalf of this Association by the President and Secretary shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and the Committees of Labor and Education in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Similar action has been taken by the Department of Superintendence of the Association, by the National Education Assembly; and by the Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut State Teachers' Associations.

In accordance with the above resolution of the Association, we have sent memorials to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, United States Commissioner of Education, and both houses of Congress.

Since then we are gratified to notice that the President in his Annual Message, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs in their Annual reports to Congress have earnestly called the attention of that body to the needs of Alaska.

Further action is dependent upon Congress. But in the many interests claiming the attention of Congress and the pressure of political matters preceding a presidential election, nothing will be done, unless the friends of education flood Congress with petitions asking special attention to the urgent needs of schools in Alaska.

Please therefore take the enclosed, or some similar petition, sign it yourself, offer it to as many friends and neighbors as convenient, and then mail it at an early date to your Representative in Congress, or to either of the Senators from your State, or to the person named in the petition.

(Signed) THOMAS W. BICKNELL,  
*President.*

H. S. TARBELL,

Secretary:

National Educational Association.

*Strong resolutions calling upon Congress for an appropriation for an industrial school at Sitka and common schools in the chief centres of population in Alaska were passed by the following educational bodies :*

THE SUPERINTENDENTS' SECTION OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, in Session at Washington, D. C., March 21, 1882.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL  
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAR-  
ATOGA SPRINGS, July 9—11, 1883.

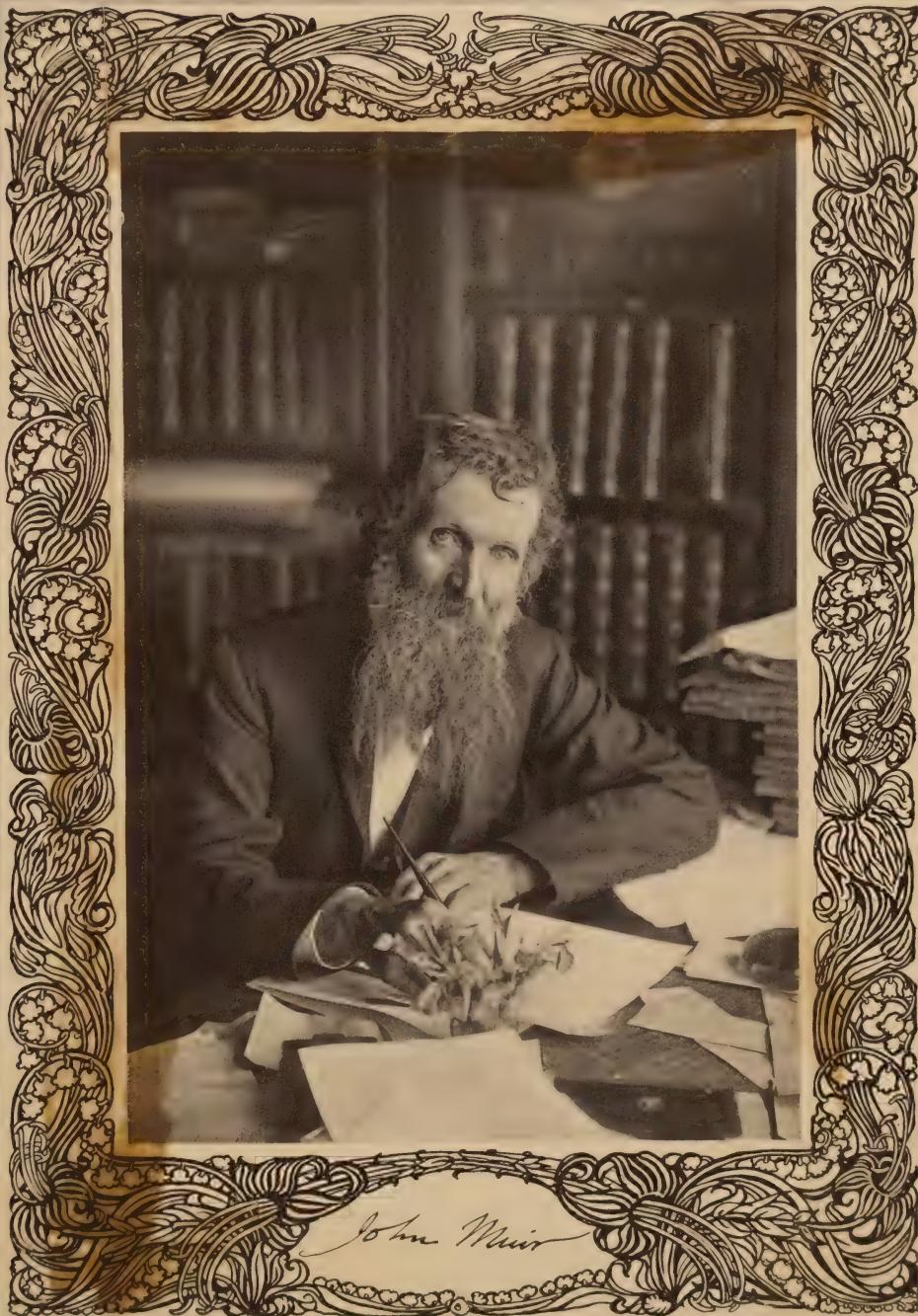
THE SECOND NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSEMBLY AT OCEAN  
GROVE, N. J., August 9—12, 1883.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT  
NEW HAVEN, October 19, 1883.

THE VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT MONT-  
PELIER, October 25, 1883.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT  
CONCORD, October 26, 1883.

STATE T



*John Muir*

The Famous Explorer Naturalist.

## TITLE TO MISSIONARY STATIONS, OREGON.

*Provided, also,* "That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong."

U. S. Statutes-at-Large, Vol. 9, Page 323; Chapter 177; Lines 15-19.

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## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

*Provided, further,* "That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, or that may have been so occupied as missionary stations prior to the passage of the act establishing the Territorial Government of Oregon, together with the improvements thereon, be, and is hereby confirmed and established to the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong."

U. S. Statutes-at-Large, Vol. 10, Page 173; Lines 6-12.

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## AN ACT providing a civil government for Alaska.

*Provided, also,* "That the land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres at any station now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said section, with the improvements thereon erected by or for such societies, shall be continued in the occupancy of the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong until action by Congress. But nothing contained in this act shall be construed to put in force in said district the general land laws of the United States."

*Approved, May 17, 1884.*

U. S. Statutes-at-Large, Vol. 23, Page 26; Section 8, Lines 21-26.

# To Alaskan Tourists Greeting!



RECOGNIZING the interest of Tourists in observing the handiwork of the Creator, as manifest in our Wonderland, and believing them to be interested also in that which pertains to the permanent welfare of our city, the undersigned citizens of Juneau respectfully call the attention of all who are benevolently disposed to the urgent need of a church building for white Protestants. Enough money has been subscribed by residents and others to assure us of a lot, but we want to be assured of a building also. Those who desire to contribute to this worthy enterprise, and it would be difficult to invest money in a better cause, will please give their subscriptions to Captain J. C. Hunter, of the Elder. Valuable information will be given gladly to those seeking it.

1886  
COMMITTEE: J. P. WHITE, Minister; J. G. HEID, Attorney; L. L. WILLIAMS, U. S. Com'r.

# EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

## OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing a letter from the Commissioner of Education, in which the recommendation is made that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars be made for the purpose of education in Alaska.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 15, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, February 8, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, a letter from the Commissioner of Education, in which he recommends that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made for the establishment and maintenance of schools in Alaska.

I concur in the recommendation that the appropriation be made.

Very respectfully,

The PRESIDENT.

S. J. KIRKWOOD, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Washington, February 4, 1882.

SIR: My attention is called to the provisions of the law determining the purpose and duties of this office, which provides that it shall "collect statistics and facts showing the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and to diffuse such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country"; and it is affirmed that I have not yet made any specific recommendation with regard to education in Alaska. I cannot claim to be ignorant of the fact that there is no law either for the protection of life or property or for the establishment of schools in that Territory, nor would I be among those who are indifferent to facts reflecting so unfavorably upon us as a people. I have sought diligently to gather all information in regard to the education of the children of Alaskans, as will be seen by reference to the several reports of this office. Prior to the purchase of Alaska the Russian Government had schools in portions of that country. When it was transferred to the United States those schools were generally discontinued, and the entire Territory, with few exceptions, has been left without any means of education. From the census of 1880 we learn that there are about thirty thousand people in Alaska, and of these it is believed there are about ten thousand children or young people who ought to have some school privileges.

With regard to this people, it may be observed—

(1.) That they are docile, peaceful, and have here and there some knowledge of useful industries; are apt in the mechanical arts, and anxious for instruction.

(2.) They are a self-supporting people, needing no annuities, clothing, or rations from the government, but *do* need teachers that they cannot procure for themselves. These teachers should instruct them not only in letters but in the arts of civilized life and the duties of American citizenship.

(3.) If given an opportunity for this kind of instruction for a few years they would, it is believed, make good progress in throwing off tribal relations and in preparation to become an integral portion of the American people, thus contributing to the common wealth and prosperity of the country.

(4.) It is well known that civilization in approaching an untutored people may be their destruction by sending its vices before its virtues. It is equally well known that various weeds spring up spontaneously where useful plants must be cultivated, and that not neglect but painstaking care is necessary to the improvement of the human mind.

The people of Alaska having received some measure of aid from the Russian Government, have expected the same from the United States. The natives, already to a limited extent demoralized by the introduction of intemperance and disease, it is thought would, by the introduction of schools, be prepared better to resist these evils and stand a far better chance to be a permanent and prosperous race.

(OVER.)

(5.) The development of the fishing interests, the discovery of gold, and the increase of commerce in that region are now calling public attention to it, and the time seems to have arrived when school privileges should be immediately provided. In 1870 Congress appropriated \$50,000 for educational purposes in Alaska, which, on account of difficulties of administration at that time, was not expended there. This amount could now be expended there, I am sure, with most satisfactory results.

In accordance, therefore, with these considerations, and in order not to come short of any duty required of me by law, I have the honor to recommend that Congress be requested to appropriate \$50,000 for the establishment and maintenance of schools for instruction in letters and industry, at such points in Alaska as shall be designated by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

The HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. JOHN EATON, *Commissioner.*

*Extract from Annual Report for 1883 of Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, pages 47 and 48:*

The total population of the Territory of Alaska is not far from 30,000. Of this number about 5,000 are Aleuts, who are not barbarians if they are not of the highest order of civilization. Before the cession by Russia good schools were maintained among them, but since the cession the schools have been discontinued, and the adult Aleut who received his education under the Russian Government and at its expense, sees his children growing up without education. Suitable provision should be made for the education of the children of the Aleuts, which can be done without great expense. Also an appropriation ought to be made for the maintenance of at least two manual-labor schools for the education of the children of the less civilized Indians.

*President Arthur's Message to Congress, December 4, 1882.*

Alaska is still without any form of civil government. If means were provided for the *education of its people*, and for the protection of their lives and property, the immense resources of the region would invite permanent settlements and open new fields for industry and enterprise.

*President Arthur's Message to Congress, December 4, 1883.*

I trust that Congress will not fail at the present session to put Alaska under the protection of law. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against our neglect to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty whereby that Territory was ceded to the United States. For sixteen years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking. They have no law for the collection of debts, the support of education, the conveyance of property, the administration of estates or the enforcement of contracts; none, indeed, for the punishment of criminals except such as offend against certain customs, commerce and navigation acts. The resources of Alaska, especially in fur, mines, and lumber, are considerable in extent and capable of large development, while its geographical situation is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore, as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of civil government in that territory.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1883, TO CONGRESS, SAYS:

Attention should be again called to the need of schools for the Indians in Alaska. From the best information that can be obtained the Indians of Alaska number about 20,000, and since that country came into possession of the United States these people have had no aid for schools from this Government. \* \* \* If the published statements in reference to Alaska be true, we are doing much less for the civilization of these people than was done before we took possession of that country. The Russian Government gave them laws, churches, and schools; the American Government has done nothing in that direction.

In my estimates for the next fiscal year I have asked for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the support of industrial schools in Alaska. I earnestly hope that this very modest sum will be granted. These Indians need no subsistence, no clothing, no implements, no agencies, but they beg for an education, and it is discreditable to an enlightened Government to longer deny their request.

(OVER)

## 1137 DAWNE IN DANGER OF REMOVAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Possibly there may be a curious sequel to the case of Judge Dawne's appointment to Alaska, with respect to whom the president some months ago wrote the letter that attracted so much attention. President Arthur appointed to that position McAllister, who is said to be a democrat whenever taking an active part in politics. It is learned that his removal was secured by the Presbyterian mission agency in Alaska, through agents here, and by representations that seemed hostile to the mission. Then came the appointment of Dawne, a concededly unfit person, whose appointment has not yet been revoked. Judge McAllister's father, a society man in New York, has interested himself very actively in his son's behalf. He has secured letters from August Belmont and other prominent democrats, urging his son to be restored to his office. At least one member of the cabinet is very actively interested in McAllister's behalf.

has been to study the Word, comparing Scripture with Scripture, that I might learn the mind of the Spirit. As a writer I have done little more than present my comparisons, with my opinion of the results, to the consideration of my brethren. This has been done with the constant recognition of the facts that I am but a learner, and that I may be mistaken.

## ALASKA.

**Its Natural Resources and Missionary Needs.**  
Addresses by Capt. Ebenezer Morgan and Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

The Ladies' Board of Missions held a meeting last week in the University Place chapel (Dr. Booth's), and were addressed in the interest of Home Missions upon the subject of "Alaska." Rev. Sheldon Jackson presided, and said that providence led him to meet in Washington some time since a retired Christian sea-captain who had spent many years with his ship in Alaska waters, and who had visited almost every port around the world. God had greatly blessed this Christian brother, Capt. Ebenezer Morgan, in his influence for Christ with men in different parts, and with his crew. At one time there was a revival on board his ship, in which he had the joy of seeing his entire crew salvaged converted. A sympathizer and active cooperator with missions in different fields, his familiarity with Alaska, and his sense of the importance of that field of Home Missions, had induced him to kindly consent to be present this afternoon, and address the meeting with regard to that "Great Land" so little known.

"Alaska" is a corruption of the original name, meaning literally "Great Land." Its coast line describes a distance of once around the globe. Its territory equals one-fifth of the entire United States. Dr. Jackson pictured its striking natural configuration, its great river Yukon, its "great mountain of the world," Mt. St. Elias; noted the commercial importance of the one small island, that through its seal skin trade alone yields a revenue that pays the interest on the purchase money, and alluded to the time not far distant when we shall need for home use its valuable lumber. The extent and value of this lumber has from the time of Capt. Cook been a surprise to every naval and commercial expedition in those waters. The resources of its fisheries might be thought incredible if quoted. Two capitalists have instituted extensive salmon-canning facilities, and herring, halibut, and other fish abound. Its outcroppings of coal, its iron and copper mines, its silver and gold discovered near Sitka, causing great excitement among the miners, were alluded to.

But what as Christian men and women interests us chiefly is the population. Customs referred to do not necessarily pertain to all the tribes, but are true of a portion of them. The native population is estimated from 26,000 to 70,000. Those of the northern and central portion are of Esquimaux descent; those of the southern and island portion are of Indian descent. As regards condition, the people are worse off than they were under Russian rule, with the exception of those who have come under the influence of the commercial company in the seal trade, who have been furnished with Bibles in the Russian language, and with instruction.

Russia gave them rulers who, if sometimes despotic, were yet a benefit. Russia gave them the religion of the Greek Church, and schools and priests. The United States has given them whiskey. American soldiers taught them how to make it, and they found apt pupils. When Major-General Halleck was urged by the people to give them schools, as the Russians had done, he promised that measures should be taken to provide them. When Major-General Howard was importuned while in command, he said: "When I get back you shall have schools and teachers." Vincent Collyer made effort to send teachers and missionaries, but the American Church just seemed to sleep while 30,000, 40,000, 50,000 souls were perishing. Alaska to-day has neither courts, judges, ministers, nor teachers. The country is full of the habitations of cruelty. Polygamy is common among the Kaviks. Wives are often sisters; a man's own mother or daughter is among his wives; a Nasse chief had forty wives. Infanticide is common; mothers take their infants into the woods, stuff their little mouths with grass so they will not hear their cries, and leave them to die of hunger and exposure, or to be devoured by wild beasts. Those who are spared grow up to lives of slavery; when they get up to girlhood a mother sells her daughter for a few blankets. Among the Nehannes and Talcolins widow-burning is compelled. When allowed to stagger partially consumed from the pile, she must still frequently thrust her hand through the flames, and place it upon the heart of her husband, to show her continued devotion.

Cremation is practised in Southern Alaska among the Tuski and Orarian tribes. But women are not thought worthy of it, and are cast out to sea as food for the fishes. They are also all their days in bondage to a superstitious belief in evil spirits. These cruelties of heathenism are in the United States, under the American flag.

Just across the line are Wesleyan Methodist Missions of Canada in British Columbia, across the river from Alaska. Some four young men, wood-choppers, came there and were converted. When they returned they refused to chop wood on Sunday. Their employers, though nominally Christian men attempted coercion in vain. The following Sunday there was not a house there that would hold the multitude that came to hear these young men who would not break the Sabbath, sing hymns and tell Gospel truths. A man told me he saw old medicine men sit there and weep, cowed by the felt presence of God's Holy Spirit. One of these four young men seemed to have a gift for teaching.

"Claude," said his companions, "it is too bad for you to chop wood. You ought to tell the people these things all the time."

"I should not have anything to eat if I did not chop wood."

"We will chop harder and later and get enough for you to live on too," said they.

So Claude began to preach and teach. His support was salmon. Salmon for his breakfast, dinner, and supper, every day all the year. This was the salary of the first Protestant missionary to Alaska. Soon he had sixty scholars and an audience of from four to five hundred. God's Spirit was poured out. There were sixty converted, and hundreds gave up their devil-worship. A man wrote down to Major-General Howard, and he sent the appeal for more workers home, and it was published in the papers. But the call fell flat.

I could find but one Christian worker to go there and take up the labor, and that was a woman. Woman, "last at the cross and first at the sepulchre," is always readiest to help. Mrs. McFarland went there; and August 10th, 1877, I left her there the only English-speaking woman among a thousand Indians. No lady in all this land has done a more noble work. During that year she was judge, jury, physician, mother, minister, everything, to that people. When sick they sent to Fort Wrangle for Mrs. McFarland to prescribe. Were any dead, they sent for her to perform the funeral service. Their disputes they brought to her to adjudicate. An old gray-haired chief came two hundred miles to her and said: "Major-General Halleck and Vincent Collyer promised us schools. We did not get them. We want to come into your school and have you teach us. You teach them from the other tribes. My people very dark-hearted, and my people die and go down, down!"

When the Spring came, those who had learned of her were like the primitive disciples that carried with them everywhere the good tidings. Camping on his way a man would tell "the story," and the listener would bring others to hear of "their Maker who so loved them that He sent His boy

down, down to take the bad out of their hearts." Their worship is foolish worship, like that of the Africans. One way their medicine men take to increase their power is to take in their mouths portions of half-decayed corpses. One man had taken the half-rotten finger of a corpse and held it between his teeth for several hours to "take the bad out of him," when he heard the story of "God's boy," and went forth like one from bondage telling and hallooing it to others in the words of Scripture.

The United States have not extended a court there. The people called a convention and asked Mrs. McFarland to write a constitution. One old chief threatened her if she aided in establishing innovations. She wrote the constitution as requested; a police force was appointed, and order established.

Mrs. McFarland's most promising pupils in her girls' school who have shown aptitude for study and have learned tidiness of dress and person, have been the very ones traders have most desired to purchase.

In an agony of apprehension Mrs. McFarland began writing appeals to the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian for money to establish a Home in which she might protect and keep these girls. O how that woman watched the monthly steamer that brought the mail, trembling as she saw it coming down the strait, in anxiety to know if her call had met response. The money didn't come.

Two girls among her most promising scholars had been taken from her school. When she learned where they were, she could not be dissuaded from going to their rescue. She was pleaded with. "You can't do anything. They've been having their devil-dance. They are in no state for you to make them listen to you." Refused entrance, she persisted. What a sight met her gaze! Thirty to forty Indians engaged in their wild dance, and in their midst, stripped naked, bound hand and foot, were her two scholars, the fiends in their dance, one after another, pulling out pieces of the quivering flesh of those two girls.

That Christian woman stood there against all their opposition till she cowed them, and those girls were released to her. One of them, however, was recaptured and died the next morning.

Mrs. McFarland found that a girl of fourteen who had been in her school all the last year, was to be taken up the river and sold. She went to see the mother. The tide was too high to cross. Katy brought her mother out in a canoe; there seated on a rock in the Pacific Ocean, in a pouring rain, for an hour and half, Mrs. McFarland expostulated with the mother, and finally obtained her promise not to take Katy away. The next week the mother threatened the most terrible things if the girl would not get into the canoe, and was forcing her to do so, to be sold up the river, when the girl, exclaiming "You may kill me, but I won't go," escaped into the forest, and finally found her way to Mrs. McFarland.

I received a letter to-day from Mrs. McFarland. She says "I began in faith; I am going on in faith, but I am severely tried." She has received and is protecting four of those girls. They sleep on the bare floor. Mrs. McFarland says she may be blamed for giving them refuge without any means of support. We believe that in time these girls, by the labor they would learn to do, the washing and sewing for the miners, and other work, would become self-supporting. Maintaining them, at the first would cost a larger sum than to maintain a girl in India or China, where everything is established. A girl's food, clothing, and tuition would cost not less than \$100 a year. To maintain a lady teacher to aid Mrs. McFarland, as pupils can be admitted, would cost \$500 a year. The lumber to build a permanent home would have to be carried up 1,500 miles to saw-mills, to be prepared for building purposes. Commodities have to be brought a long distance.

The mean annual temperature of Sitka is the same as the mean annual temperature of Georgia. This is in Winter. In Summer it is the same as that of Michigan. This climate of Southern Alaska, so nearly the same in Summer and Winter, is due to the Gulf Stream. Our need is therefore a plain but substantial building for the home. A Christian merchant rented for such use a building there, for which he paid rent until next October. As he cannot continue to rent it, we shall lose the use of it then, unless means are supplied. Whether we shall receive these girls that appeal for protection, is the question that meets us. I throw the answer in the name of Almighty God upon you to-day, my Christian sisters, and here and now ask whether the women of New York, as an act of gratitude to Him who has made their lot to differ, will take this work as theirs, will establish and build up this Mission Home for extending and carrying on this work?

### Capt. Morgan's Remarks.

Capt. Ebenezer Morgan, with much warmth and earnestness of manner, said: "My dear sisters in the Lord, I can say in relation to the matters my brother speaks of, that I know of but one mistake he makes. He does not say enough. He has not told you one-half the degradation of those Northern Indians, and I do not know where the suffering comes heavier than on the women who are slaves and beasts of burden. He should say more. Without knowledge we cannot have feeling. These people are there. With the knowledge it is impossible not to feel 'I must help them.' I have been there. I have seen and heard these things. For forty years, ever since I was converted, I have been in mission work. It has become so engrossing that I have no time left to play, no time to rest, no time to do anything that I would naturally do. And if you take hold of this work it will bring you in a revenue of glory. There is no question about it. These bands and tribes will not come by twos and threes. They will come en masse. These people will tell one another. As fast as the knowledge of their degradation comes to you, the responsibility is laid upon you. Ten, eleven years ago in March, I was talking with General Jefferson C. Davis about the Indians. He thought there was no doing them any good, they had become so disengaged with broken promises and were so beyond all influence. I told him the Lord's truth could reach them. 'O,' said he, 'if the Lord himself takes hold of them, that is another thing.'

I went on, and went to Alaska and found a mixture of Russians and Esquimaux and Indians. They would go to the service in the house of God and then go to their cups and be drunk in less than two hours. One thing, I would say, is certain: the Lord has honored you in lifting you up and giving you this work to do for these northern tribes of our Northern Indians. These pictures our brother has given are not strong enough. You would blush that the human family could be brought so low.

Now, my dear sisters in the Lord, wonderful work is being done in all the countries. I had a telegram come to me asking me to give \$25,000 to that wonderful work among the Teleogos. I prayed about it and telegraphed back "Put me down for half that amount." The same day came another telegram wanting \$1,000 for the Freedmen, and I telegraphed "Put me down \$1,000." Then came from another quarter another, and another. I speak of those things in all humility. If these things had never come, I should never have had the pleasure of being a co-worker with my God.

In future fall intelligence will come to you of the Esquimaux and of the border tribes of Alaska. I have seen and heard these things. And were I at liberty, were I not so trammelled with other mission work and with business of worldly matters, I know of no work I would more heartily give myself to than this.

Before the meeting adjourned, Dr. Jackson announced that \$1,000 had been sent in to Mrs. Graham, President of the Ladies' Board, for the "Home" at Fort Wrangle.



J 137

JUNE - 1905

# OVER SEA AND LAND



GOOD NEWS TO ALL PEOPLE

# OVER SEA AND LAND

**A MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.** Published monthly by the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Organizations of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, Pa.

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## MONTHLY TOPICS.

FOREIGN.	HOME	FOREIGN.	HOME.
JANUARY.....The World.	America.	JULY.....Mexico, Gua., S.A.	Patriotism.
FEBRUARY...China.	The Indians.	AUGUST....Philippines.	Immigration.
MARCH.....Africa.	Stewardship.	SEPTEMBER.Japan.	Home Mission Call.
APRIL.....India.	The Freedmen.	OCTOBER....Persia.	The Mormons.
MAY.....Siam and Laos.	Cuba—Porto Rico.	NOVEMBER..Korea.	The Mexicans.
JUNE.....S. America, etc.	Alaska.	DECEMBER..Syria.	The Mountaineers

## CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
A HERO AND HIS REINDEER.....41	SOME BOYS OF SOUTH AMERICA.....46
A GIRL, A BEAR AND A POKER.....43	JAPANESE SOLDIERS.....47
RUNAVIK, A BOY WHO LOVES BOATS. 44	WHAT A BABY CAN DO IN ALASKA... 48
"MUSHING IT" ON THE GOLD FIELDS. 45	SUGGESTIONS, PUZZLES, Cover, pp. 3, 4

## LITERATURE AND HELPS.

**HOME.** *Alaska.* a Juvenile Studies; Outlines for Eight Lessons on Alaska, .05, b Facts about Alaska, .15, c Stereopticon Lecture, .10, d Map Talk, .03, e Letters About Sitka Training School, free,\* f Sketch of Sitka Training School (Illus.), .05,\* g Fred L. Moore, a Native Alaskan Missionary, .01, h Schoolhouse Furthest West\* (Illus.), .05, i Twelve pictures, .15, j A Native Missionary in Alaska, Frances Willard, .01, k Sheldon Jackson, .05, l Alaska for Juniors, .20. (*New ready.*)

**FOREIGN.** *South America,* a South America as a Mission Field, b Christian Education in S. A. c Education in Chili, d What is S. A. to Us. All free, Room 804, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. e Home Life, .02, f Schools and Colleges, .03, g Historical Sketch, .10, h Questions, .05.

**THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY.**  
Published by the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 156 Fifth Ave., New York. 50 cts. per year.

## JUNIOR TOPICS FOR JUNE.

June 4. THE FIERY SERPENTS. Numbers 21: 4-5; John 3: 14-15.

It was when Jesus reminded the people of the fiery serpents, and said: "Even so must the Son of Man be lifted up," that He spoke those wonderful words, "For God so loved the world," etc.; John 3: 16, which are called "the little gospel"; for they tell the whole story of God's love. In our missionary hospitals these words are usually printed on the prescription slips. Thousands are given out every year. Many missionaries write them on every picture card they give away. They have been translated into hundreds of languages and dialects.

June 11. HOW AN ANIMAL TALKED TO A PROPHET. Numbers 22: 28-33.

If you want to know a boy's disposition, watch him with animals. A boy came to his father and said: "Jack is going to join the church, and I think he is a Christian, for he used to tease cats, and now he is good to them." A story is told of a poor boy who loved horses. He watched them drinking at the city fountain, but the street sloped so that the wagon drew heavily on the horse as he drank. The boy found pieces of brick,

WOMAN'S WORK, A FOREIGN MISSIONS MAGAZINE. Published monthly by the Women's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian Church, 156 Fifth Ave., New York. 50 cts. per year.

and would wedge the wagon wheels so the horse could drink in comfort.

June 18. HINDERERS OR HELPERS. Numbers 32: 6-18.

The tribes of Reuben and Gad had chosen land on the east side of the Jordan, where they had no fierce enemies to overcome, but they agreed to help the other tribes in their battles before they settled in their own land. In Japan the men are all so eager to fight for their country that it is hard to restrain them when they are needed at home. Those who are at home exercise much self-denial to give to the war fund. Can you imagine a Japanese who could say, "I will not go and I will not give"? When the words of the great Captain of our Salvation ring out like a bugle call, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," what shall we answer?

June 23. WHAT GOD SAYS ABOUT STUDYING OUR BIBLES. Deut. 6: 6-9.

If we store our minds with God's words they are ready for use in time of need. Read in this number how "Japanese Soldiers Receive the Good News."

# OVER SEA AND LAND.

VOL. XXX.

JUNE, 1905.

No. 6.



From "*The Land of the Long Night*." Courtesy of Chas. Scribner's Sons.

## A HERO AND HIS REINDEER.

A hero of the West is Dr. Sheldon Jackson. He knew hardships before he went to Alaska. As a Home Missionary, forty years ago, he had exciting adventures. There was no railroad in the far West then. He traveled by coach or on horse-back, sometimes through blinding snowstorms, wading frozen streams, or losing trail on prairie or mountain, crossing snow-faced avalanches. Sometimes on the trackless mountains of Arizona he was far from food and water. At one time prairie fires swept wildly round him and he fled from the roaring flames, leaping from pine to pine on the mountainside. More than once he narrowly escaped scalping by savage Sioux or Apaches on the warpath; five times he escaped stage robbers,

once a half-dozen revolvers were pointed at his head; once he was thrust into prison. All these things he endured as he carried the Good News throughout the wilderness.

These hardships prepared him for work in Alaska, and there he went as the first missionary minister in 1877. Like Marcus Whitman, he was not satisfied only to preach, he must stir the Government to care for its new possessions, so he came to Washington and pleaded for schools for the Alaskans. At length Dr. Jackson secured money and hurried back with teachers and building material. He has built churches, opened schools, founded our Sitka Training School, and the Alaskan Society of Natural History, erecting a museum. In 1890 he opened a

school at Pt. Barrow, the point furthest north. He has been appointed by our Government to care for Alaskan public schools.

All this for the souls and minds of the people; but he cared for their

their milk for drink, their skins make clothing, they are better than dogs for sledding, they may be ridden as ponies, their backs are so strong they easily carry a man of 200 pounds. They are trained to double harness, and a team



bodies also, and this work associates him with reindeer. He found that in northern Alaska whole villages were suffering from lack of food. The people having learned the use of firearms had recklessly destroyed the game on which they depended. Dr. Jackson learned that the Siberians have ample food by cultivating the reindeer. "This is the remedy for Alaska," thought he. In 1890 he appealed to the Government for aid. The Treasury offered the use of the revenue cutter, "Bear," to carry some reindeer from Siberia. These prospered, and three years later Congress appropriated money to increase the work. Dr. Jackson had herders come from Lapland to teach the Eskimo how to care for the reindeer, and so successful have they been that over 6,000 reindeer are now owned in Alaska.

And in how many ways are they useful! Their flesh is good for food,

can pull a load of 600 pounds thirty-five miles a day, and keep it up for weeks. They sell for meat at \$60 each. In this vast frozen land no horse, cow, goat or sheep could find pasture, but reindeer belong there as the camel belongs in the desert. They eat the long white moss that is abundant everywhere, digging for it under the snow.

Reindeer are naturally wild, and it takes much time, patience and skill to train them. The training begins by lassoing. The trainer advances hand over hand on the rawhide lasso until the head is reached. They are then given a little salt, of which they are very fond, led about for awhile, then released. This lesson is repeated day by day, and they are gradually accustomed to drawing light loads.

And so it is that Dr. Jackson has brought to 20,000 Alaskans work, food and clothing, as well as schools and

churches. Each year he travels about 17,000 miles, for he visits every school in Alaska and reports his work in Washington. What joy it must give him to meet Christian men and women,

Alaskans, whom he first knew as heathen boys and girls, brought into the schools he has opened. He has well earned his title, "The Father of Alaskan Missions."

## A GIRL, A BEAR, AND A POKER.

West of Alaska lies St. Lawrence Island. Mr. and Mrs. Gambell were the first to carry the Good News to the Eskimo living there. Cut off from the world, nearly buried in snow, they had many adventures. One stormy afternoon Mr. Gambell went out with an Eskimo to hunt a white bear, whose tracks had been discovered near. This is the story Mr. Gambell told:

We found no bear for the best of reasons. The bear was now at the other end of the village, and Mrs. Gambell was having all the "sport" at the school house. The storm was so severe that only five of the girls had come at three o'clock. The lamp was set on the teacher's desk, and Mrs. Gambell had the girls about her there. Suddenly they heard a kind of scratching noise, and a glass pane of the window at the other end of the schoolroom was broken inward, and the pieces rattled on the floor. They looked up and saw the nose of some large creature there, sticking in at the hole.

Mrs. Gambell declares she did not scream, but undoubtedly she, as well as the little girls, was much startled. Two of her pupils hid themselves under the desk, but Tummasok, a little girl between thirteen and fourteen years old, seized the iron rod with which we poked the coal fire and ran resolutely forward to repulse the beast.

Before she could reach the window the bear withdrew its nose, and immediately afterward they heard it on the other side of the house, trying to dig under the sill, near where our provisions were stored. Mrs. Gambell locked the door and then listened.

The beast, not succeeding in digging under the house, ran several times around the schoolhouse, probably in quest of food. Soon it returned to the window and again thrust its nose in at the hole till the sharp edges of the glass cut it—as we discovered afterward. Tummasok struck at it and broke a second pane. Mrs. Gambell, venturing forward also, pulled down the curtain.

The bear again ran around the house and began digging near the door. Their greatest fear, however, was lest the animal should burst through the window.

Bethinking herself that wild animals are said to be afraid of fire, my wife took the lamp in one hand and an old newspaper in the other, and approaching the window, posted herself there to await the bear's return.

She did not have long to wait: the bear soon came back to snuff at the broken glass. Thereupon my wife set fire to the paper, threw the curtain up, and let the paper flame up in front of



HE DID NOT LIKE THE POKER.

the glass. Although Tummasok nearly put out the blaze by whacking away at the bear's face with the poker, it probably disconcerted the creature and drove him off. At any rate, when I returned, fifteen or twenty minutes later and tried to open the door there was no bear about.

My wife and her pupils heard me trying to get in, and Tummasok, thinking that I was the bear return-

*For the picture on our cover we are indebted to the courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co. It is taken from "Alaska and the Klondike," by J. S. McLain. See review on cover, p. 3.*

## RUNAVIK, A BOY WHO LOVES BOATS.



Runavik may look like a girl, but he is a very boyish boy and these are some of the games he plays. He knows how to have a good time even if the sun is hidden for two long months. When the Eskimo kill a reindeer for meat, the antlers are given to the boys and girls. These they set on

ing, whacked hard with the poker upon the inside of the door to scare it away. When I spoke, they cried out for joy, and made haste to let me in. About an hour later Neewak shot a polar bear, as large as a cow, near his house. The animal had three or four little cuts in its nose, in which were a bit or two of broken glass. It was the same one which Tummasok had struck with the poker.—*"The Schoolhouse Farthest West."*

a snowy hillside, leaving spaces between, and the game is to coast down between the antlers without touching them. His sled has runners of bone with strips of deer-skin across the top. In the igloo they have races, jumping along, holding their toes with their fingers. Another game is with two pieces of bone,—one flat with holes in it, and one sharply pointed. These two are tied together, and, holding the pin, the boys throw the flat piece in the air, trying to catch it upon the pin by one of its holes.

But Runavik thinks of other things than play. He loves boats. Eskimo canoes are very simple affairs, but he has seen pictures of beautiful boats, for does he not belong to our mission school at Pt. Barrow? The missionaries are his warm friends and they have shown him pictures of all sorts of boats, little and big, row-boats, launches, ferry-boats and steamers. Only once a year is a steamer seen at Pt. Barrow, for this station is on the Arctic Ocean, the most northern point of America. Only once a year can our missionaries be sure of mail and supplies, and that is when the Government sends a U. S. revenue cutter on its annual visit to every port. Can you imagine how they must rejoice when it comes in sight?

At its last visit the missionaries told the captain about Runavik's love of boats, and he and his mother were invited to come on board and see all the vessel. That was the biggest treat he ever had, even if he did have his picture taken. Runavik has his ambitions. He wants to go to our Sitka Training School, where they teach boys to make boats,—he has seen a picture of a boat they made for the St. Louis Fair,—and he hopes to visit the States some day, and see the

wonderful things described in the missionary's pictures.

His favorite Bible picture is the one of a storm on the Sea of Galilee, when the disciples are with Jesus in the boat, and the Master says to winds and waves, "Peace, be still!" Last year twelve boys and girls in the Pt. Barrow school promised to follow that Master, and Runavik, too, is learning to love and serve Him. We believe he will take Jesus as his Pilot whenever he sails the seas.



*From "On the Indian Trail."* Copyrighted. Courtesy of Fleming A. Revell Co.

## "MUSHING IT" ON THE GOLD FIELDS.

"Mushing it," is the Alaskan term for travelling on foot, with dogs as pack animals. Mr. Hosack is our representative at Teller and Council Bluff, on the far western coast, near Nome, the gold center. He carries the Good News to the miners. He is 1,200 miles overland from our nearest mission station at Rampart. All winter long the only mail for this district is carried by dog team once a month. Not a paper nor book is taken, for the load is limited to 400 lbs.

I hired an Eskimo to accompany me for this trip of fifty miles from Council to Mary's Igloo. We packed food for the trip on the dogs. This "mushing it" is good for my health. We carried our bedding, a light tent and rubber boots. The dogs stampeded after a rabbit and lost our frying pan, and part of our eatables, but we had plenty of food, and for the rest of the

trip we cooked on a tin plate. Two nights we camped out and the third night we stayed at a road house.

At Dahl City we held two services. We had the use of one large room, which served many purposes. It was kitchen, dining-room, office, bunk-room, and,—at this time,—a chapel. When we entered the room some men were playing cards at a table covered

with a blanket, but on seeing us, they cleared the table and made it ready for me to use as a pulpit. Our service was mostly a service of song. These boys and men have come up here from the East and the West seeking gold. Many of them are from Christian homes, and they love to sing. I did not have to announce a hymn, the

boys in the audience gave them out, one after another. One boy I had seen before in a town and I had then invited him into church, but he had declined to come. This evening he entered heartily into our song service and gave out the hymn "Rock of Ages," which they all sang with spirit.

H. M. Hosack.

A "BOSTON" BEGINNING. In Sitka is a school where Alaskan boys learn to make shoes, to build boats and houses and to do gardening. The girls learn to be good housekeepers. Half the day they both study from books. At first this was only a day school, but the boys begged to be allowed to sleep in the school, for at home there was such noise and carousing they could not sleep nor study. The teachers were sorry, but they had no money to build the house. Then the boys took possession of the old Russian barracks and invited their teachers to see them keep house, "Boston style," with boxes for beds and tin cans for mirrors! (The Alaskans seem to think "Boston" is America.) So the boys opened the boarding department, which now has 115 boys and girls. They come from tribes that have long been enemies, but here they become "All one in Christ Jesus."

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SOME  
BOYS  
OF  
SOUTH  
AMERICA



The gong is sounding for the noon recess at the Colegio Americano in Barranquilla, Colombia. The shouts sound very much like those of school boys at home, and we are glad to hear them for it shows that their energies have been aroused. When they first come to school they do not seem to know how to play, but spend their recess sitting idly about. Hear them! "Hombre! Pitche bien!" ("Man! Pitch well!") With the adoption of

American baseball they have adopted and *Spanisized* its vocabulary. "Pitchar" is the verb "to pitch." They play with the "bate" and the "bola." Do you recognize them, United States boys? See the glimmer of Alfonso's sky-blue stockings as he runs to make his base! Here is little Rafael, his black face aglow with mirth and enjoyment. By his side, not a whit less happy, is Roberto, with complexion and hair as fair as any of yours.

I have enjoyed teaching the Gospel of Mark. There is a thrilling pleasure in teaching these stories and truths to those who are hearing them for the first time. What an interesting discussion we had a few days ago when I asked their opinion why Jesus said "Tell my disciples and Peter." It was Jose finally, who, bouncing out of his seat with excitement, cried, "Porque Pedro le nego!" ("Because Peter denied Him!")

Remember the Barranquilla boys. Thousands are running on the street learning to know all evil; many are learning to laugh at the priests and to ridicule the Bible. Some are with us —there may be among them a leader who shall teach his people the truth of Christ.

Lena Hastings.



WOUNDED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ON STRETCHERS AT A HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.

## JAPANESE SOLDIERS RECEIVE THE GOOD NEWS.

Thousands of copies of the Gospel of John have been given out in the Japanese army. The soldiers are reading these on the battlefield and in the hospitals, and many are eagerly asking to be taught more about Jesus Christ.

One soldier wrote of a fierce battle in which he had been engaged:

"The enemy's shells burst among us, my horse was wounded, and my leg crushed. I could not move. Death seemed near. It was at this time I began to think of the little book which had been given me, and of the Lord Jesus Christ who sacrificed Himself for our salvation. I recalled His words: 'Let not your heart be troubled . . . I go to prepare a place for you.' (John 14: 1, 2). This thought refreshed me. After the battle I was carried to a hospital twenty-five miles away, on a frame made of spears left on the field by the enemy." At the hospital this young soldier recovered his health and learned to follow Christ. He has led several companions to his Saviour.

Sergeant Matsubara, a Christian, lying wounded in an army hospital, tells this story:

"Some time ago an unruly soldier,

Ishikawa, was put in my command. When in camp he learned about the Gospel and became a Christian. On the eve of a great battle I read to him from the Psalms, 'Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear, though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident.'

"Morning dawned, the battle began in all its fury. The enemy's guns were at last silenced. Our infantry made a dash to the front. But as soon as we did so, they began to shell us with their machine guns so fiercely that great numbers of our men and officers fell on the spot. A bullet hit Ishikawa and he fell wounded. Seeing this, I went to his help and recited: 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me.' As I finished these words another bullet hit him, and he realized his end had come. He grasped my hand and cried, 'Christ will receive me'—and died."

## FOR THE YOUNGEST PEOPLE.

### WHAT A BABY CAN DO IN ALASKA.

In this tiny wigwam you see a baby whose friends are nearly all Indians. Her father and mother are teaching the Good News about Jesus to the Thlinget Indians, away up in the woods of Alaska. Her name is Jean *Thlinget* Falconer, and that must mean that her father and mother are so fond of their Indian friends that they gave her the name of the Indian tribe. Jean looks like a happy little girl, and the Indians will surely love her. When this picture was taken, Mr. and Mrs. Falconer were traveling up to their home in Klukwan, and camped out on the Chilkat River.



JEAN IN HER WIGWAM.

There is a tribe of Indians called Chilkats, and some years ago our missionaries opened a school for the children. There was a leaflet written about these children, and a lady asked some little girls to come to her house and fold them to send away. The girls said, "If the grown folks are *Chilkats*, the chil-

dren must be *Chilkittens!*" So they called the leaflets, "*Chilkitten* leaflets."

The first missionaries to the Chilkats were Mr. and Mrs. Willard, and their little baby first won the love of the "*Chilkittens*." How appropriate it was that she called her Indian helper "Kittie." Mrs. Willard wrote: "The first day after our arrival I was holding baby on my lap, washing and combing her hair. The little Indians first shyly showed their black and red painted faces at a crack of the door, after peeping through a knot-hole. Baby smiled at them, and won their first smile. They crept slowly up to us, watching the washing and combing with open-mouthed astonishment. I had Kittie explain to them that this was my baby, but I should like them all to be my children. Just as I kept my little baby I wanted *all* my children kept,—nice and clean. Had they ever seen a comb like that? No, they never had. So I gave them combs. You should have seen how delighted they were! For a moment they stood still and then ran out of the door and away. Soon they came back with faces shining,—all paint scrubbed off, and their hair combed for the first time, standing on end in surprise. I showed them how pleased I was and they all sat right down on the floor around me, while, with Kittie's help, I told them about Jesus, and taught them the hymn, 'I am so glad that our Father in heaven tells of His love in the Book He has given.'

"The rough-looking men as well as the women, all like to come see Baby."



### PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS AND BOOK REVIEWS.

[We give much space this month to the Home Mission subject, as the Sitka Training School is the special work assigned to all Mission Bands, and Alaska is full of interest for them. For July the whole subject will be AMERICA, including South America and Mexico, with the work in the United States. We recommend that all Band and Junior Societies study Alaska this month, although literature on South America is specified. The September number will be given largely to Japan.]

**BIBLE READING.** God in the Northland, Psa. 147, 16-18; Job. 37:8-10. Use stirring hymns. Prepare a sand map for Grade A, an outline for Grade B. "Rivers can be made of blue worsted; gold paper marks the gold fields; match sticks at towns suggest totem poles; candles mark mission stations; Sitka, the capital, a flag." Designate work for Indians in S. E. Alaska by a *canoe*; Sitka School by a *shoe*; work for the miners, Central and West Alaska, by a *pick*; Eskimo at St. Lawrence Island and Pt. Barrow by *sleds*. Send at once for *Alaska for Juniors* and give the members a foretaste of the good times they will have when they use it. Secure Helps named, certainly those starred.\* After the program, play a game like "Beast, bird or fish," using anything named in the puzzles, or found in Alaska. Bright and varied program suggestions in *a*, and *l*.

*Alaska for Juniors.* The third in the Junior series, by Katherine R. Crowell. Introduction by Dr. Sheldon Jackson. To be read by boys and girls, and for use in Mission Bands, Junior Societies and Sunday Schools. Seventy-two pages, illustrated, with attractive cover. Price, 20 cents per copy.

**NEW BANDS.** *MISSION BAND* and *BUSY BEE BAND*. Forest River, N. Dakota.

**ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE.** This book is a breezy account of the visit of the U. S. Senatorial Committee to Alaska in 1903. The graphic descriptions of scenery, people and industries, and over ninety-five illustrations, place the country vividly before the reader. Leaders will here find rich material, while boys will enjoy the descriptions of gold mining, the revenue cutter service, the landing at Nome, as well as the gallant heroism of Captain Jarvis, and of Downing, the mail carrier. *McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.* \$2.20 net.

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ALASKA PUZZLE PICTURE. [Fill the blanks with names of objects in the picture.]

We hear so much about ice and snow in Alaska that it is a surprise to read that in Sitka—(1) were blooming in December, and—(2) were gathered in November. This city is not very cold, but it is dark and wet; the sun shines about seventy-five days in the year. A few years ago a new island appeared on the coast, and on it has risen a—(3), 500 ft. high. The streams are highways, a—(4) the native vehicle. Over the trackless snows of the north, the—(5) used to carry all the loads, but now—(6) share the service. On the island in summer thousands of—(7) may be seen, fanning themselves with their hind-flippers. In summer the Indians leave the villages for hunting, or fishing, living in—(8). The totem post records family history. Each tribe bears the name of an animal; the children take the mother's tribe name. If a man of the—(9) tribe marries a woman of the—(10) tribe, they belong to the—(9 or 10?) tribe. When a totem is erected, a potlach, or feast, is given, a—(11) is given to each guest. Alaska women are—(12) makers; Sitka school boys are expert—(13) makers. One graduate rebuilt his—(14) when it had burned to the water's edge.

ALASKAN TWISTS. WHAT ARE THEY? *In the Sitka Garden.* 1. Sepa; 2. Gacebab; 3. Sprunti; 4. Testpoao; 5. Shiedsar; 6. Wefrocuaill. *Fish, flesh and fowl.* 1. Lesa; 2. Helaw; 3. Esatroe; 4. Screba; 5. Vrane; 6. Ofsex; 7. Lusraw; 8. Ernreedi; 9. Nolsam; 10. Isroppeo; 11. Scotdif; 12. Drosfensu.

Correct answers to puzzle in the April number were received from the names given:

Oregon—Lindsley W. Ross. California—Dorothy Tracy, Irving Rivett, Bessie Bradshaw, Colorado—Lillian Symon. Kansas—Ruth Myers. Oklahoma—Helen Farrand. Missouri—Frances Wolfe. Iowa—Golden Rule Mission Band, Keokuk, Owen W. Pratt, Glen Miller. Wisconsin—Marjorie S. Allen. Ohio—Russell C. Bell, Iva May Wise. Pennsylvania—Emily Allyn, Lee Stiles Dilley, Hugh Gregory, W. Irwin Galt, James B. Cutler, Esther Parshall, Margaret Kingsley, Marion W. Kerr. Maryland—Alice L. and John G. Hopper. New Jersey—Anna M. Gallagher, Emma L. Mershon, G. Edward Tubbs, Mary E. Ewing, Ella C. Long. New York—C. T. D., Armand Lenz, Frank Roswell Brown, May W. Winne.

Answer to Picture Puzzle in May Number: 1. Native boat; 2. Tug; 3. Bananas; 4. Oranges; 5. Native houses; 6. Poles; 7. Chickens; 8. Cocoa nuts; 9. Buffalo; 10. Birds; 11. Mountains; 12. Lamp; 13. Sewing-machine; 14. Monkey; 15. Telephone; 16. Carriage; 17. Bicycle.

